"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Snow to-day; fair Sunday; brisk to high northwesterly winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 18,984. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1910.—SIXTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

COTTON SLUMP COSTS SCALES $6,000,000

Plunger Who Ran a Shoe String Into Millions in Patten's Wheat Corner Hard Hit.

RECORD DAY ON EXCHANGE

Wildest Hour's Trading in the History of the Street Brings Prices Down $13.80 a Bale.

The cotton market saw the wildest hour's trading yesterday afternoon in the history of the Exchange, and while prices tumbled to levels that show a loss of 276 points, or $13.80 a bale, on option from the crest of this season's bull movement, reached on Dec. 30, Eugene P. Scales, the Texas bull, who has been one of the most spectacular of the traders this season, was forced to unload practically all of his May cotton. Brokers who are closely in touch with the Texas speculator's affairs put his sales of May cotton yesterday at 300,000 bales, at prices ranging from 14.60 downward. The bears, who have been successfully knocking the props from under cotton prices all week, themselves became alarmed at the panic which was threatened yesterday afternoon, and in the height of the demoralization took over the last 25,000 bales of his May cotton at 13.90, 20 points above the low level of the day.

It was the removal of this load which has been overhanging the market all week that checked the decline and brought the May option back to this settlement price. At that level the bears, led by the McFadden spot cotton interests, who had taken up the Scales contracts, entered the market with large buying orders, which held prices up to a level at the close, which was from 20 to 25 points above the lowest.

Trading on the floor was not over until after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the action of the bear leaders had become generally known, and it was the opinion of the group of operators and brokers who gather in Delmonico's afternoons that the day's business had never been exceeded on the floor, even in the collapse of the Sully boom in 1904. The Cotton Exchange does not keep count of individual transactions, which makes an exact estimate of a day's trading impossible, but brokers were agreed that the business done yesterday totaled well over 1,000,000 bales. The slump in cotton has been almost continuous since the first of the year, and by yesterady practically all of the stock loss orders of small speculators, which were the principal factors in the successive drops from the 16-cent level down below 15 cents had been eliminated.

Yesterday's market was for all pratical purposes a fight between the big interests on both sides and was counted after the close the most signal triumph for the bears that they have had since the Sully corner collapsed at 17½ cents, although the extreme drop of 100 points or $5 a bale during the trading has been exceeded.

Eugene P. Scales, who ran up a fortune in wheat last Spring from very humble beginnings, was credited with having piled up $8,000,000 of paper profits by following his old leader Patten when he switched from grain into cotton at the low levels last Summer. It was the current estimate on the Cotton Exchange yesterday that he has lost $6,000,000 of his winnings since the first of the year. Scales predicted 17-cent cotton by Jan. 15 early in the upward movement, when he had reached a place of prime importance in the market. He was one of the most persistent of the bulls, and as the price declined through the stop loss orders of his heavy following to lower and lower levels, the professional element on the Exchange went out for his scalp.

After a promising opening yesterday with the January option about fifteen points above the previous close, the later options began to show signs of weakness, which quickly let them down from five to fifteen points. The news of heavy selling orders was all around the market, and the hammering began in the first trading. Theodore Price and other bears who had turned bulls earlier in the declines were heavy buyers and helped maintain prices. The commission houses who had been large contributors to the stop-loss orders of early in the week were a factor in the buying, and large numbers of small orders were executed in the morning for traders who were trying to recoup losses by buying for another rise.

These orders, with buying by spinners, served to bring about a rally of from twenty-five to thirty-seven points from the early break, but by the noon hour the steady offerings of cotton caused a reaction which put the price levels back to about where they were at Thursday's close.

The early afternoon saw a renewal of the rapid downward movement, and at about 2:20 the market began to tobaggan, when word that Scales was selling became generally current. The rush of trading which rapidly took on the proportions of a panic, sent prices down so rapidly from above 14 cents that brokers were often obliged to sell from 10 to 15 points below their orders. One broker who had orders to sell 1,200 bales at 14 cents, saw the market drop from 14.10 to 13.90 before he could unload more than 600 bales; another reported selling 14-cent May cotton all the way down to 13.81. In all the trading May has been the crucial month, and it was this option in which the activity was most feverish yesterday, and which has been chiefly responsible for the break. The liquidation which followed the reaching of 14 cents a pound for May, brought utter demoralization to the pit, and the price went down an additional 30 points for that option, to 13.70 in a few minutes, making the loss for the day 100 points.

In the panic of selling, all sorts of rumors were current about disaster to the bull leaders, but after the trading in the pit was over and it became generally known that the McFadden interests had taken up the last 25,000 bales of Scales cotton at 13.90 this theory was modified. Along with the declines in May the other options went down correspondingly, and the after-market trading, which put May up on the reassuring gossip, also sent the less active options correspondingly higher.

After the market yesterday, the brokers

Continued on Page 2.

LOUNSDALE TURNS ON COOK.

Secretary Who Took Data to Copenhagen Says Faith Was Not Kept.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14.—Walter Lounsdale, who as the secretary of Dr. Frederick A. Cook accompanied him from this city to America and was with the claimant to the discovery of the pole until he was sent to this city with copies of Cook's records, has now lost faith in his employer.

Lounsdale, who might be called the last friend of Cook in that he remained loyal when others gave way before the overwhelming evidence, explains that Cook has deceived him, too. He says that the last letter he received from Cook was dated from a city in Southern Spain on Dec. 24. The letter gave another address to which Lounsdale could telegraph, and said that a long letter and detailed information was coming. Lounsdale since then has telegraphed several times to the address given, but has received no reply, nor has the promised letter been received.

The solitary original notebook which has been sent to the examining commission of the University of Copenhagen was received from Mrs. Cook on Dec. 21 from the same city in Spain. Lounsdale has no idea where Cook is now, and in view of Cook's failure to keep promises to him, Lounsdale has at last come to the conclusion that Cook is a swindler.

Lounsdale adds that the statement of Charles Wake, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which this former close friend of Cook declared his disbelief in the doctor, confirms him in the new view he has taken, because Cook gave to Wake a traveling route and an assumed name different from those he gave to Lounsdale.

It is expected that the supplementary report of the university examining commission on the original diary sent by Mrs. Cook will shortly be made public.

GRASTY GETS BALTIMORE SUN.

Man Who Sold Baltimore News to Munsey Buys Abells' Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Charles H. Grasty, formerly proprietor of The Baltimore News, to-day closed negotiations for the purchase of The Baltimore Sun from the Abell estate. The transaction has been pending for three weeks and was definitely closed this afternoon. Mr. Grasty will take charge within a week.

The Sun has been the property of the Abell family for three generations and is one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the United States. It was established contemporaneously with The Public Ledger of Philadelphia by its founder, the late Arunah S. Abell. It now appears as a morning and Sunday newspaper. The Sun has been conducted for a number of years under a trusteeship headed by ex-Attorney General Bonaparte, with the active management in the hands successively of Walter W. and Charles A. Abell.

Two years ago The Baltimore News was bought by Frank A. Munsey, who retained Mr. Grasty as General Manager of all of his newspapers, and in this capacity the new owner of The Sun superintended the preliminary arrangements at Philadelphia for the founding of The Evening Times. Subsequently Mr. Grasty bought a half interest in The St. Paul Dispatch, but relinquished that interest about a month ago to the former owners, and a week ago bought at auction The Baltimore World, an afternoon daily.

DROPPED DEAD BEFORE WIFE.

Watching for Him, but Didn't Know He Was the Dying Man.

Mrs. William Saeppherer sat in the window of her home at 40 Union Avenue, Williamsburg, last evening, watching the storm and wishing that her husband, a fur worker, would hurry home to supper. Her window commanded a stretch of Montrose Avenue, which crosses Union Avenue near the Saeppherer home, and Mrs. Saeppherer watched along this street, for her husband usually walked home that way.

Presently she saw a man stumble and fall on the snow-covered sidewalk. Several men had left a saloon in the avenue a few minutes before and Mrs. Saeppherer began to worry lest it be one of them who was unable to look after himself. For a time she thought of going out and getting help for him, as she saw him lie still on the pavement. Two boys came along a moment afterward, however, and when she saw them assist the man into a public bath near by Mrs. Saeppherer ceased to think about him and resumed her watch for her husband.

The minutes dragged into quarter and half hours, however, and at last Mrs. Saeppherer became so worried at her husband's unusual delay that she set out to look for him. She visited the factory where he was employed and found that he had left there before 7 o'clock. Thoroughly frightened then, Mrs. Saeppherer went to the Stagg Street Police Station and asked that an alarm be sent out.

She returned home and soon afterward a policeman called at the house. As gently as possible he told Mrs. Saeppherer that her husband was dead. He had died in the Williamsburg Hospital, said the police, from loss of blood caused by a knife wound in his right leg.

"He slipped on the ice," explained the policeman, "and a furrier's knife which he was carrying in his trousers pocket penetrated his thigh, severing an artery."

"Where did he fall?" asked Mrs. Saeppherer, hesitatingly, and thinking of the man she had seen stumble in the street.

"In Montrose Avenue, near the corner of Union—right near here," replied the policeman.

It was her husband whom Mrs. Saeppherer had seen bleeding and helpless in the snow.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—S. S. Lusitania, Liverpool, Jan. 8; passed Fire Island, 11 P. M.

"THE 24-HOUR ST. LOUIS," the best train to the Southwest, leaves New York 6:25 P. M. to-day, arrives St. Louis 5:25 P. M. to-morrow. Through sleeping cars to Cincinnati and Cleveland. Pennsylvania Railroad. 'Phone 1032 Madison Square. —Adv.

ROCKEFELLER DROPS SETTLEMENT HOUSE

Workers Stunned by Sudden Order to Quit $250,000 Neighborhood Home He Supported.

ONLY FOUR DAYS' NOTICE

Charity Organization Society Says Other Institutions Have Taken Up the Work for Which It Was Intended.

John D. Rockefeller has abruptly withdrawn his support from the $250,000 West Side Neighborhood House which he founded. The information was conveyed to the fourteen social workers who for some ten years have been employed in it, with a suddenness that reduced the women members, at least, to tears.

Dr. Edward T. Devine of the Charity Organization Society walked into the big five-story brick building, in the heart of the Hell's Kitchen district, last Monday about dinner time. In the institution's large and elaborately furnished office Dr. Devine was closeted with Supt. Herbert Brown, the Yale sociologist, for about half an hour.

After the consultation was over Mr. Brown told the other fourteen social workers in the house that Dr. Devine was going to stay to dinner. Having much respect for their guest, the social workers all did their best to make the meal pleasant. They were stricken dumb when, at the close of the meal, Dr. Devine announced abruptly that they would all have to close up their classes and either find other places or go to their own homes within the next four days.

"It was as though a bomb had fallen among us," said one of the social workers yesterday. "It came absolutely out of a clear sky. Some of the women, who found themselves homeless and with the work of years thus ended, were so overcome that, in spite of Dr. Devine's presence, they burst into tears. The four-day notice, too, seemed so unnecessarily abrupt and cruel. It seems as though Mr. Rockefeller and Dr. Devine might at least have given us a few weeks to get other places.

"I don't want to open the old feud between organized charity and settlement workers, but it seemed so like organized charity to order everything closed up sharply on Jan. 15, regardless of every one's feelings, just because account books are usually balanced in the middle of the month."

After the settlement workers had recovered from the announcement they began making preparations to leave, warning the tenement folk of the district that they could no longer count on the Settlement House's hospitality. The number of tenement folk who have been in the habit of enjoying the house's various classes and clubs is some 1,000. Among the classes and clubs are an athletic class which meets every evening in the building's gymnasium, a day nursery in which forty babies are taken care of every day while their mothers are at work, a kindergarten of seventy-five, dancing classes twice a week, which keep 100 of the neighborhood's young men and women out of the district's dance halls; weekly "at homes" for older folks, a Penny Provident Bank, in which 200 small children deposit their savings and in which a single family often has as much as $50 on deposit. Miss Pauline Goldmark's Bureau of Social Research, which moved a large quantity of furniture only two months ago into the building, was also abruptly dispossessed.

The big building presented a desolate appearance yesterday. On the inner front door was posted the notice: "All classes closed Jan. 15." In the big, well-lighted day nursery the white-enameled iron cribs had been stripped of bedding before being taken down. All the chairs were piled up in the big reception and dance room ready to be taken away. The other rooms were in various stages of dismantlement, and through the big, bare halls wandered a few poor tenement children and women. They had apparently grown attached to the house through years of close association, and were lingering about to wish their old friends, the social workers, a final good-bye. The trunks of the fourteen social workers stood packed in the halls.

"I suppose that Mr. Rockefeller thought the house unsuccessful, because its work was quiet and brought no notoriety," said one of the social workers. "A West Side Neighborhood House was started by the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church ten years ago. A year later Mr. Rockefeller, through his son, became interested in this form of social work, and built the settlement this elaborate home. The big, finely equipped building proved too costly for the church to run. So a committee from the church assumed the management. Last Spring this committee found the responsibility too great for it to continue to handle. So Mr. Rockefeller turned the management over to the Charity Organization Society, continuing his $25,000 subscription until the society should find some church or philanthropist to take it off his hands."

The doors and windows of the big building will be boarded up to-day, and a "To Rent" sign will be hung out on it, according to the departing social workers.

Dr. Devine was busy last night, and an explanation of why the house should have been closed on such short notice could not be obtained from him. This formal notice was given out at the Neighborhood House:

"It was announced at the West Side Neighborhood House to-day by the committee which for the past few months has been attempting to form a new organization to continue the social and educational work of the settlement that the settlement would be definitely discontinued on its present basis on Saturday, Jan. 15. The reason for this decision is that the committee had found unexpected difficulty in securing a suitable staff of workers and a board of managers willing to assume the very considerable obligation involved in carrying forward the work.

"The kindergarten formerly conducted at the house has been replaced by a public school kindergarten in Public School 84, only a few doors east of the settlement on Fiftieth Street. The baths conducted in the basement of the house have been made unnecessary by the public baths now maintained in Fifty-third Street. Hartley House is only a short distance away in Forty-sixth Street, and furnishes settlement facilities, and the new branch of the Public Library, immediately across Tenth Avenue, supplies far better than the small circulating library once conducted in the settlement house the demands for books and magazines. The social, educational, and recreational needs of the community are undoubtedly quite as great as when the settlement was erected ten years ago, but there are more agencies for supplying them."

Rockefeller Dispensary for Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Cleveland women physicians have accepted an offer from John D. Rockefeller to build a women's and children's medical and surgical dispensary here. The women doctors have been running a babies' dispensary themselves for thirty years without soliciting outside aid. A condition of the Rockefeller gift is that the doctors raise a $25,000 endowment fund as a "starter."

In order to make sure of obtaining a copy of to-morrow's Times, notable features of which are advertised elsewhere, place your order with your newsdealer early to-day.

INDICTS SECRETARY OF THE SUGAR TRUST

Federal Grand Jury Charges Charles R. Heike with Fraud and Conspiracy.

SIX COUNTS AGAINST HIM

False Weighing Reports Went Through His Hands and His Settlements with Government Are Found Wrong.

The long-expected indictment of Secretary Charles R. Heike of the American Sugar Refining Company in connection with the sugar weighing frauds on the piers of the Havemeyer & Elder Refinery in Williamsburg was handed up to Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon by the Federal Grand Jury. The jury's investigation has been practically complete for some time, but the indictment has been delayed in its presentation at the direction of the Federal prosecutors in the sugar cases, Henry L. Stimson, Winfred Denison, and Felix Frankfurter.

With Secretary Heike there are named in the indictment Henry W. Walter, the assistant dock boss at the Williamsburg plant, who has not been indicted before, and Ernest W. Gerbracht, James F. Bendernagel, Jean M. Voelker, and James F. Halligan. Gerbracht is the former superintendent of the Havemeyer & Elder plant in Williamsburg. He was arrested secretly pursuant to an arrangement which his counsel made with Mr. Stimson after his indictment had become known to them. Bendernagel was the cashier of the refinery, whom the prosecutors failed to convict at the recent trial. Voelker and Halligan were checkers on the Williamsburg docks. Voelker was under indictment before, but could not be tried with the other checkers because of illness.

Heike's connection with the sugar frauds, on which his indictment is found, comes through the fact that the reports of the false weighing went through his hands as Secretary of the company. It was also learned that he indorsed checks payable to the Sugar Company and drawn upon the United States Treasurer, representing the refund of duties paid, which, according to the indictment, the Government should have retained. In this connection attention was called yesterday to the testimony of O. H. O. Schmedler, formerly Henry O. Havemeyer's confidential clerk, a year ago, when the Sugar Trust itself was convicted of false weighing. Schmedler testified that Mr. Havemeyer once ordered him to make out reports annually showing the differences between the weights at which the company paid duty on sugar imported and those ascertained by the city weighers, who acted on behalf of the merchants from whom the sugar was purchased. The company paid the freight and the cost of the sugar on the basis of these latter weights.

There was also comment yesterday in many quarters upon the indictment of Heike in the light of the statement issued by the Directors of the Sugar Company on Wednesday in which it was declared that the board was satisfied that no officer or Director of the company had any knowledge of the frauds. Considerable surprise was expressed that James M. Beck, who recently became counsel for the Sugar Trust, should allow such a statement to issue, knowing that the Government was getting evidence against the Secretary of the company in the company's own offices to connect him with the conspiracy to underweigh imports.

Of the indictment returned yesterday the first four counts charge specific acts of false entry with respect to these cargoes of sugar: Sept. 19, 1907, 11,496 bags on the steamship Olinda, duty paid on weight of 3,647,064 pounds; true weight, 3,701,186 pounds; loss to Government, $778.57; Sept. 14, 1907, 7,760 bags on steamship Paloma, duty paid on weight of 2,515,256 pounds; true weight, 2,549,608 pounds; loss to Government, $492.28; Sept. 16, 1907, 23,975 bags on steamer Nord Amerika, duty paid on weight of 7,691,024 pounds; true weight, 7,774,752 pounds; Nov. 7, 1907, 10,166 bags and 1,100 barrels on steamer Manoa, duty paid on weight of 4,664,040 pounds; true weight, 4,668,768 pounds; loss to Government $218.31.

The fifth count of the indictment fixes the date of the conspiracy as March 1, 1907, and declares that the defendants did unlawfully and willfully conspire with Spitzer, Boyle, Coyle, Hennessy, and Kehoe, the sugar weighing gang already convicted, to defraud the Government. Then various overt acts are charged, these including the indorsement by Heike of various checks drawn by the collector's office on the Government to refund to the Sugar Trust the excess of duties supposed to have been collected. These checks run from amounts of several hundred to several thousand dollars.

The entry of several other cargoes of sugar at less than their lawful weights, and the making out of false statements by Voelker, Halligan, and the other dock men, are also set up as overt acts to support the conspiracy count of the indictment. The sixth and last count of the indictment accuses Heike, Gerbracht, Bendernagel, Walter, Voelker, and Halligan with conspiring with Spitzer and his men to effect the entry of sugar at false weights by means of false and fraudulent written statements, at dates both before and after March 1, 1907.

None of the defendants would discuss the new indictment yesterday, nor would the Sugar Trust or its representatives. There was a report current that this indictment about concluded the investigation of sugar affairs so far as the Grand Jury was concerned, unless it should subsequently be deemed wise to reindict some of the men already under indictment for the purpose of strengthening the case against them.

FEES IN SUGAR CASE SETTLED.

Judge Hand in the United States Circuit Court dissolved yesterday the injunction obtained by George Gordon Battle and H. Snowden Marshall restraining the American Sugar Refining Company from carrying out the terms of the settlement reached in the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company case last Spring. The injunction arose over the fees of the lawyers, who stood originally to receive something like $250,000 out of the $750,000 cash that the sugar trust paid in settlement of the suit.

Recently the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia, where the receivership of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company and the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, which went down in the general crash of Thomas Hipple's fortunes, approved the settlement with the sugar trust. The settlement involves not only the payment of the cash, but the release of collateral that has been held by Gustav Kissel of this city, which made it impossible for the Pennsylvania Company's plant to be opened.

The Federal Courts in Philadelphia allowed the lawyers in the case, who included, besides Messrs. Battle and Marshall, former Governor Frank S. Black and John Hutchinson, $115,000, with which they were satisfied.

MAYOR NEAR DEATH IN THE SNOWSTORM

His Companion Blown Off a Long Island Trestle and May Die of His Injuries.

HAD LEFT A STALLED TRAIN

Were Walking to Hicksville When Accident Happened—Mayor, Though Exhausted, Brought Help.

Special to The New York Times.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Jan. 14.—Mayor Gaynor of New York is at the home of Dr. A. G. Rave here, with his ears frostbitten and himself weakened by his experiences in tramping along the railroad tracks from somewhere near Westbury to get help for Charles E. Shepard of Huntington, editor of The Long Islander. Mr. Shepard is in a hotel here, injured internally and with both legs broken. His condition is extremely critical.

The injuries to Mr. Shepard, of which he may die, and the minor hurts of the Mayor are the result of the attempt of both men to walk to this place from a stalled train. The Mayor, when he decided on the effort tried to persuade Mr. Shepard not to accompany him, as he believed the editor was not up to the strain of a fight with the storm. He did succeed in dissuading another man who had intended to make the effort from taking the risk.

The train in which the Mayor was stalled was a local bound from this place to Brooklyn. It ran into a drift about three miles from here. It was the Mayor's second experience with a stalled train since early evening, and it was this duplication of trouble that decided him to walk back to this town. It was his second walk of the night, also, and he was more or less weakened by his earlier experience.

This came when the 7 o'clock train, which the Mayor had taken for his home in St. James, where he intended to remain over Sunday, became stalled a little more than a mile east of this place. Mayor Gaynor determined to walk into Hicksville, and try here for some means of reaching St. James. It became evident to him, when he did reach here, that St. James was beyond his reach for the night, at least.

The arrival, therefore, of a train bound for Brooklyn determined the Mayor upon trying to get back to his town house. He boarded the train on which was Mr. Shepard, and for three miles it ran along at good speed. Then it hesitated, stuck, pulled out again, and finally came to a halt. The trainmen admitted it was stalled for good.

The prospect of a three mile walk back to this place, which he had just left, appealed to the Mayor rather than a night spent upon the train, and he announced his intention of trying the walk.

"I'll go with you," declared Mr. Shepard. The third man, whom the Mayor finally dissuaded from the task, joined him.

The editor and the Mayor finally did set out, and for a mile plowed their way through drifts, sometimes almost up to their shoulders. At times they found themselves in the fields beside the tracks. Then they hunted about till they felt the ties beneath their feet again. Mr. Shepard felt the strain, as his slow walking and labored breathing began to show.

The two men had made about a quarter of a mile along the tracks after finding them the last time, when they came upon a sort of bridge, which proved to be a trestle over a gully. Mr. Shepard by this time was staggering somewhat as he walked, and Mayor Gaynor had to assist his progress.

Still they got along until a gust of wind blew the dry particles of snow into their eyes; blinded them and hustled them until for his life's sake the Mayor threw himself flat on the trestle and clutched the tracks. His warning shout to Mr. Shepard came too late. Weakened by his previous exertions, the editor could offer no resistance to the fierce blast which wrapped his coat about his legs, tripped his feet from beneath him, and sent him off the trestle into the mass of snow beneath.

Whether the trestle crossed a stream or a gully the Mayor did not know, but he began climbing slowly down the uprights supporting the trestle. At last he reached the bottom and found, to his relief, that he was on hard ground, on which Mr. Shepard lay unconscious.

It was just at this moment when the Mayor faced the question of what to do for his friend, that he saw the red lantern of a trainman, who, at the last moment, had started out after the two to lend them assistance if they needed it. The Mayor halloed. The trainman heard and climbed into the gully, and after the Mayor had explained to him what had happened he left him in charge of Mr. Shepard.

"I'll go to Hicksville for help," declared the Mayor, and the trainman could not dissuade him by offering to go instead.

There was still a mile or more of snow-covered track and field to be covered before the town was reached, and the Mayor plodded through it as best he could. At times the wind almost swept him from his feet, but he staggered finally into town and to the house of Dr. Rave.

There he told what had happened. The physician attended to him at once, while the Mayor was talking, and then, telling him to rest, organized a relief corps carrying a litter, which set out for the place in the tracks more than a mile distant where Mr. Shepard lay senseless guarded by the trainman and his red lantern.

The rescuers found the place by this red beacon, and, putting Mr. Shepard on the litter, carried him to a hotel here. There Dr Rave found that both his legs were broken, and that he had internal injuries as well.

The Mayor himself, in weakened condition, was forced to decide to spend the remainder of the night in Dr. Rave's house.

Mrs. Rave told a TIMES reporter late to-night that the Mayor was spending the night there, but was too tired to talk. She said that he had recovered from his experience, but needed rest.

BOSTON WILL HAVE RECOUNT.

Storrow and Fitzgerald Both Ask It to Settle All Doubt.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Two petitions asking recounts of the votes cast in Tuesday's election, by which former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald was apparently elected Mayor for four years by a plurality of 1,415 over James J. Storrow, his nearest opponent; George A. Hibbard, the present Mayor, and Nathaniel H. Taylor, were filed with the election Commissioners late this afternoon.

One petition was filed on behalf of Mr. Storrow, who asks a recount of the vote cast for himself. The other was filed for Mr. Fitzgerald, who asks a recount of the vote for all candidates, saying that he desires to have the whole vote thoroughly canvassed.

The recount will probably be held next week.

ROOSEVELT HEADS ALUMNI.

Elected President of Harvard Association to Succeed Dr. Eliot.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 14.—The election of Theodore Roosevelt, Harvard, 1880, ex-President of the United States, as President of the Harvard Alumni Association, succeeding Charles W. Eliot, President emeritus of Harvard University, was announced to-night by the Executive Board of the association. If Mr. Roosevelt is in this country at the time it will be his duty to preside over the annual meeting of the association here in June.

The Executive Board to-night also elected James J. Storrow, 1885, the principal defeated candidate in Boston's recent Mayoralty election, as Alumni Marshal for the commencement day procession. Power was delegated to the Executive Board to choose these officers by the meeting of the association last June.

RICHARD OLNEY VERY ILL.

Ex-Secretary of State Operated Upon—Was Near Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—Richard Olney, Secretary of State in the late President Cleveland's Cabinet, has been at death's door for several days in the Corey Hill Hospital in Brookline. Yesterday a change for the better came, and last night it was announced by Mrs. Olney that her husband would be able to leave the hospital within a week.

Mr. Olney was operated upon for an abdominal trouble on Tuesday. Just what the nature of the operation was his wife would not divulge. The fact that he was ill has been guarded with great secrecy.

WILL PAY A BET TO MORGAN.

Gen. Gill to Give Him a Fine Maryland Dinner To-night.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14.—Gen. John Gill, while returning from Europe in company with J. Pierpont Morgan last Summer, made a wager with the New York financier on the number of miles logged one day by the Majestic. If Mr. Morgan lost he was to give Gen. Gill a dinner at his home in New York. If Gen. Gill lost he was to give Mr. Morgan a dinner at his Baltimore home when the canvas-back duck, the terrapin, the oysters, and other good things of Maryland were at their best. Gen. Gill lost.

Mr. Morgan named to-morrow as the date for the feast. The dinner party will include James T. Woodward, Hanover National Bank; Col. Osmun Latrobe, W. Watts Sherman, and E. R. Bacon of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, all of New York; W. W. Finley, President of the Southern Railway Company; John B. Thayer, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Bayard Henry of Philadelphia.

DENVER LACKS NEWSPAPERS.

Strike of Pressmen Prevents Issuance of Two—Others May Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 14.—Save for one small sheet, Denver was without evening newspapers to-night, and prospects for morning papers to-morrow are dubious, owing to a combination of lockouts and strikes of pressmen. Troubles that have caused conferences for two nights came to a head to-day when The Evening Post locked out its pressmen and The Times pressmen struck in sympathy. The Republican has the favor of all the unions and may be printed in the morning.

The pressmen struck for seven hours and a 25 per cent. increase in wages in March last. Negotiations were in progress until Thursday of last week, when the publishers were notified to yield or face a strike. They got more delay, but Saturday night were forced to sign a contract conceding everything and containing a clause saying their signatures were freely and voluntarily given. It was after midnight before they yielded. Since then the publishers have shown a desire to repudiate the contract.

WOMAN DEFIES SHERIFF.

Mrs. Charles Miller, Oil Man's Wife, Evades Service of Divorce Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKLIN, PENN., Jan. 14.—Guarded by an attorney and two armed detectives, Mrs. Emma A. Miller, wife of Gen. Charles Miller, an oil man of Franklin, is defying Sheriff Williams and a deputy in their efforts to serve papers in Gen. Miller's divorce suit.

When the Sheriff and his deputy visited the home of Mrs. C. T. Miller, with whom Mrs. Charles Miller is stopping, Mrs. Miller's detectives forbade them to enter the house. Sheriff Williams appealed to Chief of Police Crain for help and the chief stationed two officers at the Miller home to prevent the escape of Mrs. Miller before the papers aer served. It is said Mrs. Miller will leave for New York on Sunday, as the service of court papers on that day is illegal.

Mrs. Miller, accompanied by her attorney and the detectives, arrived here yesterday from New York.

According to Sheriff Williams, Msr. Miller has asked for a settlement of $100,000. In his petition for divorce, Gen. Miller states that he was married on Aug. 20, 1905, at the Manhattan Hotel, New York, by the Rev. M. P. Fikes, a Baptist minister, of Franklin, Penn. Gen. Miller says that his wife lived with him at Miller Park, until last November, when she left her home, presumably for New York, and that he has known nothing of her whereabouts since.

GAZZAM SUIT SETTLED ?.

Mrs. Clark Said to Have Accepted $50,000 for Husband's Affections.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Frank Comerford of this city, attorney for Mrs. Marshall Clark, who sued Miss Antoinette Gazzam of Cornwall, N. Y., a $3,000,000 heiress, for $150,000 on the charge of alienating her husband's affections, gave out a statement here ton-night saying that Miss Gazzam's lawyers had settled the case out of court for $50,000.

Clark was caled "Prof. Niblo" on the stage. He and his wife did palmistry and psychic act on the vaudeville stage. She was known as "Mispah." Her husband, since the suit was brought against Miss Gazzam, had tried to get a divorce, declared Mr. Comerford, by alleging irregularities in his wife's divorce from her first husband, but this attempt failed in court.

Miss Gazzam is the daughter of Senator Joseph Gazzam, a wealthy Philadelphian. Mrs. Gazzam divorced the Senator, and on her deathbed requested that the daughter should have nothing to do with him. The daughter is to inherit $3,000,000, including the marble palace at Cornwall, N. Y., in which she and her mother lived.

Mrs. Clark, in her suit against Miss Gezam, said that last Spring she and her husband were living in Los Angeles, Cal. Miss Gazzam visited Clark to have her hand read, and later the wife noticed that his conduct toward her was changing.

FOOT OF SNOW; MORE TO-DAY

Prospect of Something Like Blizzard Conditions Before Nightfall.

LONG ISLAND R. R. TIED UP

Man Blown Off Queensboro Bridge and a Boy Buried in a Manhattan Drift.

NANTUCKET SHIP ADRIFT

4,500 Men at Work Clearing City of Snow, but Traffic Badly Hampered —Wind Up to a 38-Mile Gale.

The Weather Man said late last night that approximately a foot of snow descended in this city yesterday, but because it came down in mild temperature it packed to an actual depth of 9.2 inches.

More, however, is coming to-day—in fact, a light fall began about midnight—and high winds from the north and northwest with it, so that there is every prospect of something like blizzard conditions before night. And after that, probably on Sunday, will come clear weather and a cold spell, with temperature ranging just over 20 or thereabouts.

The most notable effect of the storm on the railroads in this neighborhood was the complete tie-up of the Long Island Railroad system. Early this morning six passenger trains were stalled in snowdrifts on various branches of the road, and relief trains, with snow-revolving engines, plows on the engines, had failed to reach them. Until midnight the Long Island station was crowded with commuters anxious to get home, but unable to do so. Many returned to Manhattan, but others slept in the station.

On the other railroads entering this city nearly all the trains were delayed. Though not so badly crippled early in the day, their trains were held up from a half to several hours by nightfall. One of the Boston trains was more than five hours late.

Yesterday's snowstorm arrived on time to the minute, propelled by a northeaster which at times reached a velocity of thirty-six miles an hour. But most of the day the temperature stayed above freezing point. The snowfall ceased soon after dusk, but before that the storm was a hummer all day. It wasn't a blizzard, but a lot of folks considered it so.

James H. Scarr, the local weather forecaster, located the storm centre at 10 o'clock last night in the vicinity of Atlantic City and headed out to sea. The weather was clear here then, and the wind had shifted to the north and was blowing at 38 miles an hour.

At that there were worse places than New York. Mr. Scarr, referring to some of his outside information, found a late report from Block Island which said that the velocity of the wind there was 76 miles an hour. The Nantucket Lightship was blown away not far from there. In Boston the velocity was 38 miles, just the same as here. At Albany the thermometer registered 16 above zero, and reports from the St. Lawrence Valley showed extreme cold weather in that section.

Man Blown Off Queensboro Bridge.

In the wind here yesterday afternoon a man, believed to be William Bodamer, an employe of the New York Edison Company, was blown from his perch while working on some wires under the south walk of the Queensboro Bridge. He fell 125 feet to the ground and was instantly killed.

So blinding was the whirl of snow that fellow-workmen were not sure what had happened to the man, and it was not until he failed to check off at 5 o'clock that the supposition that he had been blown off the bridge was advanced. Then Detective Kenney of the Edison Company went to look for him.

At about 5:30, when Frank Schafareneck of 501 East Eightieth Street and Benjamin Hordoff of 321 East Sixtieth Street were on their way home they saw a man's arm sticking out of a snowdrift under an arch of the bridge about 100 feet east of Avenue A. They called Policeman McCutcheon of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and with his assistance pulled out the body, which was sunk head first in the drift.

At the Morgue in the pockets of the dead man the police found papers bearing the name of William Bodamer indicating that he was employed by the Edison Company. There was no address given.

The man's fall is supposed to have occurred about 4:15 o'clock judging from the amount of snow on the body.

Boy Buried in Snowdrift.

After being buried in a snowdrift at Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue late yesterday afternoon, nine-year-old Frank Miles was rescued by Patrolman James F. Finn more by good luck than design. He noticed a small foot sticking out of the drift while he was helping a chauffeur get his machine out of the deep snow. The youngster was badly frostbitten, but the surgeons of Roosevelt Hospital said he would pull through.

Young Miles was sent from his home, 111 West Sixtieth Street, to a store to get a novel for his mother. Curiously enough the title of the novel was "Hands of Ice." At Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue Frank stumbled, lost his money, and fell. As he pitched forward into a four-foot drift he struck his head upon a piece of ice and this stunned him. In the whirling, drifting downfall of snow the boy's plight was not noticed. His weight carried him deeper into the drift, and soon only one foot was in sight. There he lay until Patrolman Finn of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station accidentally found him.

Trolley Traffic Held Up.

In the city streets snow troubles were worse than wind. Soft as was the snow, it was still hard enough to make pedestrianism uncomfortable and to cause many accidents. All over the city street cars were held up by stalled wagons, particularly on such crosstown streets as Eighth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-second, where the wagon traffic is heaviest.

The elevated trains made good time, considering the conditions, although there was one rear-end collision and a few minor accidents reported, all of them either directly or indirectly due to the storm. The elevated collision was at 153d Street and Third Avenue, and happened between noon and 1 o'clock. Both trains were six-car ones, and the force of the impact threw scores of passengers out of their seats into the aisles. The last car in the first train was derailed. At least a dozen car windows were broken in, yet no person in either train, so far as could be ascertained, was hurt.

As a result of the collision traffic on the line was tied up for nearly an hour while the wrecking crews were getting the derailed car back on the tracks. It was said that several women fainted immediately following the collision, but the guards and a few of the cooler heads among the passengers were able to prevent a panic.

Ferryboats Delayed, Too.

In the bay and on the rivers no accidents were reported, although traffic by ferry was operated behind schedule time owing to the impossibility of the pilots seeing more than a few yards ahead so thick was the fall of snow. Boats proceeded with the utmost caution, the pilots constantly sounding their sirens, while ashore the ringing of fog bells never for an instant ceased.

The transatlantic and coastwise trade likewise had its own sad story to tell, and only a few of the vessels that were due reported during the day. The great Cunarder, Lusitania, from Liverpool, was one of them, and the big American liner St. Louis, from Southampton, was another. A wireless report from the Lusitania brought the information that she would dock about 8:30 o'clock this morning. The White Star giant Baltic is another of the belated ones, as is also the North German Lloyd liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from Bremen. The Baltic is expected in Monday, and the German liner late this afternoon.

A wireless report from the Prinz Friedrich to her owners bore the unwelcome news that the liner had broken her steering gear, and that she is slowly working her way to the Hook, using her port and starboard screws as a rudder.

Bridge Crash in the Storm.

Mrs. Sarah Jugg of 2,352 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, was injured severely in an accident due to the storm. Mrs. Jugg was on her way to visit a neighbor when she fell, breaking her right leg and sustaining other injuries. She was removed to Fordham Hospital.

While the storm was raging worst yesterday afternoon a Manhattan-bound trolley car on the Brooklyn Bridge got beyond the control of William Gay, the motorman, and crashed into an express wagon, which in turn was thrown against a two-horse truck, injuring a number of persons and cutting up some of the animals. John Dougherty, a truck driver, was so badly hurt that he was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. Charles Boss of 435 Knickerbocker Avenue and James Banks of 676 Union Street, both of Brooklyn, passengers on the trolley car, were also slightly injured.

Another of those injured in the storm was Charles Lulves, driver of Engine 59, in 137th Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. The engine was responding to a false alarm and was making the turn into Eighth Avenue from 137th Street when the engine almost turned over and Lulves was thrown to the roadway.

Girl Thinly Clad in the Storm.

A peculiar case was that of a young woman, who said she was Bessie Toohey of 26 West Twenty-eighth Street. She was found early yesterday morning wandering in West Ninety-ninth Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, barefooted and otherwise thinly clad. She was unable to tell very much about herself, or explain why she was out at such an hour so strangely dressed. She said she had no idea where her clothing was, nor did she know what had become of a bag in which she said she had $20.

Policeman Byrnes took the woman to the West 100th Street Station. She was arraigned later in the West Side Court. Magistrate Herbert placed her in the care of the matron, with instructions that she receive medical attention, as it was apparent she was suffering from exposure.

John Bethel of 120 East Eighty-seventh Street leaned too far out of the door of a northbound snow sweeper on the Madison Avenue line at Forty-ninth Street last night and was struck and knocked to the street by a southbound car. Metropolitan Railway employes hastily picked him up and put him on the sweeper, which was rushed to Seventieth Street, where he was carried into the Presbyterian Hospital. It was said he would probably recover.

A large sign on a pole almost in front of the Hotel Albany, in Broadway, near Times Square, was blown down yesterday afternoon, and in falling one end struck the shoulder of Fred Stephens. Policeman Heuck of the West Thirtieth Street Station hurried to his assistance, but he said he was not seriously injured and declined medical attention.

James Ryan, a bartender, of 81 Lexington Avenue, fell on some ice at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway late yesterday afternoon. Dr. Flattery of Bellevue said he was suffering from concussion of the brain, but Ryan declined to go to the hospital.

Nolto Donalto of 56 Central Avenue, Lynbrook, L. I., died last night in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica. He was found badly injured and suffering from exposure. He appeared to have been hit by a train, but his death was due to exposure.

Up to midnight 220 men, 30 women, and 4 children had sought shelter at the Municipal Lodging House.

Car Brigade Put to Work.

The traction companies, as in the case of the last storm, did their part. Every man they could muster worked at keeping the tracks clear, while every snowplow in the city was in operation. By hard work the tracks were kept clear, and the delays that were occasioned were, so far as Manhattan was concerned, due almost entirely to the stalling of wagons and the falling of horses. In some of the remote Bronx districts the cars ran only at intervals of an hour.

On Staten Island and in Queens the street traffic conditions were similar to those in the unfrequented sections of the Bronx. On Staten Island many cars did not attempt to run. But the Staten Island Rapid Transit was able to maintain a schedule.

The Subway and the Hudson Tunnels showed a large increase in business as a result of conditions on the surface and on the rivers. It was said that the Brooklyn Bridge rush was the smallest in months, and so was it on the new Williamsburg Bridge.

At one time no less than fifty wagons were stalled in front of the Staten Island ferryhouse at South Ferry. Along West Street trucks were congested for the entire length of the transatlantic pier district. The crowded east side also suffered from the stalling of trucks and falling horses, and the car lines over there were delayed at frequent intervals all day.

Coal wagons were stalled all over the city, and in some cases as many as five horses were necessary to pull one of them. The Post Office service also reported much trouble, the mail wagons being delayed from a few minutes to a full hour.

Fifth Avenue Stages Deserted.

People who thought it advisable to try the Fifth Avenue auto stages got into difficulties. Half a dozen stages got stuck and the passengers had to get to their homes some other way. In the streets east of Fifth Avenue many taxicabs were deserted.

The telegraph companies reported that their wires were working well all day and last night and that communication for the whole continent was normal. The telephone company reported that it had successfully weathered the storm and that no delay in its service was occasioned.

LIGHTSHIP GOES ADRIFT.

Driven from Nantucket Shoals by Gale—In Touch by Wireless.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 14.—Nantucket Shoals Lightship 85, which guards the turning point for all vessels coming from Europe to the United States, is adrift, according to a wireless message received at the Naval Torpedo Station to-night.

The ship broke from her moorings during the heavy gale from the northeast which swept the New England Coast to-night. Capt. Doane and eighteen men are aboard, and headed for New Bedford under steam. Later the lightship was hove to to ride out the gale, which is increasing in force.

The lightship is keeping in constant communication with the wireless station here. Commander Bristol of the Torpedo Station has notified the revenue cutter Acushnet near Wood's Hole to be in readiness to respond to a call for assistance.

THE ST. LOUIS KEPT OUTSIDE.

Expected to Dock To-Day—To Coal in a Hurry for To-Morrow's Sailing.

The American liner St. Louis, having on board what was to have been a midweek mail and the first English one since the Carmania's was distributed on Monday, was at anchor yesterday outside Sandy Hook because of the storm. She will probably get to her pier this morning, and then gangs of men will be put to work, for she is to be coaled and, if possible, loaded and unloaded in twenty-four hours. She is to sail for Southampton at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The American liner got the full benefit of the storms which raged along the north Atlantic during the last week. This delayed her, and the climax of her voyage came when she reached this side just in time to get the full force of yesterday's weather. Conditions outside Sandy Hook were such yesterday that in the morning Capt. Jamieson sent a message to the company's office here saying it was impossible to enter the harbor. At that time a forty-mile gale was blowing and a high sea was running. In addition the snowstorm made it so thick that from the bridge the officers could not see a boat's length ahead. Capt. Jamieson added that his vessel was weathering the storm well.

Two mail boats went down to Quarantine last night to wait for the St. Louis and the Lusitania. The mails will be brought to the city as soon as possible. It was the intention of the line to have the St. Louis go to her pier no matter how late she arrived in Quarantine. Health Officer Doty agreed to inspect her, but protested that his own boarding tug was too small for night work with a heavy sea running. Accordingly the American Line sent down a tugboat to take him out to board the liner.

At the American Line pier a gang of men was held in readiness last night, and as soon as the steamship comes alongside her pier the work of filling her coal bunkers and taking out her cargo will be begun. The officials here said yesterday that they were confident that by working all night and up to the very minute when she casts off her lines on Sunday morning her cargo will be taken out and the freight she is to carry back will be put on board.

TACKLE SNOW AS IT FALLS.

Edwards's Force Works in Storm—A Sewer Experiment Succeeds.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards was out before 5 o'clock yesterday morning to tackle the problem of snow removal, and ordered the entire force of the department to work. The force was divided into gangs of 100 men, each under the supervision of a foreman. The main thoroughfares, Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Sixth Avenue in the shopping district, and the important crosstown streets were tackled first. The men worked hard piling up the snow in the effort to keep pace with the fall. They made good headway and the streets which they battled with were not covered to the depth of those in which men were not working.

Commissioner Edwards sent out a hurry call for every available wagon in the city to help in carting away the snow, while there was a job for every man who wanted to shovel snow. Owing to the softness of the snow the shoveling of it into heaps was not a hard job, and soon the streets that were in the line of first attack looked like Eskimo villages, as igloo heaps dotted them everywhere.

Up in Harlem somebody started a rumor that fortunately for the street cleaning authorities was confined to that particular section of the city. One of the first streets to be cleaned is always 125th Street, and about 300 men were put to work the first thing yesterday morning.

These men heard that they were to receive 20 cents an hour instead of 25 cents, the wage in previous storms. The gang announced that not another shovel full of snow would it heave until the old rate of pay was re-established. A committee was then appointed to confer with Commissioner Edwards, and then all work stopped, so far as this particular gang was concerned.

Later in the day some of the strikers, after their places had been taken by others, went to these men and asked them to strike in sympathy, whereupon the foreman telephoned to the West 125th Street Station for the reserves. The police came and the strikers fled. The men who had taken the places of the dissatisfied ones said they were satisfied with the wages they were receiving.

A. F. Gunther, Superintendent of Snow Removal, at the snow headquarters, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, last night told of an experiment made yesterday afternoon. It was a trial of one of the main sewers as a carrier of snow thrown into it. The experiment was tried at the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Eighteenth Street and was successful, Mr. Gunther declared. He said that the sewer swept away a wagon load of snow pushed through the manhole in just forty-nine seconds.

The snow removers had not been paid for their work in the previous storm when the latest came in. Yesterday was pay day, but the time for paying off found hundreds of those on the payroll at work in the streets. The paying-off process caused a stoppage of work that spread during the afternoon as the snow removers hurried to the various department stables to get their money. It was said that there were about 4,500 men at work at noon.

Commissioner Edwards made a tour of inspection of the city last night, and on his return to his office said that he expected to have a big force of men at work early this morning. He said that contractors and trucking concerns had promised to lend a helping hand.

The Commissioner added that extremely cold weather would have a bad effect, as it would keep many men from snow work.

HOMELESS IN THE SNOW.

Mother and Daughter Wander Into a Police Station and Find Help.

A woman who said she was Mrs. Ellen Cassidy and had no home entered the West 125th Street Police Station just as the first and third platoons assembled on the floor, at 7:45 o'clock last night. She had with her her 10-year-old daughter, Anna. She told Lieuts. Miller and O'Neil, who were exchanging places at the desk, that she and her daughter had walked all day in the snow, hungry, penniless, and homeless.

Mrs. Cassidy said that until a month ago she had lived with her husband, Barney, at 321 West 127th Street, but that they had been dispossessed and that he had deserted her. Since then she had been living with neighbors. Her daughter, who attends St. Joseph's Parochial School, at 126th Street and Morningside Avenue, had been taken in also by neighbors. They had reached the end of their resources finally, however, she said, and their friends, nearly as poor as themselves, were unable to care for them longer.

The policemen made up a purse of $7, which they gave to Mrs. Cassidy, and then one of them escorted the woman and child to the Subway station, where they were directed how to reach the Municipal Lodging House.

HEAVY SNOW UP THE STATE.

Traffic Seriously Hampered—Twenty-Foot Drifts in Some Places.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Twenty-nine inches of snow had fallen on the level at Davenport Centre, Delaware County, before a blizzard started through this section of the State at noon. The gale increased in violence steadily as the sun went down, and to-night all traffic is seriously hampered throughout the Catskill Mountain region. In some places the roads are already impassable.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Not since the blizzard of 1888 has this section experienced so severe a storm as has been raging in this and adjoining counties to-day. The public highways are nearly all impassable and electric and steam railroads will have to suspend operations if the storm continues. The snow has drifted twenty feet high in many places.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Chenango and Delaware Counties are in the grip of a heavy snowstorm, accompanied by high winds, to-night. During the day over a foot of snow fell in Chenango and over two feet in Delaware. Northbound trains on the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad are two to four hours late, snow drifting badly in the country.

Central New York has experienced its heaviest snowfall of the Winter during the past twelve hours, and the wind is drifting it badly to-night. Conditions in the Adirondacks point to a tie-up.

INTERLAKEN, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Two feet of snow on the level fell here to-day, but the wind to-night is light. It is still snowing.

Aged Florist Dies in the Storm.

George P. Bloomer, formerly of Brooklyn, was making his way through the storm yesterday at Bellmore, L. I., where he lived, when he became exhausted and died on the veranda of a hotel. He was 82 years old. For many years Mr. Bloomer lived at Herkimer and Sackman Streets, Brooklyn. He was a builder and had been prominent in politics in the East New York section. For some years he had been in business as a florist at Bellmore.

LONG ISLAND ROAD HAS TO GIVE IT UP

Six Trains Crowded with Passengers Stalled All Night in Heavy Snowdrifts.

COMMUTERS HELD IN TOWN

Thousands Turn Back at the Railroad Stations—All Lines Hard Hit by the Storm.

Many of the railroads which enter New York had a hard time of it yesterday, for out along the lines the snow swirled across the tracks in great drifts, playing havoc with train schedules and causing passengers and train crews to fume at the blizzard and the consequent delay.

Now and then through the afternoon, while the storm was at its height, a train was stalled in the drifts and stayed there until the crews shoveled a way clear. And even on the tracks which were free from drifts the trains were obliged to run slowly, for so blindng was the snow that engineers could see only a few hundred feet ahead. Telegraph wires, too, were working badly, and many of them were down, so that train dispatchers had difficulty in getting orders through. Many trains from the North and West were held back from four to six hours, and some due early last evening had not arrived at midnight.

All day long the railroad stations here and on the New Jersey shore were filled with men and women waiting for friends who were held back by the snow miles away from the city. So evident was it during the day that trouble would be experienced along the lines that thousands of suburbanites who usually start home around 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon decided not to take the risk of being stalled in the drifts and remained in town all night.

Down Close to Zero.

Nearly every trainload of passengers which arrived last night had stories to tell of the blizzard which raged all day throughout this and neighboring States. Up through the Adirondack region the snow lay ten inches deep along the tracks, and the temperature was 8 degrees above zero.

Throughout Long Island and New Jersey the white blanket lay six to eight inches deep, where it had not drifted, but here and there great drifts as high as a man's waist lay across the tracks. Five Long Island Railroad trains laden with commuters were stalled in drifts last night between Hempstead and Jamaica, and it looked as though some of them might have to remain there until morning. Two of the trains were held in the cut near Floral Park. Rotary plows were endeavoring to get to the storm-bound trains late last night.

As the night progressed, conditions on the Long Island Railroad grew worse. The afternoon trains, including that of which Mayor Gaynor started for St. James, went through without much trouble. The trains all worked well until around 9 o'clock, when trouble was experienced beyond Jamaica and the late trains in from Hempstead and south side villages, in Nassau County, did not arrive.

The Far Rockaway branch was completely blocked by 10:30. The electric system had failed. Steam locomotives were substituted for motor cars on the Hempstead division. From Mineola and Oyster Bay one train was piloted by a rotary plow.

After 9:30 business was at a standstill. The station at Hunter's Point and of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry had filled up despite the fact that fully half those who crossed it looking for trains, hurried back to Manhattan. At 11 o'clock traffic was almost at a standstill, although at the terminal the officials still kept promising, but as no trains came in, none could go out.

Relief Trains Sent Out.

It was announced late last night in the Long Island City Station of the Long Island Railroad that the following trains were stalled, with passengers aboard, at these points: The eastbound Wading River train at Hicksville, the westbound Montauk express at Springfield, the Ronkonkoma express at Farmingdale, the westbound Greenport local at Westbury, a local at Hammels, and a local at Sheepshead Bay.

Railroad officials said that plows were being used on all the divisions and that efforts were being made to reach the stalled trains with relief trains which would take off the passengers. They declared that the snow was one of the worst the road had had to combat in years.

At 10 o'clock last night the New York & Queens County trolley road abandoned all efforts to maintain its service, and no trolleys ran over the tracks of this line.

The Port Jefferson train, which left Long Island City shortly after noon, ran into a snow drift near Syosset Station, and was held up for an hour or more before the train crew could clear a way. Each train crew which went out of Long Island City was equipped with shovels, ready to battle with the drifts.

Many of the motor trains which run through Long Island were also stalled now and then, and had to be dug out. These motor trains were troubled more by the snow than those drawn by locomotives, for the snow massed along the third rail, often breaking the current.

One Train Off the Track.

The Montauk Division was tied up several hours near St. Albans, where a freight train locomotive jumped the track and derailed four cars. That part of the line was tied up until midnight, but many of the trains were sent around by another route.

Four of the railroad company's snow plows started out from Jamaica in the morning and worked throughout the day, keeping the tracks as free as possible from the drifting snow. Two plows also started from Greenport and Amagansett and worked westward. Most of the outgoing Long Island trains were half an hour late in starting, and in the rush hour the station at Long Island City was jammed with commuters.

In many instances the outgoing commuters' trains were delayed in starting by the slowness of the ferries in arriving, for the heavy snow on the river made navigation hazardous, and the ferryboat Captains thought it wise to run slow, even if it did disarrange railroad schedules. Many of those who live on Long Island and have business here decided, after reaching the station and seeing how serious conditions were, to come back to Manhattan and spend the night.

Most of the through express trains from the North and West which reached the Grand Central Station over the New York Central lines were held up by the snow drifts. The Twentieth Century Limited from Chicago was one of the luckiest of these and arrived only an hour and a half late. But the New York and New England Express, due from Boston at 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon, was five hours and a half behind time; and the Southwestern Limited, from St. Louis, which should have arrived here at 6:55 o'clock, was not in at midnight.

Railroad Posts a Warning.

Early in the evening this bulletin was posted in the Grand Central Station:

> Snowing and blowing at all points east of Buffalo. Average depth of snow, 6 inches. Temperature ranging from 8 degrees, on the Mohawk & Malone Division, to 23 degrees, on the Harlem Division.

The Lake Shore Limited was more than four hours late. Many of the incoming locals from White Plains, Mt. Vernon, Peekskill, and near-by points were held back by the snowdrifts, but most of the outward-bound locals left the Grand Central on time.

Although the train crews which got in late last night reported conditions improved, the New York Central posted this on the bulletin board:

> Heavy snow indicated for New England and New York, especially interior points, during the next twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

Out along the lines of the Erie the snow held back a few trains. Near Port Jervis the drifts banked high over the tracks, but the pilot plows on the locomotives succeeded in cutting through. The Erie express from Buffalo, due shortly after 7 o'clock, was only forty minutes late. The incoming local trains over the Erie were from ten to fifteen minutes late, and their crews reported snow from 8 to 14 inches deep and drifting badly.

Southern Trains Delayed Too.

Passengers who reached Jersey City from the South yesterday also had stories to tell of the blizzard raging all the way down the line as far as Washington. The Southern Railway train, due over the Pennsylvania at 4:32 o'clock in the afternoon, was two hours late, and the Atlantic Coast Line, due at 3:55, was two hours and ten minutes behind time. The Lehigh Valley trains were also held back. Trolley traffic in Jersey City was greatly impeded, and the moving of freight was seriously hampered.

Blinded by the driving snow as he was trying to cross the Communipaw Avenue bridge in Jersey City about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Dominick Schnell, 35 years old, a trackwalker, was struck by a westbound Jersey Central train and hurled forty feet into a ditch. Schnell had just avoided one train, and in doing so stepped in front of another. He was picked up by other trackmen and sent to St. Francis's Hospital, where it was said he will probably die, as his skull was fractured.

B. R. T.'S HARD FIGHT.

Most of Its Lines Kept Open—Brookly Stores Close Early.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was not caught napping by yesterday's storm as it was by the heavy snowfall of Christmas. Prepared for the coming of the snow, the company started in immediately to keep its tracks cleared.

While the schedules of all the lines, elevated and surface, were upset, and the number of trains and cars was considerably reduced, officers of the company said last night that with the exception of two or three short and unimportant roads all the lines in the borough had been kept open.

The lines which were completely tied up were the ones running to Norton's Point, Coney Island, and the North Beach line. On Avenue C but one track could be used. The company had forty sweepers, twenty-six plows, and 900 men at work clearing the snow from the tracks.

Early in the day the traffic managers of the company telephoned to all the big department stores, and requested the managers to send their employes home as early as possible in the afternoon. Only a few shoppers had braved the storm, and the department store people acted on the company's suggestion. Some of these stores were closed as early as 1 o'clock.

Because of the storm the elevated service on the bridges was reduced about 30 per cent. This was due to the necessity of an increased headway and the difficulty of handling the switches. As a result of this there was much crowding on the trains.

Most of the blocks on the surface lines were caused by heavily laden trucks getting stalled on the tracks. About 300 such blocks were reported from different parts of the borough. A track salting car broke down in the Church Avenue tunnel under Ocean Parkway and caused a tie-up of two hours on the Church Avenue trolley line.

Sick and destitute, a boy who said he was Henry Johnson, 18 years old, of 1,454 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, was found yesterday lying in the snow at De Kalb and South Portland Avenues, Brooklyn. He had been in search of employment. The lad said he had been without food for several days. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

CHICAGO WITHOUT MILK.

Storm Ties Up Traffic and Children and Hospital Patients Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The cutting off of Chicago's milk supply was the most serious phase of the railroad tie-up that followed the heavy fall of snow to-day. At noon it was reported that the milk trains had not even moved from the shipping points. Hospitals reported that patients depending upon milk for subsistence had been deprived of it. Children's homes and asylums in several instances were without their daily supply, and nurses and attendants were forced to listen to pitiful pleas. Physicians reported the milk famine to have had bad effect on patients needing the nourishment, and predicted fatal consequences with a continuation of conditions to-morrow.

The storm was general all over the Central West. Movement of coal trains was delayed, only 1,500 cars of coal being received in Chicago, about half the amount that is burned each day in the city. All freight is delayed.

The entire Southern Peninsula of Michigan spent to-day digging out from under the snow. The storm ceased about noon, but the wind continued damaging work all the rest of the day. Some of the trains which stuck in the drifts last night are still there. Others have been dug out, but proceeded only to the nearest station. In most cases the wind undid the work of snow plows and shovelers almost as fast as it was performed.

The western part of Michigan is hardest hit, all stalled trains being west of Lansing. Drifts in that section are measured only by depth of the cuts through which the roads pass.

The interurban electric roads kept their snow plows out all last night, and were in fairly good condition to-day.

Wire service was restored to normal as soon as the blizzard abated. There have been few accidents, and the chief damage will be because of delayed shipments of goods and shortage of coal.

BANKERS HELD FOR GRAFT.

Pittsburg Business Man and Flinn's Lieutenant Also Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—Since the time of the first arrests of grafting Councilmen on Dec. 22, 1908, there have been rumors that "men higher up" would be involved. To-day warrants were issued for five of the most prominent men in Pittsburg. They are:

MAX G. LESLIE, County Delinquent Tax Collector and right-hand man to State Senator Flinn, political boss of Pittsburg; charges, conspiracy, perjury, and bribery; $15,000 bail furnished by Senator Flinn.

EDWARD H. JENNINGS, President of the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburg, President of the Pure Oil Company, President of the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburg, and head of the E. H. Jennings Brothers Company; charge, conspiracy; $10,000 bail furnished by a brother.

FRANK A. GRIFFIN, ex-Vice President and cashier of the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburg; charge, conspiracy; $10,000 bail furnished by a brother of President Jennings.

FRANK F. NICOLA, head of the Nicola Brothers' interests, considered the most influential business man in Pittsburg; charge, conspiracy. Nicola reached Pittsburg late to-night and will give bail in the morning.

CHARLES STEWART, business man and former member of the Pittsburg Council; charge, conspiracy; $10,000 bail furnished by William Schempp.

The issuance of the warrants which have to do with the councilmanic graft cases has been pending for some time. District Attorney Blakeley this morning ordered County Detective Henry Muth to prepare and serve the warrants. Two hours later Mr. Blakeley made the following statement:

> The information made by Detective Muth is based upon testimony taken before the Grand Jury together with statements made privately to me. I had hoped that the Superior Court would decide the appeals in the graft cases now pending before that court before the court adjourned; now no decisions can be looked for until the first week in March. It is, therefore, impracticable for me to defer further action until that time, owing ta the fact that the statute of limitations might run before final action had been taken.

The informations charge Mr. Leslie, Mr. Griffin, and Mr. Jennings with conspiring to cause the selection of the Columbia National Bank as a city depository by means of bribery. Mr. Leslie is also charged with committing perjury before the Grand Jury, and with bribery. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Nicola are accused of conspiracy and of soliciting a bribe from the Columbia National Bank for the passage of the bank ordinances. Hearings were set for next Friday afternoon.

REJECTS CONTRACTS FOR SNOW REMOVAL

Board of Estimate Not Opposed to Payment by Area Principle, but to the Contract Form.

DEFECTIVE, OPEN TO GRAFT

Whole Matter to be Reopened and Edwards Meantime to Go on as Best He Can—Board Votes Him $201,000.

The Board of Estimate adopted yesterday a report from Borough President McAneny and President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen in which they severely criticised the form of snow removal contracts on which Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards has received bids, and decided to reopen the matter entirely. The Board voted the Commissioner $201,000, however, to cover immediate expenses until the question is settled.

"In justice to Commissioner Edwards," said President Mitchel, before he read the report, "I wish to say that while our report criticises the system of area removal it is not intended to impute to the Commissioner anything but the best of intentions."

Commissioner Edwards declared that he had been advised by competent legal authority that the area system was the best form of contract for the city.

"That may be," interposed President McAneny," but in the form of contract which you advertised the persons who drew it failed in every way to protect the city."

"Let me read this from our report," said Mr. Mitchel, and he read the following:

> Your committee feels that too strong emphasis cannot be placed upon the character of Contract Form No. 1 as originally presented to your board for approval. That form, even as redrafted, has many defects which with further time and a more careful revision might be eliminated. The contract in the form in which it was presented last Friday, however, was so unskillfully, clumsily, and obscurely drawn, was so disadvantageous to the city, and favored the contractor at so many points that it might with justice be stated that no contract more favorable to a design to plunder the city could well have been conceived or drawn.

Edwards Defends It.

"But two members of the staff of the Corporation Counsel's office approved that contract," declared the Commissioner.

"As I remember it, at the conferences I attended one favored your system, and the other opposed it," said Mr. McAneny.

"And the man who approved it was the man who drew the contract, was he not?" asked Mr. Mitchel.

"No," replied the Commissioner.

"But he had approved it previously?"

"Yes."

Mr. Mitchel then read the report, and the Mayor said, turning to the Commissioner: "My disposition is to follow the advice of the committee."

At this point ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, representing William Bradley, the lowest bidder on the area contract, stepped forward.

"I do not contend," he said, "that the present form of contract is ideal, but the matter is urgent now. If you throw out these contracts it will be well into February before another advertisement can be made."

"I agree with you," said Mr. McAneny, "that this thing should have been settled long ago, but there has been a persistent attempt to bring forward conditions which would make the approval of the area system inevitable, if not obligatory."

Both Mr. Mitchel and Mr. McAneny declared that they would rather have the Commissioner continue the removal of snow as at present than approve the area contract as advertised. The Commissioner replied that he was willing to accept the verdict and do the best he could.

"In doing so will you neglect the removal of ashes and other refuse?" asked the Mayor.

"No," replied the Commissioner. "This is just as important as the removal of the snow, and I have issued orders that none of the men shall be taken off that work."

"Well, as I said before," continued the Mayor, "I am inclined to follow the recommendations of the committee and allow you to go ahead with the removal of the snow as you have been doing. At the same time the public must be lenient with you. You have a great problem before you, and one that requires patience and perseverence."

The Objections to It.

The most important clauses of the report of the two Presidents set forth these chief objections to the form of contract:

> 1. It failed to make any clear distinction between the operations of piling and of removing snow, and was so clumsily phrased as to make it probable that the contractor, had he desired to do so, could have insisted upon performing both operations, and in that event could have recovered compensation for both.
>
> 2. While it obligated the contractor to refrain from interfering with the forces employed by the Department of Street Cleaning, or by the street surface railways for the removal of snow in any streets, it was so phrased as to make it possible for the contractor to recover compensation for the cleaning of such areas in spite of the fact that they had been cleaned by departmental or street railway forces.
>
> 3. It provided that the compensation of the contractor would be calculated by multiplying the area of the street by a percentage of the depth of the snow. The only result of such a calculation would be to give the volume in cubical units of snow removed, and could not, by any stretch of the imagination, be made to produce as a result a compensation reckoned in dollars and cents.
>
> 4. The abandonment or cancellation clause failed to provide for a forfeiture on the part of the contractor of earned increments in case such abandonment or forfeiture were declared by the Commissioner.
>
> Other parts of the contract were ambiguous, misleading, and inartificially drawn. The contract as now redrafted we believe embodies the ideas of the Commissioner, and as far as the area system of removal will permit, makes clear the relative rights and duties of the parties.

How the Contract Works.

Both forms of contract submitted to the committee, the report says, embody in part or in whole the area system of snow removal. The vital principle of this system is that the amount of snow removed for which the contractor shall be paid shall be determined by computing from the area of the street and the depth of snowfall, assuming that the contractor has removed all of that snow, a percentage reduction in the volume being made in allowance for shrinkage.

"While certain safeguards are attempted to be thrown around this system," says the report, "at best it will depend almost entirely for its operation upon the good faith of the Commissioner who may administer it. It is wholly within the power of the Commissioner to allow the contractor to delay a few hours or a day in his work, which would mean in case of rising temperature thousands, and very possibly hundreds of thousands, of dollars of saving to the contractor, and, conversely, of waste to the city.

"Your committee recommends that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning be permitted to advertise for bids, both contract form No. 2 as amended and a form of cubic yardage contract to be approved by the corporation counsel before advertisement, and that he submit such bids when received to this board for consideration."

The committee also suggested that the snow-removal workers be paid in cash at the close of each day's work, as they have in the past suffered great hardship because of the excessive delay in getting their salary checks receipted by the City Paymaster.

HOGAN QUITS AFTER STORM.

Edwards's Deputy, Who Intended to Serve a Year, to Practice Law.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards said last night that he understood that Deputy Commissioner James J. Hogan of Manhattan would resign next Wednesday.

A statement that Hogan had tendered his resignation appeared in some of last night's papers, but the Commissioner said it was not a fact. The Deputy Commissioner, however, had intended to resign for some time and was on the point of doing so when the Commissioner requested him to remain until next Wednesday, when the present storm situation would be conquered.

Mr. Hogan, said the Commissioner, entered the department Jan. 1, 1909, and intended then to remain one year. Mr Hogan had been successful and he was sorry to part with him, the Commissioner said.

Deputy Commissioner Hogan intends to return to the practice of law. After he leaves the department he will be associated with the firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett of 62 Cedar Street, as a partner.

TO OPERATE ON MAYOR BUSSE

Chicago Executive Has Not Recovered from Injuries Received in Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Mayor Busse is planning to undergo another operation. It became known when he left for Washington to-day that the Mayor has never entirely recovered from the injuries he received in the Pennsylvania Railroad wreck in the Spring of 1907 and that an operation is now necessary.

Dr. John B. Murphy, who carried the Mayor through the critical operation for appendicitis last Summer, has decided that the coming operation cannot be deferred with safety much longer, and it is possible that the Mayor will go to a hospital immediately upon his return. The trip to Washington is taken primarily for the purpose of recreation.

WIRELESS MESSAGES GO FAR.

Naval Station at Newport in Touch with Distant Points.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 14.—Since the cold weather set in the wireless plant at the naval torpedo station has been getting splendid results in communicating with distant points, including Key West, Fla., a distance of 1,500 miles; Cape Hatteras, 560 miles, and Atlantic City, 237 miles. The Newport station may be said to be in almost constant communication with all the wireless stations along the Atlantic coast.

To-day Newport asked Atlantic City how the weather was in that locality and learned that there was a hard northeast gale with snow, there.

COTTON SLUMP COST SCALES $6,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

congratulated themselves on the fact that there have been no failures on the heavy decline since the first of the year. The cotton market has seen nothing like the popular participation in this season's rise since the Sully boom of 1903-4. When the smash came in that year failures were numerous and the public's losses were very great. What is regarded as the principal factor in the safe weathering of this season's decline by the commission houses has been the rule adopted some time ago by the Cotton Exchange which compels any house on call by another to deposit a margin of $5 a bale with the officials of the Cotton Exchange.

This margin is maintained intact during the life of the contract on which it applies, and must be increased in correspondence with the fluctuations of the market, so as to keep it always at $5 a bale over the contract price. The extent of this year's trading is indicated in the fact that on one day this week this trust fund in the hands of the Exchange officials totaled $4,000,000.

Storm Delays Orders.

In the market hours yesterday brokers found it practically impossible to communicate over private wires with their connections west and south. The cable service to Liverpool was also delayed, the Liverpool closing prices reaching the Exchange here only at 11:30 o'clock. And private dispatches were from twenty-five to fifty minutes late. This interruption of service had a good deal to do with the weight of yesterday's decline, brokers figured. It prevented buying orders coming in by bargain hunters in the outlying districts, and at the same time added to the selling by commission houses, because of their inability to reach customers with demands for additional margin. Margins have been demanded with great exactness by both Cotton and Stock Exchange houses in the last few weeks, and as much as $10 a bale has been a common demand. Even with this wide margin on a broker's books at the close of Thursday's market, it is easily understood how yesterday's 100-point decline frightened office managers into selling where principals could not be reached because of the storm.

After 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the last of the after market trading was about over, the Beaver Street Delmonico's was thronged with cotton men discussing the exciting events of the day. John McFadden, Temple Gwathmey, William Mitchell, Charles Shearson, David Miller, Herman Norden, David Rait, Hugh F. McElroy, and others of the leaders in the recent market found only one or two belated bulls to condole with. Frank B. Heyn, the New Orleans bull, who started North early in the week heralded as about to put cotton at 20 cents, was one of those in the crowd. He admitted that he hadn't taken profits when he might, but insisted that he had not done more in the market than get in and out scalping profits at the high prices.

The cotton he still held, he said, he had bought at way down. His partner, Q. Delacy Vincent, was counted one of the luckiest men among seasoned bulls in the gossip yesterday afternoon. Frank B. Heyn told his friends that Mr. Vincent had got out around Christmas which was about the highest level the market reached. That he had sold his cotton his partner said, was only because he was ill and had to take a rest.

One of the effects of the panic conditions after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was to start James A. Patten post haste for New York. He was reported in Beaver Street to have taken the Twentieth Century Limited. He is due to arrive before the opening here to-day.

BIG SLUMP IN NEW ORLEANS.

Drop in Old Crop Delivery Causes a Loss of $5.80 a Bale.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—One of the worst slumps in the history of the cotton future trading was recorded to-day. Prices of the old crop deliveries broke soon after the luncheon hour in a most sensational way, and within a very short time were from 109 to 116 points down from the high levels of the day, a loss of about $5.80 a bale.

Within less than half an hour's trading there was a break of 60 points, and the market crumbled away as registered on the sales board from 7 to 11 points at a time. Almost 3 cents a pound, or $15 a bale lower than the highest levels of the season, were the prices established. The cause of the break was unexplained. Large traders, including prominent Southern bulls, who recently went to New York, have been talking very bullishly. It is known, however, that a powerful bear clique has trained its guns on the market.

The decline started in New York, and followed a period of quiet trading, in which the market had taken on a steady tone, a fact which led the bulls to believe that liquidation from their side was about over. Suddenly the selling started, and in a few minutes the market was in a state of semi-panic, with long cotton being thrown overboard by the thousands of bales. In the last half hour of trading the decline was checked by profit taking by the bears. They bought heavily, and the result was a reaction of about 40 points, or $1.50 a bale.

STEADY DECLINE IN STOCKS.

Leading Issues 3 to 5 Points Lower Yesterday—Calls for Margins.

Notwithstanding the storm yesterday the attendance at commission houses in Wall Street was unusually large and one of the features of the day's activity on the decline was the large number of 100-share lots which apeared on the tape. While very large round blocks of Reading, United States Steel, St. Paul and Union Pacific came out, the ticker was flooded with unit transactions.

The action of the market for the last few weeks, and especially since the flurry in Rock Island, has made brokerage houses inflexible in their demand for heavy margins. The declines yesterday were almost continuous throughout the session, and rallies were almost entirely absent. Selling was in larger volume than on any previous day since the present downward movement began. All of the active stocks showed losses of from 2 to 3 points, and the slump was particularly marked in the last half hour, when there were large fractional drops between sales. Southern Pacific, for instance, closed at 3¼ down and Union Pacific and Smelters 3⅝ down. United States Steel, which reported transactions of over a quarter of a million shares, closed at 85, a loss of 2⅛ points after selling as low as 84⅞. The low level is more than 10 points below the high price of 94⅞ reached on Dec. 4. Other heavy losses were those in Reading, which closed 3⅝ down, St. Paul, which was off 3⅝, and Atchison, which was off 2⅛. Wabash preferred lost 4¾ on the day's business, having sold as low as 48½, which represented a 5-point loss from Thursday's closing.

The heavy declines in the cotton market in which the stock trading public has been unusually active this season, were considered one of the reasons for the heavy liquidation by small traders which was apparent yesterday. There was little doubt in the minds of those who followed market conditions yesterday that the heavy losses of paper profits in the cotton market and the necessity of putting up margins to protect hard cash put in earlier in the season have borne an important part in the selling of stock by commission houses.

ERASE SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Memphis Exchange Takes Drastic Action Because of the Slump.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 14.—For the first time in the history of the Cotton Exchange, extending over a period of nearly fifty years, no quotations were displayed on spot cotton to-day on the Exchange. This action, which is regarded here as the most remarkable ever taken by a recognized Exchange, followed the exciting incidents that characterized the rise and fall of futures in the last few days.

Every chlak mark was erased. Members of the Exchange were indignant at first, and were at a loss to understand the action of Secretary Hotter, but the explanation was made that there was no demand for "spot cotton" at the prevailing prices and that since local sellers were not unloosening, any quotations displayed would be misrepresenting things.

Estimates based on the Exchange figures of 125,000 bales of cotton in local storage "bottled up," the sellers say, place the valuation on spot cotton here alone at $15,000,000. The entire move is believed to be an effort of local conservatives to suppress the wholesale gambling that characterized recent day cotton operations.

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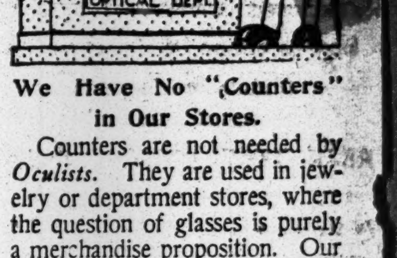
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CHAMBERLAIN FIRST IN NEW PARLIAMENT

Unopposed Election Hailed by Son as Omen of Conservative Victory in England.

REAL TEST COMES TO-DAY

74 Members to be Chosen by Constituencies, Many of Which Are in London and Big Manufacturing Centres.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Joseph Chamberlain was returned at noon to-day as the first member of the new Parliament, polling for which takes place to-morrow in sixty-six constituencies returning seventy-four members. Thus the great fight opened with what Austen Chamberlain in a speech to-night declared to be a good omen for the Unionist cause—the unopposed election of "the champion who, though he could no longer appear upon the platform, fought the battle from his study by letter and by manifestoes which he thought would speak to the heart of all patriotic citizens."

To-morrow's results are awaited with intense interest. Though both sides express confidence, it is probable that never before in the history of British elections has there been less certainty as to what the result will be.

Three Conservatives Chosen.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Three to nothing in favor of the Unionists is the tally at the end of the first day of the elections for members of the third Parliament of King Edward's reign. In addition to Joseph Chamberlain, chosen for Birmingham, West, though because of failing health he will not be able to take his seat in the House; John Waller Hills is returned for Durham City, and the Hon. Walter Guinness for Bury St. Edmunds. The nominations for Oxford University, where Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir William R. Anson will be returned unopposed, have been postponed until to-morrow.

No significant deductions, however, are to be made from to-day's results, as all of the seats were from Unionist strongholds, in which the Radicals decided not to fritter away their strength in contests. The first real test of strength will come to-morrow when a dozen London constituencies and such industrial centres as Manchester, Birmingham, Bolton, and Wolverhampton will vote. The result of to-morrow's balloting should afford a fairly clear index to the feeling of the nation.

There is an old political proverb that "What Lancashire thinks to-day the country thinks to-morrow." The saying proved true in the corresponding Saturday of 1906, when disaster after disaster overtook the Unionists in Manchester, and should the "cottonopolis," heretofore regarded as an impregnable free trade fortress, give a notable measure of support to tariff reform the candidates of the present party of protection will be entitled fairly to regard victory as almost within their grasp.

The Unionist agents actually assert that they will gain fourteen seats in Lancashire, but the Liberals scout the idea of their opponents being able to make any inroads on the square, which has stood always solid for free trade. London, which at the last election gave itself over to Liberalism, is admitted to be much more evenly divided in the present instance. The Liberals admit that they are bound to lose certain seats, and some of the party's agents concede fifteen seats to the Unionists, who expect a gain of twenty-three.

A cheer was raised when the Lord Mayor of Birmingham declared that Joseph Chamberlain was the first member returned to Parliament, but Chamberlain's friends decided in view of his ill-health not to disturb him by a demonstration at Highbury.

Rival Leaders' Final Appeals.

As a final appeal to their constituents Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain to-night issued a joint manifesto to the country. It says:

"Tariff reform will not increase the cost of living of the working classes nor the proportion of taxation paid by them, but it will enable us to reduce the present taxes on articles of working class consumption and develop our trade with British dominions beyond the seas."

Mr. Balfour also issued a brief manifesto under his own signature, saying:

"This is an election whose far-reaching importance no man can measure. The results must be for good or for evil, must affect the employment of our people, the security of our shores, and the greatness of our empire. May every citizen act as knowing that on him in part depends the issue of this great controversy."

Mr. Lloyd-George in his final message says:

"I hope the British electors will stand by the privileges nobly won by our ancestors and refuse to barter either the freedom of our institutions or commerce for the mess of thin pottage offered by the protectionists."

In an election speech at Islington to-night John Burns predicted that the next revolution would arise in the United States owing to class antagonism due to the protectionist system.

The House of Commons consists of 670 members, and, taking into consideration the three candidates returned unopposed to-day by the Unionists, there still remain 667 seats to be filled during the general election. Of these England will return 462, Wales 30, Scotland 72, and Ireland 103. When Parliament was dissolved last Monday the composition of the house was as follows: Ministerialist—Liberals, 365; Labor, 53; Nationalists, 81; Socialist, 1; total, 500; Unionists, 168; Ministerial majority, 332.

There were two Irish vacancies at the time of dissolution.

The campaign, fought on an issue which has not been raised in 300 years, has been waged with an intensity of conviction, energy, and bitterness unparalleled in Great Britain in the present generation. Even the Gladstonian home rule campaign, which came near destroying the Liberal Party, failed to arouse the political factions to anything like their present vehemence.

"Vote to protect the vote," is the exhortation addressed to the people to-night by the leading Liberal organ, and it then succinctly portrays how the conflict presents itself to the Liberals.

They have sought to concentrate the attention of the people on the constitutional struggle involved in what they name the attempt of the peers to control the public purse. The opposition has sought to change the issue by the introduction into the campaign of the questions of a weak navy and the danger of a German invasion, which led the Unionists into the doubtful policy of taking up the prominent Socialist, Robert Blatchford, to help in their attack on the Liberals.

Under the influence of Joseph Chamberlain tariff reform was pushed forward as the Unionists' leading plank. Austen Chamberlain and various unofficial influences in the party came out boldly for the taxation of food, but Mr. Balfour has declined to commit himself beyond the vague pledge that tariff reform should not have the effect of enhancing the cost of living to the working classes. The Unionist free traders appear, however, to have decided to support the tariff reformers. Lord Hugh Cecil, one of their leaders, announced his decision to this course because of the injection into the election of many issues other than fiscal ones. Attempts to make home rule and the danger of the dissolution of the Union a factor in the contest have failed to excite the Electors.

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FIGHT OVER MISS LIBERTY.

"She's Stone," Said One Immigrant; "Metal," Said Another—Both Deported.

On the Graf Waldersee, in a few days ago, were two Hungarian steerage passengers, Emil Buzogany and Franz Horbath. They became acquainted during the voyage from Hamburg, and by the time the liner slowed down off the Quarantine Station were good friends.

As the steamship passed up the bay both were on deck. When the Statue of Liberty came into view Emil gazed upon it in admiration.

"What a fine stone statue," he said to his companion.

"It's fine, but it's not stone," was Franz's reply; "it is of metal, for I have heard of it."

"I have heard of it, too," said Emil," and it's made of stone."

The argument grew warmer, and as the steamship passed under the shadow of the statue both men were sure that they were right. As the statue fell astern the friends for the voyage came to blows. Before they could be separated Buzogany had been hurt by being knocked against the rail.

The men, with the other steerage passengers, were taken to the Immigration Station on Ellis Island on a barge. On the way to the island they passed close to the statue and again took up the argument. This time the Inspectors were near and there was no passage of arms. Each was convinced that he was right.

The pair were examined by the officials. Both were healthy, but had little money. They were ordered deported for that reason. Unofficially, the belief is that the fight over the composition of the statue gave the authorities a glimpse into their characters and that they were considered too pugnacious to be allowed to land and become "bad men." They will depart to-day.

BARBER BITTER TO DICK.

President of Diamond Match Company Again Demands a Debate.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 14.—O. C. Barber, President of the Diamond Match Company, has written another letter to Senator Charles Dick demanding that he debate the tariff and railroad questions. Mr. Barber argues against high protection and exorbitant railroad rates, and in the end takes up personal attacks made on him by Senator Dick and replies hotly:

"It is unnecessary for me to call you names. There are so many things in this world that go without saying. Regarding the wicked, nasty things you have said of me, I could advertise and could get thousands and thousands of applicants that would say nastier and dirtier things about you than you said about me. This is not argument, however, and it is cowardly of you to sneak behind such a diatribe and the dust it kicked up and call it argument.

"In your first letter you referred to God twice, wherein you stated that I and God knew and neither of us would tell of a certain circumstance, and in another instance you state you voted as God gave you the light. Now I want to suggest that you have been writing as the devil prompted you, and you should have carried a little more Godlike spirit in your last letter instead of so much venom. No one but a hypocrite could so quickly change from God to the devil as you.

"I promise you later on to give you what is coming to you as to our relative personal standing, but I will not let you escape me under the cloud of dust you are kicking up. What I want of you now is a plain yes or no as to whether you will debate with me the questions I proposed in my first letter to you."

MISSING CHILD IN NEXT ROOM.

Mother, Worrying in Hospital, Didn't Know Her Little One Was There, Too.

After two weeks' worrying about her five-year-old child, who has been separated from her by quarantine regulations, Mrs. Eva Kanuta learned at Ellis Island yesterday that all that time the little one had been in a hospital, separated by a partition from the ward in which she had been nursing her year-old-baby. She and her two children arrived here on Dec. 16 from Fiume. At Quarantine a number of cases of measles were found on board. Josef, Mrs. Kanuta's baby, was suffering with the disease. The baby was sent to Hoffman Island and the mother went along. The authorities thought it unadvisable to expose Elise, the five-year-old girl, to the disease, and so the little one was sent alone to Ellis Island.

Four days after the child got to the immigration station she was taken with measles and sent to Hoffman Island, where her mother and brother were.

During the time the woman was nursing her baby she wondered often if the little girl was taken care of. No word came to her that the little one was seriously ill and calling for her within a few feet of where she sat beside Josef's bed. The boy recovered and yesterday when Mrs. Kanuta got back to Ellis Island her first question was about her girl. For the first time she learned that the child was in the hospital where she and her baby had been so long.

A telephone message to the hospital brought the mother the happy assurance that the little girl was recovering and within a day or two would be brought to the island. Then the reunited family will go to the mining district of Pennsylvania to join the anxious father and husband.

FALL RIVER WORKERS STRIKE.

Operatives Object to Reduction in Pay Under 56-Hour Schedule.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 14.—Operatives in several mills here went on strike to-day because of dissatisfaction with wages under the new fifty-six-hour law. As the result of the reduction of two hours a week in the running time of the mills the operatives lose two hours' earnings a week. Upon receiving their wages for the first time under the new schedule to-day many stopped work. Unless the differences are speedily adjusted some mills will be forced to suspend operations.

At the Merchants Mill about 300 ring-spinners and loom-fixers quit. About 200 twisters and doffers went out at the American Thread Company's plant. At the Pocasset, Flint, Mechanics, and Wempanoag mills, doffers and ring-spinners quit work. Committees were appointed by the strikers to confer to-morrow with the management of the several mills.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The adoption of the fifty-six-hour law has caused minor troubles at a number of Massachusetts points. Strikes have occurred this week at the Slater Mills, Fitchburg; the North Adams Print Works, and in several other mills elsewhere.

CAPTURE SOLDIER FUGITIVES.

Men Who Got Out of Castle Williams Found in a Coal Barge.

William J. Laughlin and Charles R. Dale, the two soldier prisoners who escaped from Castle Williams, Governors Island, on Thursday morning, were captured early yesterday morning. Throughout the night searching parties were scouring the island. Soon after midnight when the storm was at its height a searching party found the men. They were discovered crouching half buried in coal in the hold of a barge moored alongside the edge of the new-made ground.

The men escaped from their cells by sawing through the iron bars guarding their windows and lowering themselves to the ground. Dale was wearing leg manacles. When he was found he still wore the leg irons, though he had succeeded in breaking the link chain connecting them.

The men were cold when captured and not unwilling to be caught. The weather had been against their escape.

ARREST 80 OFFICERS IN SPANISH PLOT

King Alfonso Removes Captain General of Madrid and Closes Military Club.

AIMED AT LIBERAL CABINET

Uneasiness in Barcelona and Talk Also of Carlist Manifesto—Situation is Critical and News is Censored.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—Prince Pignatelli, alleged to have been involved in the recently discovered plot through which the Conservatives are said to have tried to embroil the army with the Government, was arrested to-day. The building occupied by the Military Club was surrounded by the police this morning, and eighty army officers who were in the building were also placed under arrest. Two hundred officers, it is said, were implicated in the conspiracy. The Military Club quarters have been closed, and dispatches dealing with the plot are being censored.

The articles in the Correspondencia Militar, which revealed the plot, were written by Señor Llorens, a Carlist Deputy and officer, who used a pseudonym. The issue of the paper was suppressed, whereupon the demonstration of army officers wa smade in front of the newspaper office.

The police raided the office and upon the evidence secured the Cabinet was hurriedly assembled under the Presidency of King Alfonso, who sanctioned the removal of Count de Villar as Captain General of Madrid and the arrest of the officers implicated. That the affair had widespread ramifications was indicated by the subsequent removal last night of the Captains General of Valencia, Valladolid, and Coronna. Gen. Linares, ex-Minister of War, was the first to congratulate Minister of War Luque upon the prompt action taken.

Criticised Melilla Awards.

The award of honors to the officers of the Melilla expedition which was criticised by the Correspondencia Militar was in accordance with the distribution recommended by Gen. Marina, Governor of Melilla. The affair has created little popular excitement, as the Government had acted before the existence of the conspiracy became generally known.

The officers implicated have been sent to various provincial fortresses pending trial by court-martial. The Colonels of the Princes' and Queen's regiments have been relieved of their commands by royal decree. Count de Villar, who was removed as Captain General of Madrid, has been succeeded by Gen. Rios.

The origin of the trouble was the complaint against the system of advancement for army officers which was made upon the recommendation of persons of high rank among whom Prince Pignatelli was the leader. Several army units are affected, but to what extent is not known.

Minister of War Luque was interviewed to-day, and while admitting that the situation was grave, said he thought that its seriousness had been exaggerated. He declared that the complaint of the army officers was unjustified, saying tthat the advancements were made by a sort of plebiscite which was democratic and devoid of political favoritism.

Situation Is Critical.

Nevertheless, the situation at the Spanish capital is critical. The Cabinet is between two fires. On the one hand are the Republicans and the Radicals, who are attacking the army, and at the same time charging Premier Moret y Prendergast with employing the methods of his predecessor, while on the other hand is the army, enraged at the campaign of the Government against it. It is believed that Moret may be driven to form a combination with the Conservatives.

To complicate matters, there are grave rumors of a Carlist uprising, and it is said that Don Jaime of Bourbon, the Spanish Pretender, is preparing to issue a manifesto describing the ruin of fallen Spain since the dethronement of his great-grandfather, attacking free-thinkers, Protestants, and others as enemies of social order, and appealing for a revival of Catholic unity as the only means for Spanish regeneration.

Considerable agitation is reported among the troops at the garrisons in Cadiz, Malaga, and Valencia, while dispatches from Barcelona report much excitement there. The troops are held in readiness at their barracks.

The Republicans at Bilbao have telegraphed their congratulations to the Government upon its summary action.

The Liberal press strongly approves the energetic action taken by the Government, the Liberal declaring that the measures were severe but indispensable, while El Pais says that the plot was designed to force the resignation of Minister of War Luque and thus precipitate the fall of Premier Moret y Prendergast and his Cabinet.

STAGE IN CHURCH'S PLACE.

Theatre Club Hears the Drama Now Has the Most Influence.

Church and stage were discussed yesterday afternoon by the members of the Century Theatre Club at its meeing in the College Room of the Hotel Astor. According to Mrs. Grace Gaylor Clark, the stage to-day was doing the work that the Church had formerly done.

"The decline of the support of the Church," said Mrs. Clark, "is apparent on every side. Parents don't exist as they did once upon a time. They don't send their children to church or the Sunday school, nor do they select the reading for their offspring. When I was a girl my mother told me what I should read, and what I should avoid, and I obeyed her. This doesn't seem to be the rule nowadays.

"The greatest educational movement of to-day is the stage. Great lessons are being taught upon the stage, and it is gradually filling in the void made possible by the decline of the support of the Church."

Papers on current attractions at the theatre of a semi-religious nature were read by Mrs. Beatrice H. Hart and Mrs. Henry Low Easton, after which there was lively discussion. It was announced in the afternoon that on Jan. 28 a discussion on the decline of comic opera would be held in the north ballroom. Papers will be read at this time by Julian Edwards and Harry Rowe Shelley.

Raymond Moulton's Son Drowned.

SAINT MALO, France, Jan. 14.—Henry, the son of Raymond Moulton, the American Consular Agent, was drowned off shore to-day when his boat was capsized in a squall. Raymond Moulton is a native of New York, from which city he was appointed to the Consular office at Saint Malo thirty years ago.

Cold, Hungry, Sick.

$5	can feed a mother and four hungry children one week
$10	can pay the rent for a family about to be evicted.
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N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

PASTOR ARRAIGNS CHURCHES.

They Never Champion Social Progress, Says Rev. J. H. Holmes of New York.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—An attack upon church forces for their attitude toward the great social movements of the day and indirectly upon their world-wide interest in foreign missions enlivened the session of the conference on child labor at Boston University this evening.

"In its indifference to the child labor movement," said the Rev. John H. Holmes of the Church of the Messiah, New York, "the church is living up to its own record. The church has never been the champion of social reform or the leader of social progress.

"This condition is due first to denominationalism, second to interest in another world instead of this world, and third, to the overweening interest in foreign missions, instead of home missions.

"The men most largely responsible for the labor of children, the men who grow rich from the blood-money created by working children, are the men who to-day are sitting in the front pews."

The meetings to-day began with a conference of State Committees at the Hall of Liberal Arts, Boston University. An hour later came the address of Dr. David Shedden, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, on "Vocational Schools." This was followed by a mass meeting at Faneiul Hall, at which Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the National Committee, presided. Dr. Adler said that the child labor movement was conservation, and its purpose was to arouse public feeling.

Miss Florence Kelley of New York, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, asked why New England holds back on the child labor movement, and why these States allow the children to go out of the schools into the mills with less education than the immigrant children in New York.

At an afternoon sectional meeting E. J. Watson, Chief Factory Inspector of North Carolina, declared that his State had been greatly misrepresented and that it had been making great strides toward better child labor conditions.

Miss Jean Gordon of New Orleans, a Factory Inspector, said that her observation showed that child labor in the theatres was far worse than in the factories, and led to more serious consequences.

STRIKERS ATTACK POLICEMEN.

Try to Rescue Three Waistmakers Arrested at a Mass Meeting.

A meeting of striking shirtwaist makers was broken up in disorder last night and four detectives who attended the meeting, which was held in a hall at 56 Orchard Street, for the purpose of arresting six strikers for whom they had warrants, were mauled by the strikers when they took into custody Rose Stein and oLuis Hefler of 212 East Tenth Street, and Rose Wershowsky of 199 Avenue B. The detectives, with their prisoners, left the hall followed by 200 or 300 strikers, who called them names and mocked them.

The arrests were made on complaint of Charles Ashendorf, a non-union waistmaker, of 211 East 105th Street. According to him, the three prisoners and three companions not arrested, attacked him as he was leaving a shirtwaist factory in West Seventeenth Street, where he was employed, and where the six formerly worked, on Dec. 18 last.

Detectives Hart, Russo, Stapleton, and Burke, accompanied by the complainant, went to the Orchard Street hall last night to arrest the six. Ashendorf pointed out the three prisoners, and the detectives arrested them. The other strikers went to their rescue, but the detectives successfully fought them off, though the strikers gathered at the station door and yelled. Max Tanenbaum, proprietor of the hall, gave $500 bail each for the three prisoners.

Miss Elizabeth Lamb Cole, Miss Violet Pike, and other Vassar graduates, who have been acting as strike pickets or watchers, will go to Poughkeepsie to-day to address a meeting of Vassar girls. Miss Rose Penn, one of the strike pickets, who served a term at the workhouse, also will speak. Mrs. Edward F. Cassidy of the Women's Socialist Society went yesterday among the unions to collect money in aid of the strikers. The largest subscriptions were $200 from Carpenters' Union 309 and $50 from the Tile Layers' Union.

YALE MEN DINE BRECKENRIDGE

Professor of Mechanical Engineering Guest of Local Alumni.

Prof. Lester Paige Breckinridge, Higgin Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Sheffield Scientific School, was the guest at a dinner given last night at the University Club by local and up-State Yale men. The dinner was given in appreciation of Prof. Breckinridge's loyalty to his alma mater in recently accepting his present place. J. H. Cromwell, 1879, was toastmaster.

Prof. Breckinridge, commonly known at Yale as "dear old Breck," graduated from Yale in 1881. He began his teaching career at Lehigh, then spent a few years at the Michigan Agricultural College, and in 1893 accepted a call as head of the deperament of mechanical engineering in Illinois. There he developed the largest and best equipped engineering school and experimental station in the West. Last Fall, having received a call to head the department of mechanical engineering at Yale, he accepted it at a sacrifice in salary of $6,000.

PURSE LOST AT A LECTURE.

Five Diamond Rings in It—Mrs. Carter Dropped It and Hated to Make a Fuss.

While attending a lecture of the New York Browning Society in the white and gold room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Wednesday Mrs. Frances Carter of 170 West Seventy-fifth Street dropped her purse on the floor. The accident occurred at the most interesting part of the lecture, and rather than make a noise in the crowded hall Mrs. Carter let the purse stay on the floor, intending to pick it up at the close of the afternoon.

After the lecture Mrs. Carter left the room with other members of the society. She did not think of the purse until she was in the corridors down stairs. She went back up stairs, but the purse could not be found. All of the members of the society had left the hall then and the hotel servants were busy clearing up the room. They say they found no purse.

Mrs. Carter reported her loss to the hotel management. She described the purse, but took no thought of its contents until she reached home. Then she remembered that the purse contained four valuable diamond rings, and returned to the hotel to report her further loss. She would set no valuation on the four rings, but described them as handsome, large stones.

In this morning's issue of THE TIMES Mrs. Carter is offering a reward in the Lost Column, with no questions asked, if the purse and contents are returned at once.

NATIVE CHAUTAUQUANS DINE.

Eighth Annual Feast Held at the Hotel Manhattan.

Some eighty members of the Chautauqua County Society of New York City attended its eighth annual dinner at the Hotel Manhattan last night. The organization is composed of some 100 ex-residents of the county who now make their homes in this city. F. W. Conn, President of the society, was toastmaster, and among the speakers were William aMrtin, ex-Consul to China at Nankin and Hankow; J. P. Mericle of Rochester, George A. Love, Burdette Phillips, and Don R. Almy.

Mr. Martin, whose twelve years of service as Consul extended through the Boxer rebellion, was the oldest Consul from this country to China when he retired. In his speech he said that the so-called "servant problem" in this country would be abolished if we admitted the Chinese. He said he believed the present Exclusion bill would eventually be done away with, and declared he was surprised to find that in California there was a decided sentiment in favor of admitting the Chinese to that State.

SWOPES POISONED, LAWYER ASSERTS

Says Man Suspected of Having Murdered Them Probably Will Be Arrested Soon.

AWAIT CHEMISTS' VERDICT

Action to be Delayed Until Examination of Stomachs is Finished—Col. Swope Left $10,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 14.—If poison is found in the stomach of the late Col. Thomas H. Swope, the aged philanthropist who died suddenly Oct. 3, supposedly from apoplexy, or in the stomach of Chrisman Swope, a nephew, who died Dec. 6, supposedly from typhoid fever, a man will be arrested upon suspicion of having murdered Col. Swope and his nephew by administering strychnine and typhoid germs in capsules.

"An arrest probably will be made in a few days," said John H. Atwood, an attorney for the Swope family to-day. "I have no doubt that both Thomas and Chrisman Swope were poisoned."

A quick succession of deaths and illness among heirs of the Swope estate led to an investigation, culminating in the exhuming of the body of Col. Swope and the submission of his stomach to chemical analysis. Col. Swope died leaving an estate worth about $10,000,000. The theory held by the family is that the murder of all the Swope heirs was planned by some one who expected to obtain by that means the entire estate.

It is understood that no warrant will be asked until the completion of the examination of the stomach of Col. Swope. The examination is in progress at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, under the direction of Dr. Heyktoen of that institution.

Members of the Swope family refuse to say who is the man whom they suspect.

Poison, Sister-in-Law Thinks.

Mrs. Logan Swope, sister-in-law of Col. Swope, with whom the Colonel lived, is convinced that the many typhoid fever cases in her home in Independence were really scientific and systematic poisoning of members of the family. It was at her orders that the bodies of Thomas and Chrisman Swope were secretly exhumed.

The death certificate furnished by Dr. B. C. Hyde, a relative, who was a guest in the Swope home, declared that Chrisman Swope died of meningitis, following an attack of typhoid fever. The death certificate in the case of Thomas Swope, also made out by Dr. Hyde, stated that he died from apoplexy following an attack of typhoid fever. There is no disposition on the part of the Swope family to criticise the action of Dr. Hyde, but they think that, perhaps, he might have been mistaken.

The first of the series of deaths and attacks of diseases occurred in October, when James Moss Hunton, cousin of Thomas Swope, died. Mr. Hunton was an intimate friend of Col. Swope, managed his personal affairs to a great extent, and was a legatee in the millionaire's will. His death, however, was due unmistakably to apoplexy.

Two days later Col. Swope was seized suddenly with convulsions. He had been in comparatively good health until within a few days of that time, although his condition had required the services of a physician. On the morning of Oct. 3 he took a dose of medicine in a capsule.

Seized with Convulsions.

A short time later convulsions seized him, his teeth became set, and he was evidently in great pain. There was no paralysis, it is said. In an interval of consciousness members of the household said the heard the sick man say: "I wish I hadn't taken that medicine."

For some moments after that Col. Swope appeared to rally, although his death was expected at almost any time. He died while Miss Keller, his nurse, was at dinner. In the absence of Dr. Twyman, Dr. Hyde, his nephew, made out the proper death certificate.

Chrisman Swope, the next victim, became ill in much the same way as his uncle, on Dec. 2. The case was diagnosed as typhoid fever. On the morning of Dec. 5 he was feeling comparatively well. At 3 o'clock he was stricken with convulsions in precisely the same manner as Col. Swope had been. He rallied, but died early the following morning. Dr. Hyde diagnosed his case as meningitis, due to typhoid fever.

Miss Margaret Swope, who was ill about the same time, was attacked in the same way. Within a short while after she had taken medicine convulsions seized her, and she had a narrow escape from death. Before this seizure she had been convalescent to all appearances.

Other members of the family became ill from time to time, but not so seriously. As the puzzling disease continued to make headway dissensions arose among the attendants of the sick persons.

The nurses started all the trouble. One of them went to Dr. Twyman and refused to stay any longer unless conditions were changed. As the result of her suspicions and those of the four other nurses, the relatives began to feel uneasy.

This uneasiness increased when Miss Lucy Lee Swope was stricken with typhoid fever four days after she returned from a trip abroad. As seven days is usually considered necessary for the development of the disease, her seizure was regarded as almost uncanny.

Physician Also Has Typhoid.

Dr. Hyde himself became ill several days after he left the Swope home. His case was so mild that he was convalescent in about a week, although he is still weak from it. His attack thus far has ended the series.

Whether it was the suspicions of the nurses that first convinced members of the household that some human agency was behind the scourge has not been made public. Certain it is, however, that Mrs. Logan Swope and others called the attention of John G. Paxton, executor and attorney for the Swope estate and himself a legatee.

At the insistence of the heirs, Mr. Paxton determined upon an investigation. Secretly he caused bacteriologists to make a thorough second investigation of the premises, and ascertained beyond question whether there was no plague spot that disseminated the poison. Secretly, also, he caused the body of Chrisman Swope to be exhumed. The body was taken quietly to undertaking rooms in Independence, where a post-mortem examination was conducted.

The first thing sought for was the evidence of meningitis of which the man was supposed to have died. The result of this examination led Mr. Paxton and his assistants to decide on a post-mortem of the body of Thomas Swope. So the receiving vault at Forest Hill Cemetery was opened, and the body was taken away. In a little room of an undertaking establishment yesterday the post-mortem was performed. The result of this autopsy caused the family to send the stomach to Chicago for chemical analysis.

The first intimation the public had of these events was when a Coroner's jury was summoned.

Prosecuting Attorney Virgil Conkling declared to-day that his office was doing everything possible to clear up the case, and that a thorough investigation would be made.

INDICT IN WHITE SLAVE CASE.

Two Men Charged with Assault by Rockefeller Grand Jury.

One indictment charging two men with assault was handed down yesterday by the Grand Jury investigating the white slave traffic. No arrests have been made.

The daily conference between the investigators was held at the Midday Club yesterday, District Attorney Whitman, Mr. Appleton and Mr. Reynolds of his staff taking luncheon with Foreman John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Congressman William S. Bennet of the Federal Immigration Commission will go before the Grand Jury next week.

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PAULHAN FLIES OUT 20 MILES AND BACK

First Cross-Country Trip from Los Angeles Aviation Field—Promises Longer One.

CURTISS TAKES A RECORD

Covers Course in Fastest Time—Paulhan Fails to Equal It—Dirigibles in a Race.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14.—Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, again won the cheers of 40,000 spectators on Aviation Field to-day by a cross-country dash of twenty miles to the sea and return. This was the feature of the fifth day of the meet.

Paulhan in his Farman bi-plane suddenly flew out of a gully back of the airship tents, soared high over the grandstand and disappeared in the direction of the Pacific Ocean.

He sailed fifteen miles as the crow flies. As he drew near Wilmington, Long Beach, and San Pedro Harbor he was greeted by a roar of whistles from craft in the harbor. He sailed above the wireless telegraph mast at the harbor entrance, and then flew back to Los Angeles. As he appeared over the aviation field again he was lustily welcomed.

"Wait," he said, "until the big cross-country trip."

"Can you go as far as San Francisco?"

"Oh, I could, but I'll go in the other direction."

In regular events of the day the Curtiss machines made great headway. Charles K. Hamilton was out early, and made the first circle of the course. Curtiss soon was in the air for a preliminary flight.

Soon after 2 o'clock Curtiss started the official events by trying to set a new speed record for the course of a mile and a half. His first attempt was 2:24 1-5. About this time Paulhan distracted attention by his San Pedro flight. When things had settled down again Curtiss made a new trial. He cut the time to 2:20 3-5. Not satisfied with this, he made another attempt and set a mark of 2:12 flat. This is the official record for the course.

Paulhan, with Maisson as passenger, then flew into the centre of the arena and made his bow. He remained in the air eighteen minutes and thirty seconds and circled the course six times, drawing a cheer every time he whizzed by the stands.

Then the dirigibles appeared. Roy Knabenshue and Lincoln Beachey announced a speed trial for the course. The big bags crossed the tape and moved gracefully along the Pylons. The race was the first for dirigibles over a prescribed course. Knabenshue made what was regarded as fast time—6:29 3-5. Beachey took 7:50.

Knabenshue later exceeded his own speed record for the course in his dirigible, making it in 5:10 2-5.

Hamilton then went up after the slow record of the course, a flight without much interest except from the standpoint of the tractability of the machine. He went at the rate of a mile and a half in 3:36. Willard, in the same Curtiss type of machine, made the time 3:11 1-5.

Hamilton started late in the day to excell Paulhan's record of 4,165 feet, made Wednesday. He rose 500 feet, remained aloft twelve minutes, and then returned, saying:

"My engine did not work right. I will try it again to-morrow."

Paulhan careened wildly around the course while Hamilton was up. He was trying to make a speed record of the course for one lap, the only thing he has not been able to do at this meet. He failed in more ways than one. Not only did he fall below Curtiss's time but in trying to descend in too short a circle his machine tilted and struck the ground, breaking one of the lower plane tips.

Paulhan later took Cortlandt Field Bishop, President of the Aero Club of America, as a passenger for a two-lap trip around the course.

The Bleriot monoplane started out from the tents a little later with Paulhan in the saddle. For the first time since the meet began this little machine, the type in which Bleriot crossed the English Channel, made a complete circuit of the course. The course time was 2:48.

One of the most important events of the day was the attempt of Lieut. Paul Beck, U. S. A., Signal Corps, to drop a bag of ammunition into a measured space from a Curtiss biplane 250 feet in the air. This experiment was made at the request of Capt. Samuel Bottoms of the Coast Artillery. The idea was to find out whether it would be possible for an airship to drop bombs into gun pits.

Curtiss took Beck up to make the test, but the effort was a partial failure because of engine trouble. Another attempt will be made.

MAE WOOD GOES FREE.

Senator Platt's Health Given as the Reason for Not Trying Her.

Mae C. Wood, indicted for perjury and forgery in connection with her legal proceedings against ex-Senator Platt to establish a marriage to him, was discharged on her own recognizance yesterday by Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions. The indictments against her are not dismissed, but it is thought that hers will pass into the limbo of untouched cases which accumulate at the District Attorney's office.

"I hardly felt that I had the right to dismiss the indictments," which, in themselves, are perfectly regular,'" said District Attorney Whitman last night, in explanation of this action, "but we have physicians' affidavits that ex-Senator Platt is not now and probably never will be strong enough to appear as a witness for the prosecution. Without him it would be impossible to obtain a conviction, and in view of that fact, I felt it only fair to consent to the release of her bondsman. If Mr. Platt's health continues in its present condition, the ordinary course of procedure will bring about the dismissal of the indictments within a year or two."

Mae Wood's bondsman was David Goldfarb of 2,405 Second Avenue. Her bail was reduced several weeks ago from $5,000 to $1,000.

PRISON FOR WIFE DESERTER.

Court Gives Obstinate Husband a Year and Fines Him $1,000.

Although he admitted that he was not without some means, Elias Zepnich refused yesterday to contribute $1,000 to the support of his wife and eight children, for which refusal Judge O'Sullivan, after vainly attempting to dissuade him, fined the man $1,000 and sentenced him to Sing Sing for not less than one year and not more than one year and nine months. Every dollar of the fine that he pays will go to his wife by decision of the Court, and for every dollar unpaid he must spend an extra day in prison.

It was in September, 1907, that Zepnich disappeared from his family at 247 Rivington Street, and many months had passed before Mrs. Zepnich traced him to 1,341 South Broadway, St. Louis, where he had set up as a prosperous tailor. According to the report made by a Jewish society there, he is now worth some $5,000.

Through the Educational Alliance, Mrs. Zepnich made several appeals to her husband, and last April he agreed to support her if the Educational Alliance would pay her carfare to St. Louis, and see that she left the children behind. There are eight of them, and the oldest is not yet 16. This offer was refused. Zepnich was indicted for abandonment, and when he had fought extradition, was brought to New York at an expense to the county of some $150.

REAPPORTION FITCH ESTATE.

Court Agrees to Compromise Giving the Widow Her Dower Right.

The agreement among the heirs of Charles M. Fitch, who died April 5, 1908, for the reapportionment of the legacies under his will was approved yesterday by Justice O'Gorman. St. Luke's Hospital, the Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, and Indigent Females, and Woodlawn Cemetery were among the beneficiaries.

An appraisal of the estate showed that the full payment of the legatees would not leave the widow her legal third, and a readjustment of the estate, giving her a third and dividing the rest in the same proportions as in the will was agreed upon by counsel.

The widow was left an annuity of $8,400. St. Luke's Hospital was to receive the income from properties at 3, 5, and 7 Wall Street and 84 Broadway, for the care of needy convalescents.

Brill Clothes

Think Quickly!

TWO hundred and ninety-three overcoats, formerly priced $50, $45, $40 and $35, were put on sale at 8.30 this morning in our four stores, at

$24

The highest class of Overcoats Made Ready-for-Service.

Blue-blooded leaders; made of cloth of the quality used in $75, $90 and $100 custom-made Overcoats. Lined with rich silk. Tailoring all by hand. Black—plain and fancy weaves; deep blue—plain and wale weave; and Oxford. The kind of Overcoats successful men wear.

At the same price, 25 rough, warm, splendid-cut Storm overcoats, formerly $45 and $35.

A much larger line of Overcoats formerly priced $30, $28 and $25 in late winter patterns and styles; some silk-lined. To-day $17

And 1,500 Overcoats that were formerly $20, $18 and $15—Overcoats made with more than usual care for the 70 out of every 100 who pay those prices. To-day $12

Suits, too, that suited you at the original prices. Formerly $30, $28 and $25, now $17. Formerly $22, $20, $18 and $15, now $12.

Brill Brothers
CLOTHIERS 4 CONVENIENT STORES
279 BROADWAY, nr. Chambers St.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St., nr. B'way.
125TH STREET, cor. 3d Ave.
47 CORTLANDT ST., nr. Greenwich

Special Exhibition of Paintings
BY
Paul Dougherty, N. A.
Closes Wednesday, January 19
Macbeth Gallery
450 Fifth Ave. (40th St.)

Boys' Clothes

Our January Sale of Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats at our Broadway Store has been signally successful.

It has brought us a lot of new friends.

All these goods are on the Third Floor of our Broadway Store, and the reduced prices are most inviting. For example:—

SUITS & OVERCOATS.

$5.00 and $6.50 qualities	$4.25
7.50 and 8.00 "	5.00
8.50 and 10.00 "	6.50
12.00 and 13.50 "	8.00
15.00 and 16.50 "	9.75
18.00 and 20.00 "	12.00
22.00 and 25.00 "	15.00

LONG TROUSER SUITS.

13.50 and 15.00 Suits	$10.00
16.50 and 18.00 "	12.00
20.00, 22.00 and 25.00 Suits	15.00
28.00 and 30.00 Suits	20.00
32.00 and 35.00 "	25.00

Browning, King & Company
B & K TRADE MARK
Broadway at 32nd Street
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Fulton Street, Brooklyn

J. Ehrlich & Sons.

Our Three Factories
Insure Accurate
Quick Repairing
Also the quick grinding of all prescription glasses.
We can duplicate any lens EXACTLY without prescription.
Try us next time!
Best Quality French Crystal Lens, 50c.
Special Lenses Proportionately Low.
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Oculists and Opticians
223 Sixth Av., 15th St. 350 Sixth Av., 22d St.
1274 B'way, 33d St. 101 Nassau—Ann St.
217 Broadway, Astor House Block.

Always Have Money Handy!
Bills Come Out in a Jiffy
Patented HANDY BILL FOLD Aug. 24 1909
Slide In Just as Easy
Everybody likes the Handy Bill Fold—it's so Thin, so Light, so HANDY. Eleven different leathers, 50c to $3.00. Get one anywhere, or send for descriptive leaflet.
A. L. STEINWEG & CO., [illegible] B'way, N. Y.
Sole Mfrs. and Selling Agents
Handy Bill Fold Co., Pat's, Newark

Your Watch is your Time Table
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Between New York and Philadelphia
A two-hour train every hour on the hour from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. in addition to other trains. Ten minutes before the hour from West 23d St. On the hour from Liberty St.
Parlor cars on all trains. Dining cars morning, noon and night. Sleepers on midnight train. Hard Coal! No Smoke! Comfort.
NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA
A TWO HOUR TRAIN
EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

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Stationery Department
JANUARY SALE
WRITING PAPER
125 Sheets
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Special Value
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POSSIBLY YOU WANT desirable rooms and board. Turn to the Want Page of The New York Times and read the list of Furnished Rooms and Boarders Wanted advertisements.

TALLER CAFE MARTIN FOR TIMES SQUARE

Restaurateurs Plan a 12-Story Structure for the Triangle at the North End.

WILL KEEP THE OLD PLACE

Hotel at Nice and Possibly One at Monte Carlo Also Under Consideration—Others in with Brothers.

It came out yesterday that Jean B. and Louis Martin, the restaurateurs, are likely to erect a twelve-story restaurant and hotel on the Brewster block, in Times Square, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, Broadway and Seventh Avenue. This forms the triangle at the northern end of Times Square. The hotel which the Martin brothers have under consideration will face the Times Building and will be built, if decided upon, on similar lines, with a handsome clock tower to announce the hour to the passing throngs on Broadway.

Asked about details regarding the enterprise, J. B. Martin smiled yesterday and said that it was a little premature for details until the lease of the property had been arranged.

"An offer has been made to me," he said, "and I have the proposal under consideration, but shall not be able to make any definite announcement until Feb. 1. Then the question will be settled one way or the other."

"Is the new hotel to be erected and operated by a company with your brother Louis and yourself at the head of affairs?" he was asked.

"It may be a company," said Mr. Martin, "or I may carry out the scheme myself with my brother and one or two friends, who would take an interest in the business, but that will develop later.

He declined to give names of others in the proposed enterprise. As to the restaurant at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, Mr. Martin said that in any event there would be no change in proprietorship there, but his brother and himself might go up to Times Square, leaving the old restaurant under trustworthy management and under their own general supervision.

With regard to a report that he owned a 12,000-acre farm in Long Island, which supplied his restaurant with vegetables, Mr. Martin laughed, and said that he had enough to do with his restaurant and wholesale wine business without being a farmer.

Louis Martin said of the new project that the whole matter was being handled by his brother, and he himself could give no details. He added that he himself would sail for France in a few days with Louis H. Huet to see about the pruchase of a hotel in Nice to accommodate their numerous American patrons when they went abroad.

After visiting Nice he intended to go to Monte Carlo to investigate a hotel property which had been offered to the brothers there. One feature of the hotel in Nice, Mr. Martin said, would be an American bar run by a real bartender, where patrons would be able ot get a cocktail at 75 centimes, the French equivalent of 15 cents in American currency.

The brothers Martin laid the foundation of their fortunes in Colon, where they ran the Hotel International in Main Street opposite the old Pacific Mail pier. This was in the early 'eighties, when the French Canal Company was in possession and money flowed faster than water into the canal cutting. They came to New York in the Fall of 1883 and started the café in University Place. Later they acquired the old Delmonico restaurant at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway.

BOGUS VANDERBILT COLORED.

Puzzle in Braganza Prince's Part in $500,000 Bill Transaction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—According to J. G. Littlechild, the Pinkerton London agent who, as recently stated in these dispatches, has been investigating the matter, the bogus Vanderbilt's plan to negotiate acceptances of over $500,000 in bills, was nipped in the bud. However, Mr. Littlechild does not view the charge of impersonating Vanderbilt seriously, because the man in question is a colored person, and was always on view to possible discounters of bills.

The detective is rather more interested in the part that Prince Franz Josef of Braganza, who, it is alleged, accepted the bills, played in the matter. It would be interesting, he said, to learn how the Prince and the colored impersonator got together on the deal, for there is little doubt that the Prince's signature on the bills is genuine.

Inquiries show that the so-called Fred Vanderbilt professes to be a Eurasian, although the photograph which was shown me by Mr. Littlechild seems to be that of a negro. The Emerald Mines Company, Limited, for which the money was to be raised, is a concern registered twenty-four years ago, since which date it has seen many vicissitudes, until to-day its offices are in a back street in Bloomsbury, with a small milk vendor as its principal officer.

Mr. Littlechild thinks the last has been heard of the matter, as the pseudo-Vanderbilt, who is well known to the London police, is always ready to take hints.

GOOD SAMARITAN JAILED.

Dodd Locked Up for Hitting a Man Who Was Abusing His Wife.

Thomas Dodd of Montgomery Street, Jersey City, found himself in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday because in playing the rôle of Good Samaritan, as he explained, he had been forced to the necessity of punching Patrick J. Stenson, a Pittsburg clothier, who has been in town with his wife. Dodd was arrested in Christopher Street, near the ferry, by Policeman Norris, who happened along after Dodd had sent Stenson sprawling down a flight of stone steps. Stenson's right leg was broken in the fall, and he is now at St. Vincent's Hospital.

While Dodd was having his hearing before Magistrate Kernochan and trying to impress the Judge with his story, Mrs. Stenson, wife of the man with the broken leg, swept into the courtroom. She told the Magistrate that she and her husband had been here for two weeks, stopping at the Hotel Knickerbocker, and that on Thursday night they dined with friends at a Broadway café. Stenson, she explained, imbibed too freely, and along about midnight she concluded that they ought to return to Pittsburg, so she called a taxicab and ordered the driver to take them to the Twenty-third Street Ferry.

On the way down, she went on, Stenson countermanded the order to the chauffeur, telling him to go to the Palace Hotel, near the Christopher Street ferry, where he wanted to call upon an acquaintance and say good-bye. Near the hotel, Mrs. Stenson said, her husband became so noisy that the chauffeur would take him no further. Stopping at a dark corner, he ordered Stenson and his wife out. Stenson then quarreled with his wife, so she said, and was about to attack her—something he never did before in his life—when along came Dodd.

Dodd went to Mrs. Stenson's aid, and her husband grappled with him. It was in this scuffle, said Mrs. Stenson, that Dodd knocked her husband down the steps. She wanted the Magistrate to know that it was no fault of Dodd's, and that Stenson himself would not like the idea of Dodd being punished. She had hurried to court when she found Dodd had been arrested. Magistrate Kernochan promptly released Dodd.

SUES ALLEN ESTATE.

Mrs. Carr Declares Descendant of Revolutionary Hero Promised to Provide for Her.

Intimate details of the strange menage maintained at 150 West Eightieth Street by the late Aaron C. Allen, a direct descendant of the famous Revolutionary hero, Ethan Allen, appear in the deposition of Queenie Ethel Meader, wife of Herman Lee Meader, and architect, living at 178 Fifth Avenue. The deposition was taken before trial of the suit brought by Mrs. Meader's mother, Lillian J. Carr, against Aaron C. Allen, Jr., and Ethan Allen, as executors of their father's estate. Mrs. Carr says she was promised an annuity by Allen for services in caring for him in his declining years.

Mrs. Meader, who is 23 years old and was married in March, 1908, is the daughter of George W. Carr, who died when she was 9 years old. Her deposition was taken because she is about to sail for Europe with her husband. Her mother's maiden name was Lillian J. Chick, and she relates that her father's pet name for her mother was "Pet" and that she was known to her intimates as "Chick."

Before the death of her father, Mrs. Meader says, Allen came to live with them. Allen had a wife living at the time, from whom he was separated. He told Mrs. Meader that his wife was her aunt and asked her to call him "Uncle," which she did. Allen lived with them for the last three years of her father's life.

Two years later Mrs. Carr married a Dr. Jacques, and Allen continued to live with them. He became very ill, Mrs. Meader says, and Allen told her that her mother had saved his life when he was hanging between life and death and all hope had been abandoned by the attending physicians. "My mother dissolved a nitro-glycerine tablet on his tongue and brought him back to life. In about fifteen minutes the doctors returned, and one of them said: 'You certainly saved his life.'"

One day, Mrs. Meader testified, Dr. Jacques sent her mother a bogus telegram telling her to come up town, and while she was gone he took some of his personal effects and disappeared. On that occasion, Mrs. Meader testified Allen said:

"Never mind, Chick, the old scoundrel has gone. You stick home, and I'll provide for you for the rest of your life."

Mrs. Meader says her mother at first was unwilling, but finally consented. Allen was ill and "had bad spells" during which he fainted. He required constant attention. He died on Christmas Day, 1908.

Before his death, Mrs. Meader says her mother asked him what provision he had made for her. He told her, she says, that he had provided for payments of $250 quarterly and that she should have his $3,000 fraternal insurance policy. He told her that he would not give her a lump sum for fear that she would lose it through speculation or otherwise. When she remonstrated, Mrs. Meader says, he told her mother that the papers were already signed and sealed and could not be changed. After Allen's death it appeared that he had deeded his property, worth more than $100,000 to his two sons. Allen had paid all the expenses of the household at 159 West Eightieth Street, giving Mrs. Carr $100 a month for this purpose.

According to Mrs. Meader, Dr. Jacques did not leave the establishment because he was jealous of Allen. He and Allen quarreled over money matters, she said, Allen refusing to invest in securities which the doctor wished to sell to him. Mrs. Meader was two years on the stage with Edna May in New York and had a speaking part of a dozen lines in "The Catch of the Season" on the road. She said she had retired from the stage and studied vocal music on the income of copper and gas stocks which had been presented to her.

AGAINST KNOX CHINA PLAN.

Russian Organ Opposes Railway Neutralization Scheme.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—The Journal of Commerce and Industry, the organ of the Minister of Finance, in a five-column editorial leader to-day carefully dissects the American proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways and the construction of a new line by American and British capital.

The paper discusses the matter from an economic viewpoint, and its conclusions are unfavorable to the acceptance of the first part of Secretary Knox's memorandum, which provides for the sale of the Manchurian railways to China through the financing of an international syndicate.

The Chinchow-Aigun Railroad project, however, the paper says, is deserving of the most serious consideration. Its construction would involve consequences of grave political strategy and the proposition must be studied thoroughly before a reply is made.

MAY YET WED PATRICIA.

Paris Dispatch Says King Manuel Will Marry Edward's Niece in May.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—A special dispatch received here from Lisbon quotes from an authorized source affirming that the marriage of King Manuel of Portugal and Princess Victoria Patricia, youngest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, will be solemnized next May.

The dispatch asserts also that an announcement to this effect will soon be communicated officially to the foreign courts.

WHITE RHINO FOR ROOSEVELT.

Ex-President and Party Still on Bar-el-Jebel River.

BUTIABA, (on the Eastern Shore of Lake Albert,) Uganda, Jan. 14.—News from ex-President Roosevelt's hunting party was brought here to-day by means of a native runner and a canoe service up the Bar-el-Jebel River. All of the party are reported well with the exception of Quentin Grogan of Koba and two other hunters recruited in Africa, who have suffered from dysentery.

Col. Roosevelt shot a white rhino cow and a young rhino on the first night that the party was at Camp Rhino, its present stopping place on the Congo side of the Bar-el-Jebel River.

HOOKWORM AMONG SAMOANS.

American Naval Surgeon Says 40 to 50 Per Cent. of Natives Are Affected.

PAGO PAGO, Dec. 9, via San Francisco, Jan. 14.—From 40 to 50 per cent. of the natives of the Samoan Islands are infected with hookworm, according to Past Assistant Surgeon R. S. Rossiter, U. S. N., senior medical officer of the naval station at Tutuila.

Mr. Rossiter also found one white man and several half-breeds in advanced stages of the disease.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR PLANS.

Hawaiian Planters Think Friars' Lands May Be Used.

HONOLULU, Jan. 14.—As a result of the Philippine friar lands decision rendered some time ago, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association is considering engaging in the sugar industry in the Philippines.

A representative of the planters sailed to-day on the steamer Korea to investigate sugar lands in the Philippines.

Theophile Chapuis a Suicide.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Dr. Theophile Chapuis, a Swiss, but who came here from New York, committed suicide in a hotel in the Latin Quarter to-day.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—Senor Palacio has been chosen to succeed Senor Don Luis Pastor as Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 14.—The Chilean Government is sending formal invitations to all countries to participate in the national festivities next September, when a centenary of independence will be celebrated.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Jan. 14.—The British mail steamer Guelph arrived here to-day, having on board thirty of the crew of the Norse Prince, which was burned at sea off Georgetown, Ascension Island, and abandoned on Jan. 7.

D. O. MILLS BURIED; MR. REID TOO LATE

Ambassador, Who Crossed Ocean for Funeral, Still Stormbound on the St. Louis.

LINER OUTSIDE SANDY HOOK

Services at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church Conducted by Bishop Greer—Burial at Tarrytown.

The funeral of Darius Ogden Mills took place yesterday. The services were held at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Ambassador Reid, son-in-law of Mr. Mills, who crossed the ocean on purpose to attend the funeral, was a passenger on the American Line steamship St. Louis, two days late and anchored off shore in the blinding storm at the time that the funeral was being held. Under ordinary circumstances the liner would have arrived in ample time to get him ashore before the funeral, but she could not get inside Sandy Hook. All morning the tug C. P. Raymond waited at Quarantine to take Mr. Reid from the St. Louis. She could not venture close to the steamship.

The church was crowded with business and social friends of Mr. Mills when services began at 10 o'clock. It was intended for a time to delay the services, but a message was received from Quarantine saying Mr. Reid would not be able to land during the morning.

Bishop David H. Greer conducted the services. He was assisted by Dr. Ernest A. Stires, pastor of the church, where Mr. Mills had been a Vestryman for a number of years, and the Rev. W. L. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation. The surpliced choir sang.

The chancel of the church was banked high with flowers, tributes from friends and institutions with which Mr. Mills was identified. There were identical pieces from Mrs. John Ward, who was Miss Jean Reid, and Ogden Mills Reid, grandchildren. There was another from the Countess of Granard, who was Miss Beatrice Mills. Another magnificent floral piece is said to have been sent by King Edward.

After the church services the body was taken to the Grand Central Station. A special train of three cars took the mourners to Tarrytown, where the interment took place.

As the choir sang "Abide With Me," the funeral procession entered the church. The mahogany coffin was covered with violets and white orchids and mauve orchids hung from the sides.

The pallbearers met in the vestibule. They were Levi P. Morton, J. Pierpont Morgan, James B. Haggin, John G. McCullough, John L. Cadwalader, William Douglas Sloane, Charles Lanier, and Francis Lynde Stetson. The Vestrymen of St. Thomas's, Charles S. Steele, Mr. Morgan, W. C. Fargo, W. H. Truesdale, Charles Stout, Henry C. Fahnestock, and Alexander Haddan, were in attendance.

The pallbearers were followed up the aisle by Ogden Mills, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Ogden Livingston Mills, Ogden Mills Bishop, Mrs. H. L. Bishop, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Mills.

The simple Episcopal service was read, with the committal only omitted. This was recited in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown. Dr. Stires committed the body to the tomb.

Some of those at the service were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Isaac N. Seligman, John R. Drexel, William Rhinelander Stewart, Adrian H. Iselin, Gen. Brayton Ives, Henry Clews, J. Edward Simmons, George L. Rives, Col. William Jay, Senator Stephen B. Elkins, Dr. Seward Webb, Charles H. Tweed, John E. Parsons, James Speyer, Charles B. Alexander, Thomas F. Ryan, Herman Ridder, Seth Low, Isaac N. Seligman, Gen. Horace Porter, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius N. Bliss, R. Fulton Cutting, Joseph H. Choate, Alexander E. Orr, George F. Baker, and W. C. Brown.

These organizations were represented, two pews being reserved for each: Bank of New York, Chamber of Commerce, Metropolitan Trust Company, National Paper Company, Niagara Falls Paper Company, Morton Trust Company, United States Trust Company, Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Home for Incurables, and the New York Botanical Gardens. There were also present representatives from the American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Mills hotels, and the Metropolitan Club.

The tug Raymond, going out for Ambassador Reid, left the Battery at 7:35 with the Rev. Mr. Rogers, a friend of the Ambassador, on board. She reached Quarantine at 8:26 o'clock and remained there until 1:15 P. M., when it was seen that the St. Louis could not get through the storm.

In the meantime the Mill's automobile stood at the Battery in danger of being snowed in. The machine was getting embanked when the Dock Department gave permission for it to remain under the shelter of the Staten Island Ferryhouse.

Ambassador Reid will land to-day.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The funeral train bearing the late D. O. Mills reached here shortly after noon. Transportation was waiting and the party proceeded to the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, where the body was placed in the family vault.

TO TRY CAPT. HAMILTON.

Artillery Officer Charged with Misinstructing His Company.

Capt. William W. Hamilton, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., commanding the 136th Company of coast artillery, at Fort Hancock, will be tried by a court-martial on Governors Island next Tuesday. The charges against Capt. Hamilton are said to concern the handling of his company, which is one of the crack mine organizations of the regular army.

Improper instruction of the men is said to be one of the charges against the young commander. Capt. Hamilton is one of the youngest Captains in the coast artillery, and is the honor graduate of the Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, of the class of 1907. He is a native of Georgia, from which State he was appointed to West Point in 1893. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1898.

Major Blanton Winship of the Judge Advocate's Department will be in charge of the case against Capt. Hamilton. The accused officer, it is said, will be defended by a brother officer of his own selection.

As soon as the Hamilton case is disposed of, Major Winship will bring up the case of First Lieut. Adolph Langhorst, also of the coast artillery, the officer who began as a cook and by hard study got a commission. Langhorst is charged with breaking arrest.

It was said yesterday that a published report that one of the Fort H. G. Wright officers would be tried as a result of the "New Year's hike" at that the fort was incorrect.

HIGH PRICES IN MEXICO.

Foodstuffs Reach a Level Similar to That in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—From Mexico comes a wail about high cost of living similar to that which is going up throughout the United States. Retail prices of provisions in that country, it is reported, have advanced steadily for years, with no prospect of ever resuming their former level.

This statement is made by William W. Canada, American Consul at Vera Cruz, who sends a long list of food prices which tally closely with those in the United States. He says that "as usual in such cases, wages and salaries have not kept pace with the increased cost of living," and "that house rents have about doubled within the last ten years." The native workingman's family cannot afford to purchase the majority of the foods which form the staple articles of diet for workingmen in the United States.

SHORT SHRIFT FOR CLUBBERS.

District Attorney, Police Officials, and Magistrates Act on Mayor's Order.

The cases of policemen accused of using clubs on citizens occupied the attention yesterday of Mayor Gaynor, the police officials, and the Magistrates' Court.

Mayor Gaynor sent a letter to District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn, calling his attention to the case of Policeman Devon of the Hamburg Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, who is charged with having clubbed Oscar E. Gregory. The Mayor urged that the District Attorney prosecute the charge against Devon to the limit if the circumstances warrant. Gregory had called upon the Mayor and had told him the story of the alleged assault.

District Attorney Clarke said he was in entire sympathy with Mayor Gaynor's attitude toward clubbing by policemen and would present Devon's case to the Grand Jury.

When the trial of Policeman John W. Mann of the Mercer Street Station, accused of intoxication and clubbing several citizens at Broadway and Thirteenth Street, last week, was called before Deputy Police Commissioner Walsh at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mann failed to appear. Eight citizens, including one woman, besides two police Lieutenants, a Sergeant, and Capt. Henry of the Mercer Street Police Station, were ready to testify. Capt. Henry informed Mr. Walsh that Mann was in the station house at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, making a report and that he did not seem to be ill. Mr. Walsh thereupon instructed Capt. Henry to put an additional charge against Mann of disobedience of orders in having failed to appear.

At 3:30 o'clock Mann called on Mr. Walsh and said he had misunderstood the time set for the hearing. His trial was set for next week, when he will have to answer three charges instead of two. Mr. Walsh was surprised to learn that several witnesses who had been summoned to testify against Mann have suddenly left town.

Thomas F. Smith, the chauffeur, of 504 West Twentieth Street, who called to see Mayor Gaynor on Thursday, returned yesterday with his witness. He complains that Policeman Andrew Brown and John Flaherty of the West Twentieth Street Station clubbed him last Sunday night while arresting him on charge of having stabbed John Geraghty of 194 Tenth Avenue in a quarrel. He was sent on to Commissioner Baker.

For two hours Drs. Flanigan and Cummings of the Bradford Street Hospital, Brooklyn, worked over James Nealon, a truck driver, of 247 Onderdonk Avenue, Queens, dressing wounds of the scalp which he had suffered at the hands of Special Policeman Maher of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who arrested him and brought him to the Liberty Avenue Station last night on a charge of disorderly conduct.

According to Maher, who is a small man, Nealon, who is a very large man, had fallen asleep at about 10 o'clock in a Lexington Avenue elevated train, and resented with his fists the policeman's efforts to awaken him, and get him off the car at the Cypress Hills terminal. Then, said Maher, he used his night stick and subdued Nealon. Nealon was so badly hurt when taken to the police station that he had to be removed to the Bradford Street Hospital. Several passengers bore out Nealon's complaint that the special policeman had used undue violence.

OPPOSE PUBLICITY CLAUSE.

Representatives of Sixty Organizations Ask Change in Corporation Tax Law.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Congress to-day was requested to abolish the publicity feature of the new corporation tax law in a resolution adopted by 250 delegates representing 60 commercial and industrial organizations of the country. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

It was recommended that a committee of eleven be appointed to devise ways and means, with full power to carry out the spirit of the resolution and test the constitutionality of the law if deemed advisable. The sense of the meeting was also that the whole law should eventually be repealed.

L. W. Noyes, President of the Illinois Association, said that the publicity clause would in no way prevent the great majority of evils and violations of the law now existing.

"It is not the tax assessed by the National Government nor the information which it gathers for its own record that the manufacturing and commercial organizations protest against," said Mr. Noyes, "but that needlessly, wantonly, and without purpose, profit, or beneficial result, these details are made public, for the use and abuse of public curiosity and for competitors' advantage. A cunning hand inserted the publicity clause in the National corporation tax law, thereby making the law odious. Congress can and should remedy this defect."

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112th St. & Third Ave.
125th St. & Seventh Ave.
125th St. & Lenox Ave.
125th St. & Eighth Ave.
130th St. & Broadway.
149th St. & Third Ave.
155th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
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42 St. at 8 Ave.

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By Weymer Jay Mills
A lively tale of modern social life with an exciting climax.
There are a number of striking short stories, an extremely clever essay on the ever interesting subject of "Dress," a one-act play, a French story, the best contemporary verse and breezy reviews of the Christmas books and plays in
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PLAZA HOTEL Suite 134-6-8,
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AT FIFTH AVE. AND 32D ST.

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A Pure Lactic (milk) ferment
Prevents Old Age
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, gas, Liver, Kidney or Heart Trouble.
Makes the Best Bulgarian Buttermilk
Read Pamphlet.
RIKER DRUG STORES
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Made in our English workshops—soft—hand sewn—cut with fashionable fulness—worn with comfort like a well-cut garment.
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HAROLD MacGRATH'S NEW STORY STARTS IN AINSLEE'S MAGAZINE
For February—Out To-Day

PADDEN IS OUSTED AS WATER REGISTER

Incompetent, Insubordinate, and His Acts Suspicious, Says Commissioner Thompson.

A HARD BLOW TO TAMMANY

Mayor Fully Approves the Dismissal—Repairs Given to One Plumber—Clair Foster in His Place.

Water Commissioner Thompson removed Michael C. Padden, the Water Register, yesterday and appointed Clair Foster, a personal friend and business associate of his, to the place. It pays $4,000 a year. It is understood, however, that Mr. Foster is a man of independent means, and has taken the place purely through his person relations with the Commissioner. He was Vice President of the Thompson-Starrett Company while Commissioner Thompson was its head, and afterward was Secretary of the Standard Plunger Elevator Company.

In removing Col. Padden the Commissioner accuses him of incompetency, insubordination, violation of the regulations of the department, and makes insinuations of a much more serious nature. He takes these matters up in a letter which he wrote to the Mayor on Thursday.

The discharge of Padden is a blow to Tammany. He is one of the chief lieutenants of the Sullivan clan.

The Letter That Did It.

Commissioner Thompson's letter to the Mayor read:

Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor, New York City:

Dear Sir: Upon assuming the position as head of this department my first act was, on account of the well-known dissatisfaction of the public, to undertake the investigation of the Bureau of Water Registration, now in charge of Mr. Michael C. Padden.

Upon examination I find that this bureau is practically without any organization whatsoever. The Register not only does not give his personal attention which the work of the bureau deserves but has been absent from his office a great deal in times past.

I discovered that in several cases he has exceeded his authority, giving permission for the removal of meters without an order from the Commissioner, thus violating the rules of the department. The circumstances surrounding these removals of meters are, to say the least, suspicious, although it is practically impossible to obtain from property owners information regarding the removal of meters or the compromising of water bills.

I find that orders for repairs and alteration and for the installation of meters, practically without exception, have been issued to one favored plumber. In the last year the orders issued to one plumber for installing meters amounted to $22,544, as against $1,250, given to one other firm. These two concerns thus had a monopoly of the business.

Criticises Supply Buying.

Orders for supplies involving large sums of money have been given without public letting, and although, technically speaking, the law was not violated, it at least shows very bad judgment, and it seems that an attempt has been made to evade the law.

I find also that an automobile was bought on Feb. 2 of last year for $995, and in nine months the total expenses of this machine, which was for Mr. Padden's use, amounted to $4,185. I am not yet convinced in my own mind that there is any need whatsoever for an automobile for the Water Register, whose duty, it would seem to me, would be to attend to the business of the bureau in his office.

Knowing the familiarity of Deputy Commissioner Bemis with the meter situation, I asked him to make an examination of this bureau and to give his especial attention to the reorganization of same. Mr. Bemis has rendered me a report the closing paragraph of which is as follows:

"The conditions in general are so bad in the Water Register's office that I consider it imperative to have a complete reorganization under a new head. The quicker it is done the better."

Charges Against Padden.

I have concluded, therefore, as a result of my examination, and also taking into account the fact that this bureau has the collection of large sums of money, that owing not only to his incompetency but to his lack of discipline, use of bad language, insubordination, and absolute disregard of the responsibilities attached to his office, that he is unqualified to hold his position, and I therefore ask that you concur with me in my judgment that Mr. Padden's connection with this department be terminated.

There are many reforms contemplated for the Bureau of Water Register, and Mr. Padden's occupancy of the office not only hampers the efficiency to a marked degree of this most important branch of this department, but is retarding to a large extent our putting same into effect. Respectfully yours,

HENRY S. THOMPSON,
Commissioner.

Mayor Gaynor's Reply.

The Mayor replied as follows:

City Hall, New York, Jan. 14, 1910.

Henry S. Thompson, Commissioner of Water Supply:

Sir: Your letter of Jan. 13, in respect of Michael C. Padden, Water Register, is at hand. I approve of your intention to supersede him, and need not say that in selecting his successor my wish is that you act with a purpose single to a complete reform of the office. Yours very truly,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

The Mayor arrived at the City Hall yesterday looking not unlike a snow man. He did not walk all the way from his home, in Brooklyn, as usual, but came across Brooklyn Bridge on foot. There was snow in his beard and his overcoat was caked white.

The first thing he took up was the police clubbing matter, as told elsewhere. Then he plunged into routine business.

The Mayor left his office early, taking the Subway to the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad, where he took a train for St. James. He will remain at his country place until Monday.

HARMONY IN ESTIMATE BOARD.

Gaynor Made Agreement with McAneny and Fusionists Name Committees.

The meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday was not at all the exciting affair that had been expected. All of the resolutions submitted by the Fusionist members last week were adopted without objection. These had to do principally with the appointment of several important committees and named the men to serve on them.

It had been expected that the Mayor would make a decided objection against being deprived of his appointing power in this manner, but a working agreement had been arrived at between him and Borough President McAneny, representing the Fusionists, and he did not oppose the adoption of the resolutions. He and Mr. McAneny held several conferences on the subject and had a final talk just before the meeting yesterday forenoon.

The board transacted little important business outside the rejection of the snow removal contracts. All the important public improvement appropriations which were on the calendar were put over for later consideration. The new board is determined to have the present borrowing capacity of the city definitely fixed before it enters into any new obligations.

The request of the Central Federated Union for an appropriation to pay the expenses of public opera concerts for the benefit of the poor was referred to Controller Prendergast and Park Commissioner Stover.

HARMON AWAITS A BOOM.

Says Question of His Candidacy for Presidency Must Develop Itself.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 14.—Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio, in answer to a letter from a friend in Mobile, said that he would not give the Presidency any consideration until after the Fall election in Ohio, as he would be a candidate for re-election for Governor.

Gov. Harmon's letter in effect was that the question of his candidacy for the Presidency in 1912 must develop itself.

LEFT A TRAIL OF 50 WIVES.

Bigamist von Muller Caught in California on Hoboken Girl's Complaint.

Emil Karl von Muller, alias Von der Hagen, who according to the Hoboken police has left from forty to fifty wives reminiscent of him and of departed funds between this city and the Pacific Coast, will be brought to Hoboken on a warrant charging him with bigamy, following his arrest on Thursday in Los Angeles, Cal. Von Muller's addiction to bigamy, according to Chief of Police Hayes of Hoboken, has extended through the last ten years, and at least five of his victims live in or near New York.

The warrant for Von Muller's arrest was issued on complaint of Regina Velhelmann of 2,051 Third Avenue, Manhattan, who, according to the Hoboken records, was married to him by the Rev. J. H. Rudolph of Hoboken on Oct. 18, 1908. According to Miss Velhelmann, von Muller, who was a dashing cavalierly German, first made her acquaintance by purchasing a razor in her brother's cutlery shop; presently asked to be allowed to call on her, and after a short courtship married her.

Not long afterward, she says, von Muller, who said he was in the real estate business, induced her to give him $2,700 of an inheritance she had received from Germany, with which he promised to make their future comfortable. Just about six months after the marriage, she says, her husband deserted her, leaving behind, as if on purpose, only the razor to which she owed her acquaintance with him.

She received several letters from him thereafter, in some of which he spoke with regret of his action, and in others blithely told how he had passed her store a few days before. Finally, she says, he mentioned a new married blessedness he was enjoying, and her brother, George Velhelmann, learned of still more victims. Then she swore out the warrant charging him with bigamy, which resulted in his arrest at Los Angeles.

Chief Hayes, in looking up the man's record in this vicinity, says he found that he had hypothecated himself to Hymen in Montclair, N. J.; Union Hill, N. J.; Newark, N. J., and Jamaica, L. I., separating his wives from their savings of $900, $300, $700, and $800, respectively. Another wife, with several children, it is said, lives in Seventy-second Street in this city.

Another of the alleged victims of von Muller's manoeuvres in matrimony, according to Miss Velhelmann, was Bertha Albrecht, a servant girl, who lived in Brooklyn, and whom he met through a matrimonial agency on East 116th Street, only to desert her a few weeks later, minus of $190 of her savings.

With some of these women von Muller will be brought face to face upon his return here.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14.—"I married my first wife without a marriage license and on a Sunday, which was no marriage under the laws of New Jersey," said Emil Karl von Muller, alias Emil Karl von Hagen, in the City Prison today. Von Muller was arrested on a fugitive warrant from Hoboken, N. J., charging bigamy.

Von Muller arrived in Los Angeles several months ago, posing as a German Count. He engaged in the real estate business. In November he was married to a Los Angeles woman.

PATTEN AGAINST CONNERS.

Man He Forced Into State Committee Would Force Him Out.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Harry S. Patten, Democratic State Committeeman for the Thirty-sixth District, favors the retirement of W. J. Conners as Chairman of the State Committee.

"I think that Conners should retire and that an up-State man should get the Chairmanship," he said to-day. "It should not go to New York. I shall vote in favor of some other than Conners for Chairman if it becomes necessary. But I think when he realizes the sentiment of the State Committee he will retire gracefully."

Mr. Patten's position is significant when it is recalled that Conners forced him into the State Committee against the most strenuous protests of Judge Beardsley, the Oneida County leader. Patten has never been recognized here by the Democratic organization, which has been anti-Conners from the start.

WILL BUILD SANITARIUM.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Gets Permission to Purchase Land.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Approval was given to-day by Supt. Hotchkiss of the State Insurance Department to the application of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to purchase 250 acres of land in Westchester County for the purpose of erecting a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis among its employes.

The company's original application was denied by Supt. Hotchkiss on the ground that such use of company funds would be contrary to the insurance law, which prohibits insurance companies from purchasing real estate except that necessary for the transaction of its business. The Appellate Division in a friendly suit decided that the matter was within the discretion of the Superintendent of Insurance, who has accordingly granted the application.

The company states that it has a working force of 14,000, a number of whom are afflicted with tuberculosis. It is expected the company eventually may extend the scope of the institution to include policy holders.

FAIR PROFIT IN DAIRIES.

Farmer Makes Money from His Milk, Educator Says at Hearing.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Dean Herbert E. Cook of the St. Lawrence Agricultural College at Canton was the principal witness to-day at the inquiry that is being conducted by Referee Brown and Special Deputy Attorney General Coleman into the alleged milk combine. He ventured no opinion as to whether there was a combination to control the price of milk.

Dean Cook said that nobody could tell definitely what it cost to produce milk, as it is a by-product, and various things had to be taken into consideration in determining its cost. He believed the farmer made a fair profit in milk production.

Dean Cook testified that the railroad rates for transporting milk were rather high. He believed that the value of milk as a food in the home was underestimated.

Several farmers and dairymen again testified along the line of the witnesses examined yesterday that the producers were not getting a fair return, but that the big profits were obtained by the middlemen.

After hearing the testimony of several other up-State farmers Referee Brown adjourned the hearing until next Friday, when further testimony will be heard in New York.

Havana Sees Halley's Comet.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—The Bolen Observatory reports that during last night Halley's comet was sighted in the form of a faint white cloud between the planet Mars and O star of the Pisces constellation.

THINK 1910 WILL BE OUR BEST TRADE YEAR

St. Louis Bank's Correspondents in West and South Predict Great Rush of Industry.

FINE PROSPECTS ON FARMS

Diversification of Crops, However, May Have Some Peculiar Results—Cost of Living to Continue High.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14.—Record-breaking commerce for 1910 is the unanimous prediction of several hundred correspondents of the National Bank of Commerce, the largest financial institution in the South and West. Communications from bankers of every State, but mostly of the South and West, indicate exceptional vitality in agriculture, industry, finance, manufacture, and trade, with almost as strong a demand for money as was experienced in 1907. It is declared that idle labor in manufacture, agriculture, and other industry will be re-employed, and the country, as a whole, will enjoy its greatest prosperity.

There is little to indicate that there will be a decided reduction in the cost of living. Apparently prices will continue high on all the necessities of life, although the improvement in conditions should provide the wage-earner with larger means. The increase in the gold supply is given as one of the principal causes of the high cost of living. Additional causes given are inadequacy of supply, increasing population, augmenting prosperity, combinations and agreements as to prices, cost of service in trade, and even idle labor.

Fine Outlook for the Farmers.

Indications are excellent in farming regions and heavy production is the outlook. But crops will be more diversified, and it is hard to tell the result. Grain districts promise a large output, but cotton localities complain, to some extent, of the boll weevil and refer to a diversification of production.

Some fear is felt regarding fruit. Prospects in cattle districts are favorable. Soil conditions are excellent, and the farmers are well situated financially. Consequently retail and wholesale trade will be good; building operations will be active, and manufacture and industry will be restored soon to their normal state. Excerpts from some of the letters follow:

Jackson, Miss.—Except for the threatened invasion of the boll weevil I feel sure that the development in this country would be very marked. However, the people seem to be facing that possibility with a great deal of courage, and are making arrangements to diversify their crops. In fact, there has never been such a pronounced movement in this direction before in this section, all of which will tend to very much improve the business of this country, as well as to relieve it of the danger which is always to be guarded against in a one-crop section.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Our section embarked in a new departure the past year and experimented to quite an extent in rice growing, and with most gratifying results. This product will be extensively cultivated, as also a general diversity of crops by our progressive and more intelligent class of planters.

Bartlesville, Okla.—The general feeling here is that the present year will be a better one for us, locally, than we have ever had, on account of the bright outlook in the oil business.

Topeka, Kan.—Nobody estimates the amount of wheat held by the farmers at less than 40 per cent., and some estimate it much higher. Of that 40 per cent., as soon as the roads open up at least 20 per cent. will go to the market right away. The State has the largest acreage in wheat in many years—in fact, it has never been exceeded, and up to the present time it is in the best condition. The corn crop is about two-thirds gathered. The farmers of our State are, as a rule, out of debt, with their farms well improved, never so well stocked as now, and never with so high a grade of animals.

Great Expansion in Texas.

Houston, Texas—Texas is undergoing a great era of development and expansion. There are a great many outside people and a large amount of outside money coming in all the time. Lands are increasing in value and are being rapidly taken up and farmed. In all large cities prosperous conditions are reflected in an unprecedented amount of substantial building and improvements.

Denver, Col.—Much new capital and many new people are being brought into the State through the new irrigation projects that have been recently finished or are in process of construction. There is a great deal of building being done in Denver and labor is well employed, and in general the outlook for the new year is good.

Tampa, Fla.—In our opinion the prospects in Florida were never better, and the southern portion especially seems to be more attractive than ever to the Northern and Western invader, and conditions here are very much better than at any time in our history.

Tucson, Arizona—The several industries of Arizona are in fine condition and the prospects for this year are most flattering. Capital is seeking investment in our mines and there is more inquiry from that source than for many years.

Atlanta, Ga.—There has been a tremendous trade in mules and farming implements, and the fertilizer factories are preparing to largely increase the output. Manufacturers claim to have no difficulty in selling their goods at higher prices than usual.

Helena, Montana—Conditions point to a great increase in our agricultural population, which means greater resources for the State and a greater distribution of small loans, which tends to distribute the liability. We anticipate that 1910 will be a surprise to the optimist, and the pessimist will have to pinch himself to be sure he is not dreaming.

Letters received by the National Bank of Commerce came from financial authorities in these Commonwealths: Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. All predict surprising commerce for 1910.

EAST SIDE PUPILS COMPETE.

Schoolgirls Give an Exhibition of Singing and Dancing.

Before an audience of 400 yesterday afternoon the girls of the seventh and eighth grades of Public School 62, at Hester and Essex Streets, gave an exhibition of dances and singing the preparation of which has been the talk of east side mothers and fathers for the last six months. The girls of the B section of the eighth grade, the graduating class, won the contest, and were awarded medals by the athletic association and gold school pins by the school authorities.

There were twelve numbers on the programme, dancing, songs, and athletic contests alternating. The feature of the programme was the Spanish dance by fifteen girls of the B section of the eighth grade. All the girls who took part in this dance had won prizes for their dancing at previous contests in the school.

PATENTS OF POWDER TRUST.

List of 450 of Them Submitted at Hearing Before Federal Examiner.

At the resumption of the hearing before Federal Examiner Mahaffy in the suit against the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, commonly called the Powder Trust, for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust act yesterday, C. R. Mudge of Wilmington, Del., a lawyer in the trust's legal department, submitted a list of 450 patents covering secret processes used in the manufacture of explosives.

"What is your purpose in offering these?" demanded W. A. Glasgow, Jr., of the Government's counsel.

"Our purposes are manifold," replied Mr. Mudge.

"Will you kindly specify?" coaxed Mr. Glasgow.

Mr. Mudge smiled, but did not reply. A long argument ensued between counsel for the Government and the powder trust as to the purpose of the list as evidence, and Mr. Glasgow at length asked:

"You are not going to attempt to prove that you have so covered the field with your patents that no one else can go into the field of manufacturing powder, I hope?"

"I wish we could," replied counsel for the trust.

"If you proved any such thing I believe the question would arise as to the legality of such monopoly," returned Mr. Glasgow.

Counsel for the trust withdrew the list, promising to present at the next hearing, which will be held on Feb. 2, a statement showing how the patents and processes came into the trust's possession.

SETTLING FRANCHISE CASES.

New Policy of the Attorney General Rapidly Clearing the Calendar.

It was said at his office yesterday that the result of the policy of Attorney General O'Malley, in transferring the special franchise cases from the Albany judicial district to the districts in which the special franchises were issued, and in revoking references so that the trials of the franchises may be held in open court, was bearing fruit all over the State.

In the term of the Supreme Court in New York City, presided over by Justice O'Gorman, so far this year, there were disposed of assessments from the year 1900 to 1909, inclusive, of $1,367,047 of the Commercial Cable Company, which included the assessments in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and also the assessments from the year 1900 to 1909 inclusive, of the New England Telegraph Company covering the five boroughs of New York City and amounting to $2,788,400.

So far in the present month, and out of court, the assessments against the Westchester Electric Company for the period of eight years and amounting to $971,750, were also disposed of.

In other words, the litigation in all these cases has been brought to an end, and the money due as special franchise taxes has either been or is about to be paid into the city.

WARRINER BEGINS HIS TERM.

Cincinnati Embezzler Is Placed in Penitentiary to Serve Six Years.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—Charles L. Warriner, who confessed to having embezzled $643,000 while Treasurer of the Big Four Railroad in this city, was taken to the penitentiary at Columbus to-day and began to serve a sentence of six years imposed on him following his plea of guilty of embezzling $5,000.

Just before his departure Warriner issued a signed statement in which he declared that various rumors that he was protecting "some one higher up" were not true. He said there is no person "higher up" involved in the affair.

The trial of Mrs. Jeannette Stewart Ford, charged with blackmailing Warriner, has been set for Jan. 20.

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FIRST AID TO BOOMS OF POLITICAL FAME

Ready Cash the Treatment Most in Demand, Says Chanler's Friend, Sydney Harris.

DIDN'T NEED HIS BROTHER

Manning, Maker of Presidents, Thought It Best for "Willie" to Keep in the Background.

Sydney Harris, the confidential legal adviser of ex-Lieut. Gov. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler in the Fall of 1907, was the principal witness yesterday in the trial of the suit brought by William F. Clark against Mr. Chanler for $20,000 for alleged services in publicity work in his boom for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Harris told of a "hurry call" he received from William T. Manning, the original promoter of the boom, over the telephone on Oct. 17, 1907, and how he went to the Chanler headquarters in Astor Court. There, he says, Manning told him that some of the creditors were demanding their money and that a large amount must be raised at once.

"He said he wanted Willie Chanler and Robert Chanler to indorse his note for $20,000 to tide things over," testified the witness. "I reminded him of his agreement that the Chanlers were not to be called upon for financial aid by him in promoting the Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler Presidential boom. He told me that it was only a temporary accommodation he wished, and declared that before the $20,000 note became due he would be able to raise the money with which to pay it. I said to him that I did not think that Willie and Robert would indorse the note, but that I would arrange a meeting between him and them for that night."

The "Willie" and "Robert" referred to are William Astor Chanler and Robert Chanler, Sheriff of Dutchess County and now a member of the State Democratic Committee. Both are brothers of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler.

Harris testified that Manning "met Willie Chanler at a restaurant about 9:30, but Robert did not appear." As a result of this conversation the witness said that "Willie" declined to indorse Manning's note. Harris was asked if he saw Manning after this meeting.

"Yes," he answered, "the next day at the Chanler headquarters. I went up there with $4,400 which I had raised to tide Manning over the financial crisis he said he was up against. I proffered it to him and he became very indignant because the sum was not larger. He abused everybody in general and the Chanlers in particular. I put the money in my pocket and walked out of the private office or 'holy of holies,' as Manning termed it."

"Did you see Clark that day?" asked Bronson Winthrop, counsel for Mr. Chanler.

"I met him in the outer office," said Harris, "and told him I would not let Manning have the money unless he, Manning, gave me his note for the amount. Clark told me that if I would wait a few minutes he thought he could fix it up. I waited and Clark went in to see Manning. Presently he came out and handed me the note signed by Manning. I gave him the $4,400."

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Or fish of any kind insist on being served with a whole lemon and use it all.
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With salads use the juice of a lemon in place of vinegar. Lemon juice aids digestion.

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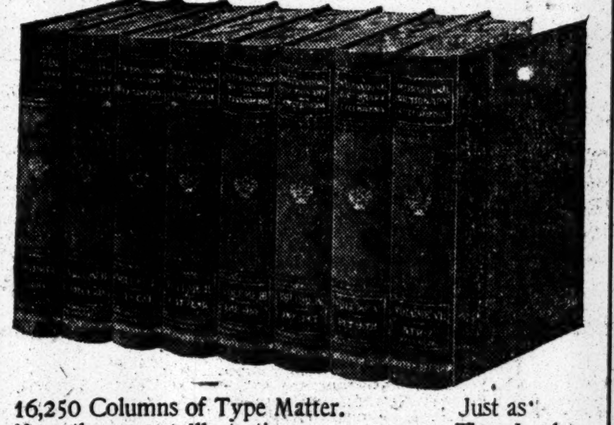

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TAFT TELLS POLICY ON CONSERVATION

In Special Message He Approves Plans of Ballinger for Preserving Natural Resources.

A $30,000,000 BOND ISSUE

Would Be Used to Complete Irrigation Projects — Leases of Mining and Water Power Rights Desired.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In a special message only ten printed pages long, President Taft to-day sent to Congress his recommendations in regard to the conservation of the country's natural resources. The Senate was not in session, but the House listened with apparent interest to the reading of the document by the Clerk, though there was evidently some disappointment at the absence of comment from the President on the latest developments in the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy.

Most of the President's recommendations have been made public in his previous speeches, and he states that his message to-day is practically a summary of the report of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. Aside from the inferential expression of confidence in his Cabinet officer, the only other reference to the Pinchot-Ballinger affair is in the closing paragraph of the message, where he states that the outcome of the investigation will have no bearing on the merits of his recommendations, and urges that they be enacted into law as soon as possible.

Mr. Taft's Chief Recommendations.

One of the President's recommendations is that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $30,000,000 for the completion of reclamation projects in arid regions of the West. He also asks for correct classification of public lands according to their mineral deposits or other characteristics of chief value. He would separate mineral rights in land from agricultural rights, and would lease mining rights under restrictions.

Of power sites the President declares that the Government now has control of enough to prevent private capital from monopolizing the water power of the country. He suggests grants of these sites for terms of years, with provisions that will compel development and will prevent combinations and exorbitant prices. He puts the need of draining wet lands on the same plane as the need of irrigation. For reforestation of bare watersheds he suggests a moderate appropriation for five years.

On inland waterways he does not depart much from the position he took on his trip down the Mississippi. When plans have been drawn and costs definitely ascertained it will be time to go into the lakes to the gulf scheme. He advocates, however, deepening of the Ohio River to a depth of nine feet from Pittsburg to Cairo, of the Mississippi River to a depth of six feet from St. Louis to St. Paul, of the Missouri to a depth of six feet from Kansas City to St. Louis, and of the Mississippi to a depth of eight feet from St. Louis to Cairo.

Area of the Public Lands.

In the beginning of the message, which contained about 5,000 words, Mr. Taft said:

"In 1860 we had a public domain of 1,055,911,288 acres. We have now 731,354,081 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semi-arid plains. We have, in addition, 368,035,975 acres of land in Alaska.

"All the principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The Homestead act, the Pre-emption and Timber Culture act, the Coal Land and the Mining acts were among these. The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes, and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think, to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous, and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent the land laws. This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of valuable land and many of our National resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the National welfare through their development. The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained, and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the Government long since ceased by reason of Statutes of Limitation.

Development for Our Day.

"There has developed in recent years a deep concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of the resources of the public domain. A vast amount of discussion has appeared in the public print in generalized form on this subject, but there has been little practical suggestion. It has been easy to say that the natural resources in fuel supply, in forests, in water power, and in other public utilities must be saved from waste, monopoly, and other abuses, and the general public are in accord with this proposition, as they are with most truisms. The problem, however, is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop; for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings are only for unborn generations."

He gives credit to Mr. Roosevelt for vigorous efforts to save National resources, and says these have been continued. He goes on:

"The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of the precious metals and the purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership, under conditions offering on the one hand sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development, with restrictive conditions on the other, which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly or misuse of the lands or their products.

"The power of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land, the disposition of which under such statutes would be detrimental to the public interest, is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public, with the hope that Congress might affirm the action of the Executive by laws adapted to the new conditions. Unfortunately, Congress has not thus far fully acted on the recommendations of the Executive, and the question as to what the Executive is to do is, under the circumstances, full of difficulty.

"It seems to me that it is the duty of Congress now by a statute to validate the withdrawals which have been made by the Secretary of the Interior and the President, and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to Congress of recommendations as to legislation to meet conditions or emergencies as they arise.

Classification of Public Lands.

"One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public land reform is that lands should be classified according to their principal value or use. It should be done by the Interior Department through the Geological Survey. Much of the confusion, fraud, and contention which has existed in the past has arisen from the lack of an official and determinative classification of the public lands and their contents.

"It is now proposed to dispose of agricultural lands as such, and at the same time to reserve for other disposition the treasure of coal, oil, asphaltum, natural gas, and phosphate contained therein. This may be best accomplished by separating the right to mine from the title to the surface, giving the necessary use of so much of the latter as may be required for the extraction of the deposits. The surface might be disposed of as agricultural land under the general agricultural statutes, while the coal or other mineral could be disposed of by lease on a royalty basis, with provisions requiring a certain amount of development each year; and in order to prevent the use and cession of such lands with others of similar character so as to constitute a monopoly forbidden by law, the lease should contain suitable provision subjecting to forfeiture the interest of persons participating in such monopoly. Such law should apply to Alaska as well as to the United States.

No Water Power Monopoly.

"The development in electrical appliances for the conversion of the water power into electricity to be transmitted long distances has progressed so far that it is no longer problematical, but it is a certain inference that in the future the power of the water falling in the streams to a large extent will take the place of natural fuels. In the disposition of the domain already granted, many water-power sites have come under absolute ownership, and may drift into one ownership, so that all the water power under private ownership shall be a monopoly.

"If, however, the water-power sites now owned by the Government—and there are enough of them—shall be disposed of to private persons for the investment of their capital in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water-power sites, and under conditions that shall limit the right of use to not exceeding thirty years, with renewal privileges, and some equitable means for fixing terms of rental and with proper means for determining a reasonable graduated rental, it would seem entirely possible to prevent the absorption of these most useful lands by a power monopoly. As long as the Government retains control and can prevent their improper union with other plants, competition must be maintained and prices kept reasonable."

He calls attention to the need of fostering all resources of the land and praises the work of the Department of Agriculture in this direction.

"There are millions of acres of completely arid land in the public domain which, by the establishment of reservoirs for the storing of water and the irrigation of the lands, may be made much more fruitful and productive than the best lands in a climate where the moisture comes from the clouds. No one can visit the Far West and the country of arid and semi-arid lands without being convinced that this is one of the most important methods of the conservation of our natural resources that the Government has entered upon. It would appear that over thirty projects have been undertaken, and that a few of these are likely to be unsuccessful because of lack of water, or for other reasons, but generally the work which has been done has been well done, and many important engineering problems have been met and solved.

$30,000,000 Bonds for Irrigation.

"One of the difficulties which has arisen, is that too many projects in view of the available funds have been set on foot. The funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to complete these projects within a reasonable time. And yet the projects have been begun; settlers have been invited to take up and, in many instances, have taken up, the public land within the projects, relying upon their prompt completion. The failure to complete the projects for their benefit is, in effect, a breach of faith and leaves them in a most distressed condition. I urge that the Nation ought to afford the means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they now are.

"This condition does not indicate any excessive waste or any corruption on the part of the Reclamation Service. It only indicates an overzealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many States as possible. I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to issue, not exceeding $30,000,000 of bonds from time to time, as the Secretary of the Interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running ten years or more to be taken up by the proceeds of returns to the reclamation fund, which returns, as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount.

"There is no doubt at all that if these bonds were to be allowed to run ten years the proceeds from the public lands, together with the rentals for water furnished through the completed enterprises, would quickly create a sinking fund large enough to retire the bonds within the time specified. I hope that, while the statute shall provide that these bonds are to be paid out of the reclamation fund, it will be drawn in such a way as to secure interest at the lowest rate, and that the credit of the United States will be pledged for their redemption."

Mr. Taft says these views are an epitome of the recommendations of Secretary Ballinger, who "has given close attention to the problem of disposition of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to their development on the one hand, and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership on the other. These recommendations are incorporated in bills he has prepared, and they are at the disposition of the Congress."

The President recommends that the bills be passed.

To Develop the Forests.

"The forest reserves of the United States, some 190,000,000 acres in extent, are under the control of the Department of Agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated. The possibility of a scientific treatment of forests so that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries, and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions.

"Upward of 400,000,000 acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership, but only 3 per cent. of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of the forests. The part played by the forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general benefit to be derived by the public from the extension of forest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in places that are now denuded and that once had great flourishing forests, goes without saying.

"The control to be exercised over private owners in their treatment of the forests which they own is a matter for State and not National regulation, because there is nothing in the Constitution that authorizes the Federal Government to exercise any control over forests within a State, unless the forests are owned in a proprietary way by the Federal Government.

"It has been proposed, and a bill for the purpose passed the lower house in the last Congress, that the National Government appropriate a certain amount each year out of the receipts from the forestry business of the Government, to institute reforestation at the sources of certain navigable streams to be selected by the Geological Survey with a view to determining the practicability of thus improving and protecting the streams for Federal purposes. I think a moderate expenditure for each year for this purpose, for a period of five or ten years, would be of the utmost benefit in the development of our forestry system."

Improvement of Waterways.

Taking up the subject of improvement of waterways he says:

"No enterprise ought to be undertaken the cost of which is not definitely ascertained and the benefit and advantage of which are not known and assured by competent engineers and other authority. When, however, a project of a definite character for the improvement of a waterway has been developed so that the plans have been drawn, the cost definitely estimated, and the traffic which will be accommodated is reasonably probable I think it is the duty of Congress to undertake the project and make provision therefor in the proper appropriation bill.

"One of the projects which answers the description I have given is that of introducing dams into the Ohio River from Pittsburg to Cairo, so as to maintain at all seasons of the year, by slack water, a depth of 9 feet. Upward of seven of these dams have already been constructed and six are under construction, while the total required is fifty-four. The remaining cost is known to be $63,000,000.

"It seems to me that in the development of our inland waterways it would be wise to begin with this particular project and carry it through as rapidly as may be. I assume from reliable information that it can be constructed economically in twelve years.

"What has been said of the Ohio River is true in a less complete way of the improvement of the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis to a constant depth of 6 feet, and of the Missouri from Kansas City to St. Louis to a constant depth of 6 feet, and from St. Louis to Cairo of a depth of 8 feet. These projects have been pronounced practical by competent boards of army engineers, their cost has been estimated, and there is business which will follow the improvement.

"I recommend, therefore, that the present Congress, in the river and harbor bill, make provision for continuing contracts to complete these improvements.

Deepening of the Mississippi.

"As these improvements are being made, and the traffic encouraged by them shows itself of sufficient importance, the improvement of the Mississippi beyond Cairo down to the Gulf, which is now going on with the maintenance of a depth of 9 feet everywhere, may be changed to another and greater depth if the necessity for it shall appear to arise out of the traffic which can be delivered on the river at Cairo.

"I am informed that the investigation by the Waterways Commission in Europe shows that the existence of a waterway by no means assures traffic unless there is traffic adapted to water carriage at cheap rates at one end or the other of the stream. It also appears in Europe that the depth of the non-tidal streams is rarely more than 6 feet, and never more than 10. But it is certain that enormous quantities of merchandise are transported over the rivers and canals in Germany and France and England, and it is also certain that the existence of such methods of traffic materially affects the rates which the railroads charge, and it is the best regulator of those rates that we have, not even excepting the Governmental regulation through the Inter-State Commerce Commission. For this reason I hope that this Congress will take such steps that it may be called the inaugurator of the new system of inland waterways.

"For reasons which it is not necessary here to state, Congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the Interior Department and the Forest Service of the Agricultural Department. The results of that investigation are not needed to determine the value of, and the necessity for, the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and in respect to reclamation. I earnestly urge that the measures recommended be taken up and disposed of promptly, without awaiting the investigation which has been determined upon."

TREASURY BALANCE LOW.

Only $21,152,096 Yesterday—Corporation Tax Will Help.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Heavy disbursements on account of pensions and interest on the public debt have been contributing causes to a big decline in the working balance of the Treasury during the past few days. To-day the balance was $21,152,096, as against nearly $29,000,000 less than a week ago. The deficit in the Treasury thus far this fiscal year in the ordinary receipts is $27,241,507. It is getting close to Secretary MacVeagh's estimate of a deficiency during the fiscal year of $34,075,620.

Officials do not believe the customs receipts this year will come up to expectations. They say the first year's operation of a new tariff is not a fair criterion of what revenue it will actually produce under normal conditions.

It is expected that $15,000,000 will be realized from the corporation tax before June 30, which will help materially to keep down the deficit.

Secretary MacVeagh's recommendation for a graduated tax on National bank circulation is being considered by the Senate Finance Committee and the House Committee on Banking and Currency. Pending a decision, the Secretary is withholding any issue of Panama bonds to repay the Treasury for money advanced on account of canal construction.

ATTACKS EXPRESS CONCERNS.

Murdock Declares They Are Illegally Profiting by Carrying Mail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Declaring that the express companies were making enormous profits on an infringement of the Government's right to monopoly of transportation of mail and criticising the Post Office Department for surrendering that right, Representative Murdock of Kansas to-day introduced a long resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information.

"For many years," says Mr. Murdock, "the Post Office Department has been surrendering its monopoly on the transportation of packet mail matter under authority of a regulation footnote apparently based on an unpublished letter to Postmaster General James from Attorney General MacVeagh in 1881 declaring that 'packets' meant packages of letters."

Mr. Murdock's statement declares that while the Post Office Department last year had a deficit of $17,000,000, the Wells Fargo Express Company distributed nearly $25,000,000 in dividends and that the Government's failure to exercise monopoly in transporting second, third, and fourth class mail matter, as well as first class mail, was enriching the express companies.

INSURGENTS RESENT STATEMENT BY TAFT

He Said Caucus Action by All Republicans on His Measures Was Foreshadowed.

NOT SO, SAYS REBEL CHIEF

Hayes Declares That His Agreement with the President Bore Only on the Ballinger Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The two conferences which Representative Hayes of California had with the President yesterday on behalf of the insurgents in the House resulted in a statment from the White House to-day that an agreement had been reached between the anti-Cannon men and the regulars. It read:

> It has been agreed between the regular Republicans and so-called insurgents, represented by Mr. Dwight on the one hand and Mr. Hayes, on the other, after conferences with the President, that a caucus should be held to pass upon the question of the committee in the Interior Department investigation with the assurance that the insurgents, if they came into the caucus, would be treated fairly and that a committee of acknowledged impartiality would be appointed. A further agreement was foreshadowed that caucuses should be held from time to time to which all elected as Republicans should be invited to take up the various measures recommended by the Administration as performances of party pledges, the subject of each caucus to be announced in advance.

Word of the issuance of the statement from the White House had no sooner reached the Capitol than a situation grew up in which the insurgents were placed in a most embarrassing position. The trouble arose from that part of the statement which announced that caucuses would probably be held on various measures recommended by the Administration. It was seen at once that there was dissatisfaction, and a report went out that an insurrection within an insurrection had occurred. It was rumored that some of the progressives had said that Mr. Hayes had no authority to enter into such an agreement.

Insurgents Reply to Taft.

After conferring with several of the most prominent insurgents, among whom were the men who had been reported as refusing to countenance the agreement, Mr. Hayes himself issued a statement in which he intimated that the President had gone too far. He said:

> It is true that an understanding has been reached that we shall attend the caucus about to be held for the choice of the Republican members of the investigating committee. The question of future conferences, however, is one on which there has been no agreement. In fact, I had no authority from my associates to enter into that question. Of course, this agreement in no way affects the issue as to the present system of control of the House of Representatives.

As the matter now stands the insurgents are behind Mr. Hayes on the agreement to enter the caucus for the choice of the Republican members from the House on the Joint Committee to investigate the Interior Department and the Forestry Service. But they feel that the President is a little too optimistic in his reference to the future.

With the exception of the flurry over the President's statement, which was a matter within the insurgent ranks, the relations between the two factions progressed smoothly to-day toward a cessation of open hostilities, for the present at least.

Representative Dwight, the Republican whip of the House, gave out this statement:

> The questions of the past have been forgotten. The Tariff bill is no longer a matter for discussion. The Speakership fight is ended. The question of the rules is not now an issue. We are confronted with the problem of redeeming the pledges of the Republican Party to the people.
>
> Last Friday there was a vote in this House which caused a Republican division. That was a matter of no consequence and a small subject in which the people could have but little interest. But it showed a division in the party. The next day I saw President Taft and laid the matter before him.
>
> I told the President that the so-called insurgents were represented as being the friends and supporters of the Administration and ready to help enact his recommendations into law. I assured the President that the regular Republicans of the House were ready to do likewise. We are prepared also to go into caucus upon any proposition and abide by the result. Were the insurgents ready to do the same? For the last two days conferences have been in progress, and those who differed from us last Friday are now ready to enter the caucus and abide by the decision there.

Mr. Dwight was asked if the insurgents had been given any definite assurances as to the treatment they would receive in caucus.

"No," replied he, "except that they have been assured of fair treatment. They will not be discriminated against."

It has been decided that the insurgents shall have one member on the investigating committee. The Democrats will hold a caucus to-morrow night, when Champ Clark will have returned, for the choice of two men to represent them in the inquiry.

Mondell Rejects Taft's Bills.

A new insurgent movement got under way this afternoon when it became known that Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, had declined to stand sponsor for President Taft's bills designed to carry out his programme for conservation of natural resources.

The administration bills were sent to Mr. Mondell from the White House to be introduced following the reading of the message sent to the House to-day. They included measures for the temporary withdrawal of lands, for the classification of lands, for the disposal of classified lands by leasing and for the disposal of oil, gas, and phosphate lands.

As to all of these subjects Mr. Mondell's view of legislation that is needed differed so radically from that entertained by the President that he told his friends he would not be justified in presenting the bills as drafted. He therefore declined his indorsement. Because he was chairman of the committee on public lands he felt that he could not decline to introduce the bills and so suggested that he should present them as having been introduced "by request."

When Mr. Mondell's suggestion was communicated to the White House word was received that it was not satisfactory to the Administration. The President is said to have decided to seek another member of the Committee on Public Lands to stand sponsor for the proposed legislation.

The question of whether witnesses in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation shall be permitted to be represented by counsel, and, if so, what limitation shall be placed upon their activities, is proving a serious problem to the conferees of the Senate and House who met to-day to thrash over the inquiry resolution. It was practically decided that when a witness found himself accused of wrongdoing he must have an attorney. It follows, therefore, that Gifford Pinchot and Secretary Ballinger could have counsel present. How much further this matter may be carried is not settled.

It is said the House will win on its provision that the inquiry shall be confined to the present session of Congress, with a report before adjournment.

LA FOLLETTE ATTACKS TAFT.

Says Pinchot in Writing Letters Followed the Example of Ballinger.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14.—"The Ballinger letter called forth and was responsible for the Pinchot letter. The Ballinger letter received no rebuke from the President. The Pinchot letter is made the basis of an executive order removing from office a man of the highest character whose public service is an enduring monument to his name."

In this language Senator La Follette to-day, in the leading editorial of his magazine, characterizes the dismissal of Chief Forester Pinchot. In contrast he holds up the fact that Secretary of the Interior Ballinger sent a letter to Senator Jones of Washington which was read on the floor of the Senate in the same manner as Chief Forester Pinchot's letter to Dolliver was read.

"Search the records for a case to match it," says Senator La Follette, referring to the Ballinger letter. "Behold a member of the Cabinet, whose department has been charged with corrupt or improper practices relative to coal lands in Alaska, angered at other officials of the Executive Department because, as he says, they are the source and inspiration of the charges. Behold him ignore his superior, the President, and come by letter upon the floor of the Senate to file charges against his official colleagues of the Forestry Service, members of the executive family. He does not complain that they have violated any statute or betrayed any public trust, but that they have criticised and inspired criticism and charges against other officials of the same administrative household and urges that they be investigated by Congress. He ignores the fact that under the Constitution the Executive and the legislative are separate, independent, and co-ordinate branches of the Government; that Congress has no authority over these executive officials; that the President alone can deal with them, acquit or condemn, approve or punish."

TAFT WILL HELP CLERKS.

Gives Assurance That He Will Press for Civil Pension Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—To a delegation from the Civil Service Retirement Association, President Taft to-day promised that so far as he properly could he would use his influence with Congress for the passage of legislation looking to the establishment of some fund for the retirement of superannuated Government clerks. He intimated that he favored at present a system under which the clerks would aid by regular contributions the appropriations made by the Government.

He suggested, too, that the initiation of a sort of life insurance would result in the continued interest of even those members who might leave the Government service before they were entitled to a pension. The delegation was received at the White House offices by the President on introduction by Michael F. Donohue.

Guatemala to Help Celebrate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Guatemala is the first of the Latin-American countries formally to accept the invitation of the local committee headed by ex-Commissioner Macfarland to participate in the projected Pan-American celebration of Independence Day, July 4 next. Señor Toledo Herrarte, the Minister Resident of Guatemala, has just communicated to Director Barrett of the Bureau of American Republics notice that his Government will take pleasure in providing a float illustrative of some interesting period in the history of Guatemala.

St. Paul's School Alumni Dinner.

The Alumni Association of St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., will hold a dinner at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday evening, Jan. 26, in honor of the rector of the school, the Rev. Dr. Henry Ferguson, and the vice rector-elect, the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Drury. Among the speakers will be ex-Secretary of the Interior James A. Garfield, Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, Dr. F. C. Shattuck of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Hugh M. Birckhead, rector of St. George's Church. Among the graduates of St. Paul's in this city are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and George W. Burleigh.

WOMEN SHOW HOW THEY'D RUN NEW YORK

Post Parliament Club Holds a Sample Session of Estimate Board at the Waldorf.

FOR ECONOMY AND REFORM

Brooklyn Wants Corrugated Glass Pavements and Richmond Yearns for Municipal Pipe Lines for Beer.

The Woman's Board of Estimate of New York City met yesterday morning at the Waldorf, considered many important questions, but refused utterly to have anything to do with woman suffrage or the woman question in any form. It was the woman's Post Parliament Club holding its annual frolic and moot parliament, which takes off some form of the City Government. Only politicians would have been able to get out in such weather, but the Post Parliamentarians were undaunted by wind, and the East Room of the hotel was full. Mayor Cora Welles Trow refused to say whether or not she had walked across the Brooklyn Bridge.

"By great effort we have elected a reform administration," said her Honor, the Mayor. "Reform is our watchword—we must never let the money entirely leave our grasp. I will hear the reasonable demands of the heads of departments, but remember that members of the board have first call on the money."

"There was a shameful waste in the previous administration," said Controller Mrs. Doré Lyon. "I can't get any reports, though I have put all my clerks—whom I have reduced 50 per cent. in number to economize—on to the matter, and I wont' vote on anything until I know how much the city debt limit can be increased."

Borough President of Brooklyn Mrs. Victor Robertson was the first to be heard.

"We want to make Brooklyn a City Beautiful," said President Robertson. "Brooklyn has never had a fair show. We want to make the city a monument of what a city should be."

"Yes, have it full of monuments," said the Controller sarcastically; "make a regular Greenwood of it."

"We only want to ask for an appropriation of $9,999,00.99. I want to present a bill to have Brooklyn paved with glass. It will be corrugated so the horses will not slip, and it will serve the purpose of lighting the subways. Then we can have more subways, and that will obviate the necessity of our so-called rapid transit above ground. We will have the subways heated and that will melt the snow, and there will be no need of a Street Cleaning Department."

"It is a wonder the Brooklyn women have not sent in a petition to have mirrors in the pavements," said the Controller.

"If there are any glass pavements they will be laid in the Bronx," said President Stewart of that borough. "We want $10,000,000 for more parks, and the monkey house must be enlarged."

"The Borough President of Queens needs an airship," said President Mrs. Bancker. "It is igniminious for the President of the Borough to use the same means of transit as common citizens."

"The Mayor must be the first to have an airship," said her Honor. "Consult the members of the board as to how they will vote."

"How can I consult the members of the board before I have my appropriation?" creid the Queens President, "and her Honor prefers walking."

"Brewing is the chief business of my borough," said President Mrs. Mortimer Menkin of Richmond, "and I would like to have the borough piped through to dry Manhattan, so that beer can be carried through pneumatic tubes directly to the homes of the President and other citizens so that they may drink directly from the tubes."

"We will have a bond issue out on that," said the Mayor approvingly; "no doubt the brewers will take up the bonds; it will bring the liquor interests in direct connection with the city, and will make a stanch foundation for a good republican government."

"We want $999,999.99," said the Commissioner of Parks Demarest, "for improvements, and one of them will be to place feather bads in Central Park in Summer to protect the grass and for poor or homeless voters to sleep on. We must keep the voters in good humor."

"I wanted to propose that we utilize the Central Park for growing hops," said the Richmond Borough President.

"I can't get any reports because my clerks have all gone off in airships," said the Commissioner of Water, Gas and Electricity, "to hunt Cook, who is discovering the south pole and writing a book on Patagonia."

"We don't care to hear anything about Cook," said the Mayor; "we are a little sore on that subject."

"The important thing we want to do," said the Commissioner, "is to put rose-colored globes all over the city to cast a cheerful light and make the people optimistic and do away with pessimism."

"We'd all be in red-light districts," objected the Brooklyn Borough President.

"It would never do," said the Mayor. "Too many of our prominent men have rose-tinted complexions."

"But we must make concessions to the women in these suffragette days," urged the Commissioner.

"The woman question cannot be brought in here," said the Mayor sternly.

"Well, you will never serve another term in office," retorted the Commissioner.

Supt. of Schools Willwell said that the women teachers should never have equal pay with the men, and Building Commissioner McNutt proposed building a home for ex-Tammany officers.

"Never!" said the Mayor. "No man who has held office for four years and then is in need of a home deserves one."

The board then adjourned and went downstairs to try a Waldorf luncheon.

20 Years for Killing Chinese Consul.

Having pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, Matidda Wong received an intermediate sentence by Supreme Court Justice Goff yesterday ranging from twenty years to life imprisonment at Sing Sing. After many unsuccessful attempts to obtain employment through the Chinese Consulate he went to the offices at 18 Broadway on July 31 last and killed Chong Lock Wing, the Vice Consul. William Rand, Jr., was assigned by Judge Malone to the defense.

Lindau
"Sterling Quality Furs"

A Most Extraordinary 3-Day Sale of

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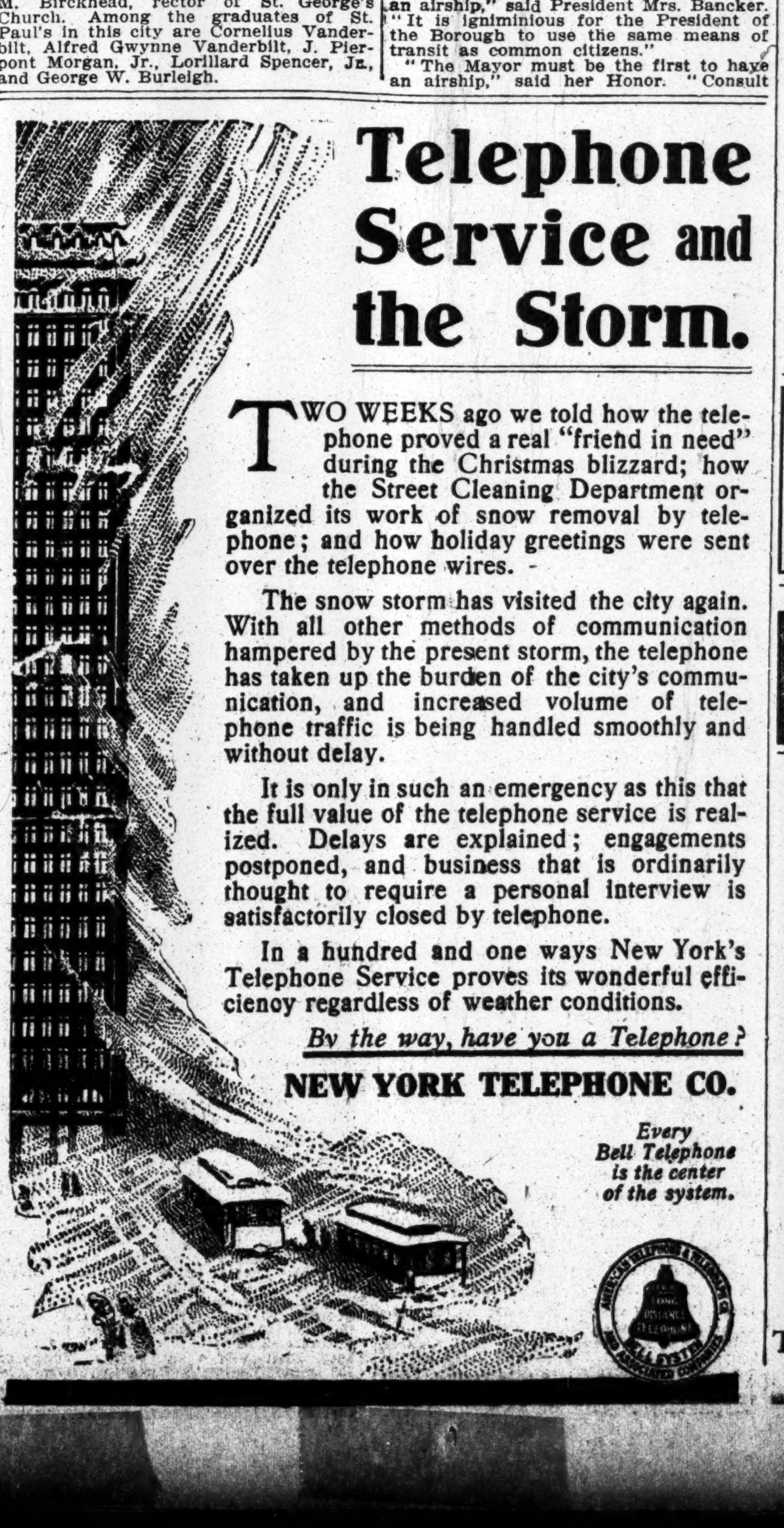
Telephone Service and the Storm.

TWO WEEKS ago we told how the telephone proved a real "friend in need" during the Christmas blizzard; how the Street Cleaning Department organized its work of snow removal by telephone; and how holiday greetings were sent over the telephone wires.

The snow storm has visited the city again. With all other methods of communication hampered by the present storm, the telephone has taken up the burden of the city's communication, and increased volume of telephone traffic is being handled smoothly and without delay.

It is only in such an emergency as this that the full value of the telephone service is realized. Delays are explained; engagements postponed, and business that is ordinarily thought to require a personal interview is satisfactorily closed by telephone.

In a hundred and one ways New York's Telephone Service proves its wonderful efficiency regardless of weather conditions.

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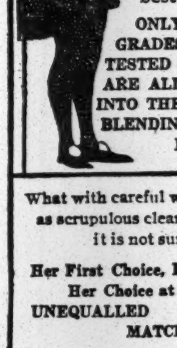
Every Bell Telephone is the center of the system.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CANDIES, COCOA AND CHOCOLATES are acknowledged the best the world over.

ONLY THE HIGHEST GRADES OF MATERIALS, TESTED BY OUR CHEMISTS, ARE ALLOWED TO ENTER INTO THE SAME, AND THE BLENDING IS SUPERVISED BY EXPERTS.

What with careful workmanship, as well as scrupulous cleanliness in our Plant, it is not surprising that

Her First Choice, Her Last Choice, and Her Choice at all Times is the UNEQUALLED MATCHLESS Huyler's

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Give you a much wider range of vision. Call and let us explain their other advantages to you. We are making a specialty of the toric lenses, at manufacturer's prices. Sphere torics, 75c

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First in Book Advertising

In 1909 The New York Times published 362,448 lines of publishers' advertisements, a gain of 58,487 lines over 1908, a greater volume and a greater gain than shown by any other New York newspaper, morning or evening. The New York Times, with a net daily circulation exceeding 175,000 copies, is read by more persons interested in books and carries more book advertising than any other American newspaper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

YACHT RACING CUPS OFFERED AT DINNER

Thousand Islands Club Feasts and Plans for Season on the Water.

AEROPLANE MODELS SHOWN

Members of Club Commission a German Aviator to Construct for Them Thirty-Horse Power Machine.

The annual midwinter dinner of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. It was attended by some sixty-five members and their guests. Perhaps sufficient light is thrown on the enthusiasm which attended the banquet by a recital of the fact that some of the diners came from cities as far distant as St. Louis, Columbus, Pittsburg, Washington, and Boston especially to be present, and undeterred by so slight a thing as the present blizzard.

T. A. Gillespie was toastmaster. At the guest table sat Commodore G. T. Rafferty and Vice Commodore George C. Boldt of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club, Commodore C. M. Inglis of the Chippewa Yacht Club, Vice Commodore Alfred Costello of the Frontenac Yacht Club, Commodore Charles McDonald of the Gannonoque Yacht Club, John R. Maxwell, Charles D. Mower, A. G. Miles, and G. M. Gibbons.

The set speeches were rather few in number and very brief as to length. In the main, the speakers confined themselves to congratulating their hosts in the spirit of friendly rivalry, which, so far as boating on the St. Lawrence River is concerned, runs very high, or to the announcement of new prizes that they desired to offer for races among the club's members or neighbors.

Probably the greatest interest centred in the announcement of a special trophy given by Commodore C. M. Inglis for the race among power boats of one design—an innovation which the Thousand Islands Yacht Club has inaugurated for the Summer of 1910—and the statement by Frederick K. Burnham that his new boat to defend the challenge of the Chippewa Yacht Club for the celebrated Thousand Islands Gold Cup (which was the centrepiece of the guest table) would shortly be in the water, and that she was fully expected to come up to expectations.

This boat is a forty-footer, from designs by Henry J. Gielow. She is now building at the yards of the Jacobs Shipbuilding Company, at City Island, and her hull is practically completed. Her engine, which is an eight-cylinder Sterling, has a bore and stroke of seven and one-half inches and is guaranteed to drive the boat at a speed of at least thirty miles an hour. The Gold Cup, which was won for the Thousand Islands Yacht Club by the Dixie, is, according to the statement made by Mr. Burnham, rendered absolutely safe from profanation by his new creation. All of which was very interesting to Commodore Inglis of the challenging club, who was sitting near Mr. Burnham.

Other trophies for the coming season announced at the dinner were four from Mrs. Frederick K. Burnham. One of these is for the championship of the St. Lawrence River for twelve-meter boats; this is a beautiful twelve-inch high gold cup of heavy design. The three others are for prizes in the heats in which this race is to be run. Vice Commodore George C. Boldt gave two very handsome silver cups for first and second prizes, to be known as the Selected Score Cup, to be competed for between May 15 and Sept. 15. T. A. Gillespie offered a fine trophy for a 100-mile race among the twenty one-design boats which the club is having built. And Commodore Inglis of the Chippewa Yacht Club then proferred his prize, which was for first place in the same class. It is designed by Mrs. Paulding Farnham of Ogdensburg, and is a very graceful cup, standing fourteen inches high, with beautifully wrought figures and handle.

Mr. Miles stated that the Thousand Islands Yacht Club would be glad to extend the courtesies of its designs, by Charles D. Mower, for its new one-design motor boat class to the Clayton, Frontenac, Chippewa, and Gannonoque Clubs. He said that thereby healthy competition among St. Lawrence River power boat lovers would be fostered, and at the same time that tremendous expense and drain on bank accounts would be avoided.

Preceding the dinner there was an exhibition of aeroplanes and aeroplane models. There were about a dozen of the latter, made by members of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club—about thirty of whom belong to the Aero Club of America—and by men in the aeronautic class of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association. A silver cup was offered to the model of the best design and make.

A syndicate—composed of J. M. Gibbons and A. G Miles, both of this city; L. N. Rumsey of St. Louis, and C. L. Hayden of Columbus, all members of the yacht club—has commissioned a German aviator, whose name they would not divulge, to construct an aeroplane for them. It was exhibited last night for the first time, and certainly it has very fast and clean-out lines. Its motor has not yet been acquired. It was informally stated that in all probability the engine would be a four-cylinder thirty horse power British-American. The idea of the syndicate in building this aeroplane is merely to promote the art of aviation, and not to enter it as a business.

Those who braved the blizzard yesterday were "first come, first served."

But with so many of our youths', boys' and children's suits radically revised, to-day's as good as yesterday.

Reductions of $5 or more on a variety of our youths' mixture suits, sizes 32 to 35.

All $15, $18, $20, or $22.

A new revision on top of a previous mark-down emphasizes extra values in boys' and children's suits.

Boys' long trouser suits, included.

For such days as yesterday, no coat can take the place of a big storm ulster with wide collar.

Friezes, Shetlands and such fabrics, $20 to $38.

One-buckle, four-buckle or six-buckle Arctics.

Buckle 'em on for defense against storms.

Warm as well as dry.

Paper weights, for warmth.

Paper vests, 50c.

Not a cold proposition, but a chill minimizer.

Schlichten Ramie underwear.

Medium and heavy Winter weights.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores,

at Warren st. at 13th st. at 34th st.

SKATERS TO FORM NEW BODY.

Eastern Association Will Succeed Old Body of That Name.

The final outcome of the Lamy case, which has disrupted the amateur skating world for nearly a year, will come this afternoon when a new Eastern Skating Association will be formed to take the place of the deposed organization of the same name which came under the ban of the International Skating Union and the Amateur Athletic Union for its part in the refusal to reinstate Lamy, the Saranac Lake champion, when ordered to do so by the International Skating Union. The old organization will have no representation in the new body whatever, its officers being entirely ignored, and the skaters of the country as well as the rink managers will bow allegiance to the new governing body in the East. Just where the meeting will be held has not been determined as yet, but with the arrival of Louis Rubenstein, President of the International Skating Union, who left Montreal for this city last night, the selection will be made.

Associated with him in forming the new Eastern Skating Association will be David Slayback, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Skating Union and formerly President of the Eastern Skating Association, and Fred Tucker, Jr., formerly Vice President of the Eastern Skating Association and now Secretary of the International Skating Union. The latter two severed their connection with the Eastern Skating Association owing to the controversy over the Lamy case.

The Eastern Skating Association will not have control over the same territory as the old organization owing to the formation of a new skating body known as the New England Skating Association, which will govern skating in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Application was made to the International Skating Union in December for the organization of such a body, and the Secretary, Fred Tucker, Jr., a few days ago sent word that the sanction for such a body, of which W. T. Richardson of Boston is President, had been acted upon favorably. With this territory eliminated from the Eastern Skating Association's province the organization will govern skating in the remaining section, which was formerly under control of the Eastern Skating Association. Aside from the International Skating Union, this will make the bodies controlling skating five in number—namely, the New England Skating Association, the Eastern Skating Association, the Western Skating Association, the Western Skating Association of Canada, and the Amateur Skating Association of Canada.

Some of those who will fill offices in the new association have been practically decided upon, and it is likely that the Presidency will go to David Slayback, who, until he resigned because of the Lamy case, was President of the Eastern Skating Association. Cornelius Fellowes of St. Nicholas Rink, it is thought, will come into the Vice Presidency, and the probable Secretary will be Walter R. Lee of the New York Athletic Club. The official handicapper will likely be Charles J. Bowe.

MICHIGAN EXPELS MILLER.

Football Player Said to Be Wandering About in Dazed Condition.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 14.—The Engineering Faculty of the University of Michigan late this afternoon expelled James Joy Miller of Detroit from the university. Miller was elected Captain of the 1910 Michigan football team, but was later declared ineligible.

James G. Miller of Detroit, the young man's father, is said to have investigated a rumor to-night that a man resembling the football player was seen late to-day wandering about in a dazed condition near Dundee, Mich.

N. Y. U. Downs Swarthmore.

New York University defeated Swarthmore College in a fast and rough game of basket ball on the former's court last night by the score of 22 to 13. The teams were about evenly matched in the first half, the locals having 10 points to Swarthmore's 7. In the second half both teams went at it hammer and tongs, and rough plays were in evidence, but the New Yorkers were the stronger and forced the playing throughout the half, and by the poor work of Swarthmore in shooting they were able to gain a comfortable lead. Swarthmore showed good team work, but was very poor in judging the baskets from the field. The two Smiths played the best game. The line-up:

N. Y. U., (22.)	Position.	Swarthmore, (13.)
G. H. Smith....	Right forward	Moore
Wachenfeld...... Helfant. Longsworth	Left forward	G. A. Smith
Brodhead..........	Centre	Gildchrist
Dale..........	Left guard	Baughton
Girsdansky.........	Right guard	Sproul Eberle.

Goals from field—G. H. Smith, (6;) G. A. Smith, (3;) Brodhead, (2;) Dale, Wachenfeld, and Girsdansky. Goals from foul—Gilchrist, (7.) Referee—T. Thorp. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Syracuse Defeats Pennsy.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Syracuse University basket ball team to-night defeated the team of University of Pennsylvania by a score of 16 to 14. Capt. McNichol of the visitors left the team last night after the Cornell game to return to Philadelphia on account of two examinations scheduled for to-day, and his absence accounts for the fact that Pennsylvania scored but three goals from the field. This was the sole weakness of their game, which was aggressive to a degree.

Sachs School Beats Berkeley.

In a fast basket ball game played yesterday at the Young Men's Hebrew Association Sachs School defeated Berkeley School in one of the interscholastic series by a score of 28 to 7.

Barnard School's Clever Victory.

Barnard School yesterday defeated the Collegiate School in one of the basket ball games on the interscholastic schedule. The game was played in the armory of the Eighth District Coast Artillery. It was one of the most interesting contests seen this season among the school teams, and Barnard won it in clever style by the score of 18 to 14.

Ethical Beaten by Columbus G. S.

Ethical Culture School met defeat at the hands of Columbia Grammar School yesterday by a score of 28 to 27. Fowler of Ethical played a splendid game, scoring five field goals. Williams and Cohn scored the winning points toward the close of the second half, each caging the ball from the centre of the floor.

Mecca Yacht Club Elects Officers.

The Mecca Yacht Club, which has its clubhouse at 152d Street and the Hudson River, held a meeting Friday evening for the election of officers for the current year. Arthur W. O'Donnell was elected Commodore; James J. Delaney, Vice President; John A. Totten, Treasurer; Leonard Loaman, Financial Secretary; Henry G. Poth, Recording Secretary; Dr. John M. Husson, Fleet Surgeon; Prof. Alexander J. MacLean, Official Measurer; Thomas West, Sergeant at Arms; Harry Madden, Steward, and Louis F. Hettlor, Frederick W. Mohr, and B. H. Bueffel, Trustees.

Oakland Racing to be Extended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—President Thomas H. Williams of the California Jockey Club announced last night that racing at Emeryville will be extended forty days and possibly sixty days. Under the original schedule the meeting would have ended Feb. 11. President Williams stated that the extension is the result of the successful meeting under the present anti-betting law.

EXTRA HOLE MATCHES IN PINEHURST GOLF

R. M. Purves and George Wright in Best Contest of Advertisers' Tourney.

PARSHALL'S HARD BATTLES

Pennsylvanian Comes Out Victorious in Two Nineteen-Hole Matches—Scores Generally Good.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 14.—The first and second match play rounds in the annual advertising golf tournament, played to-day, proved to be brisk competition, the special feature being a twenty-hole contest between R. M. Purves of the Woodland Golf Club and George Wright of Wollaston, which Mr. Purves won. At the turn, or half way, Mr. Purves was two up, but Mr. Wright took the last three holes to square the match. Mr. Purves's morning round wsa with Thomas Rushmore of Garden City, and the nineteenth hole decided it in his favor.

Major J. J. Morrow of Columbia and T. Ashley Sparks of Baltusrol played nineteen holes, Major Morrow winning. In the second division Marshall C. Parshall of Warren, Penn., won two nineteen-hole matches, and in the fifth division J. C. Platt of Montclair won a twenty-hole match, and in the sixth division William Ostrander of Fox Hills triumphed in a twenty-one-hole battle. The summary:

First Division.—First Round—J. P. Gardner, Midlothian, beat Charles Presbrey, Fox Hills, 5 and 3; L. H. Hamilton, Englewood, beat C. S. Goss, Englewood, 5 and 3; T. Ashley Sparks, Baltusrol, beat F. S. Stuart, Montclair, 3 and 1; Major J. J. Morrow, Columbia, beat G. H. Barnes, Garden City, 2 and 1; G. Wright, Wollaston, beat Jason Rogers, Montclair, 4 and 3; R. M. Purves, Woodland, beat T. T. Rushmore, Garden City, 1 up, (19 holes;) J. P. Knapp, Garden City, beat W. C. Freeman, Montclair, 1 up; J. J. Hazen, Fox Hills, beat Frederick Snare, Englewood, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Gardner beat Hamilton, 5 and 4; Morrow beat Sparks, 1 up; Purves beat Wright, 1 up, (20 holes;) Knapp beat Hazen 3 and 2.

Second Division.—First Round—Marshall C. Parshall, Warren C. C., Pennsylvania, beat C. H. Matthiessen, Ardsley, 1 up, (19 holes;) Victor A. Seggerman, Englewood, beat G. D. Morse, Brockton, 6 and 5; W. L. Crocker, Braeburn, beat E. J. Ridgeway, Montclair, 4 and 3; W. J. Ryan, Fox Hills, beat E. Chichester, Braeburn, 1 up; Frank Presbrey, Garden City, beat C. A. Speakman, Siwanoy, 2 and 1; W. T. Stern, St. Andrew's, beat C. P. Fay, Chicopee Falls, 8 and 7; W. G. Thomas, Glenridge, beat Robert Collier, Dunwoodie, 6 and 5; Z. T. Miller, Dunwoodie, beat J. H. Ottley, Nassau, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Parshall beat Seggerman, 1 up, (19 holes;) Crocker beat Ryan, 5 and 4; Stern beat Frank Presbrey, 5 and 3; Thomas beat Miller, 4 and 3.

Third Division—First Round—W. M. Sandford, Englewood, beat H. M. Adams, Nassau, 2 and 1; W. J. McDonald, Midlothian, beat H. W. Ormsbee, Alpine, 2 up; S. Keith Evans, Knollwood, beat H. W. Leeds, Atlantic City, 3 and 1; R. J. Allyn, Hartford G. C., beat R. H. Mamlok, Fox Hills, 3 and 1; G. F. Steele, Woodland, beat B. D. Butler, New York, 4 and 3; H. H. McSweeningh, Oil City, beat W. R. Roberts, Bala, Penn., 3 and 1; H. H. McCann, Suburban, N. J., beat W. F. Smith, Braeburn, 2 and 1; S. H. Martel, Jr., Metropolitan, Canada, beat J. A. Moore, Scarsdale, 4 and 3.

Second Round—McDonald beat Sandford, 4 and 3; Evans beat Allyn, 7 and 6; McSweeningh beat Steele; 1 up; Martel beat McCann, 6 and 5.

Fourth Division.—First Round—C. M. Breizse, Wykagyl, beat A. W. Erickson, Oakland, 1 up; W. S. Bird, Dunwoodie, beat J. D. Plaummer, Springfield, 3 and 2; E. A. Johnston, Columbia C., beat E. J. Phillips, Nassau, 5 and 4; George Williams, Hackensack, beat J. L. Given, Baltusrol, 2 up; George W. Watts, Baltimore Country, N. C., beat Don M. Parker, Erie, N. Y., 2 and 1; W. R. Bassett, Richmond Country, N. Y., beat H. H. Cutler, Blue Mound C. C., 3 and 2; S. H. Patterson, Plainfield, beat Victor Wierman, Morristown, 3 and 2; S. L. Allen, Atlantic City, beat H. Potter, Erie, 5 and 4.

Second Round—Breizse beat Bird, 6 and 4; Johnston beat Williams, 1 up; Watts beat Bassett, 7 and 6; Allen beat Patterson, 2 up.

Fifth Division. — First Round — D. J. Steer, Montclair, beat S. C. Lowe, Braeburn, 4 and 2; J. C. Platt, Montclair, beat E. M. Hooper, Wilmington, Del., 1 up, (20 holes;) T. S. Fogel, Overbrook, beat J. H. Hawley, Hackensack, 5 and 4; H. L. Jones, Dunwoodie, beat D. W. Cooke, Montclair, 1 up; J. H. Eggers Canoe Brook, beat W. P. Finney, Moorestown, N. J., 1 up; C. B. Fritz, Huntington, West Va., beat H. Ruggles, New York, 4 and 3; P. B. O'Brien, New York, beat K. V. S. Howland, Hackensack, 5 and 3; A. D. Chandler, Baltusrol, beat G. P. Tangeman, New York, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Platt beat Steer, 7 and 6; Jones beat Fogel, 6 and 5; Fritz beat Eggers, 7 and 5; Chandler beat O'Brien, 1 up.

Sixth Division.—First Round—A. L. Aldred, Wannamoisett, beat R. T. Schenck, Jersey City, 1 up; W. M. Ostrander, Fox Hills, beat T. W. Weeks, Storm King, 1 up, (21 holes;) C. C. Vernam, Nassau, beat Percy Gardner, Atlantic Highlands, 6 and 5; W. H. Beers, New York, beat Kurtz Wilson, Apawamis, 4 and 2; F. C. Bliss, Garden City, beat R. T. Stanton, Westward-Ho, 6 and 5; L. L. Robbins, Jr., Richmond Country, New York, beat Paul Minnick, Chicago Athletic Club, 3 and 2; J. H. Redfield, Fox Hills, beat James Barber, Englewood, 2 and 1; D. S. White, Atlantic City, beat W. H. Maule, Merion Cricket, 5 and 4.

Second Round—Ostrander beat Aldred, 6 and 5; Vernam beat Becrs, 3 and 2; Bliss beat Robbins, 4 and 2; White beat Redfield, 5 and 4.

PEACE OR WAR IN GOLF?

Western Golf Association May Break with National Body.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The Western Golf Association will assemble to-morrow in what promises to be the most important meeting in the history of the organization. If the plans of the more radical element of the association are carried out this will be the last time the old Western Golf Association will ever meet, and out of this meeting will emerge the "American Golf Association."

The following amendments to the constitution are to be voted on:

This association shall be called the American Golf Association.

Any properly organized club on the continents of North and South America and islands pertaining thereto maintaining or controlling a golf course shall be eligible to membership in this association.

If these amendments are carried the leaders of the Western Association see a break with the United States Golf Association as a result. By the expansion the Westerners will establish their organization as a rival of the Eastern body.

A party looking toward peace has sprung up here in the last few days, and it suggests that the amendments be adopted with a two weeks' provisional clause dependent upon the action taken at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association next week. Then, if the Easterners change their constitution to make their body more representative and national in character, then the peace party will be willing to defeat the amendments and continue as the Western Golf Association.

The Minikahda Club of Minneapolis and the Detroit Golf Club are the strongest bidders for the amateur championship of 1910.

Townsend Swimmers Defeat Clinton.

The swimmers of Townsend Harris Hall defeated De Witt Clinton High School in a dual meet at City College gymnasium tank last night by a score of 40 to 13. The Townsend swimmers won every event. Rogers of Townsend hung up a new interscholastic record in the 220-yard swim, negotiating the distance in 3:07, clipping seven seconds off the former record. The summaries:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Townsend, (Kohn, Eisele, Rogers, and Greer;) Clinton, second, (McAuliffe, Moore, Thunnein, and Richard.) Time—2:58.

50-Yard Exhibition, Back Stroke.—C. Tift, Townsend. Time—0:33 2-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Kohn, Townsend; McAuliffe, Clinton, second; Greer, Townsend, third. Time—1:10.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Kohn, Townsend; Eisele, Townsend, second; Moore, Clinton, third. Time—0:30 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Rogers, Townsend; Richards, Clinton, second; Neusbaum, Townsend, third. Time—3:07.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by White, Clinton, (distance 53 feet;) Miller, Townsend, second, (distance 53 feet;) Eisele, Townsend, third, (distance 42 feet.)

Fancy Diving.—Won by Rogers, Townsend, 155 points; Benjamin, Townsend, second, 144 points; McAuliffe, Clinton, third, 137 points.

Water Polo Game.—Townsend, 3; De Witt Clinton, 2.

HERE'S CHANCE FOR EBBETTS.

If He Will Resign from Schedule Committee Dreyfuss Will, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 14.—"I am willing to resign from the Schedule Committee of the National League providing that President Ebbitts of the Brooklyn team will do the same," said President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg Baseball Club this afternoon in discussing the Brooklyn President's suggestion about new members being appointed on the Schedule Committee.

"That will be a fair deal all around," continued Dreyfuss.

"I think one thing regarding the length of the proposed schedule, and Ebbitts thinks otherwise. Let us both retire together and permit President Lynch and Secretary Heydler of the League to make up the playing schedule. I will promise Ebbitts I won't make any kick on their schedule, even if it is for 500 games.

"My friend Ebbitts seems unduly agitated. I never said anything that should make him become enraged. I simply said I did not like the 168-game schedule that he had drafted, and I say so yet. I gave my reasons, and they still hold good.

"Now, since there seems to be some trouble or misunderstanding over the matter, let Mr. Ebbitts prove himself a sport by accepting my proposition—that he withdraw from the Schedule Committee, and I will do the same. There is no chance of my withdrawing and allowing Ebbitts to sit in there with his long-schedule ideas—not a chance."

Manager Fred Clarke of the Pittsburg team has written a letter from Kansas to President Dreyfuss stating what players he wishes retained and those he would let go.

This information is, of course, guarded closely, but it is admitted that seven of the present squad will go. It is thought that Phillippi, Leever, Willis, and one other pitcher, probably a youngster, may be disposed of, while at least one of the three young catchers and two of the four first basemen will be sent back to the minor leagues.

When Mr. Ebbetts was informed last night of Mr. Dreyfuss's statement he said that it was a good sign that the Pittsburg Club owner was becoming a convert to the 168-game schedule when he was willing to play 500 games. The owner of the Brooklyn Club stated emphatically that he would not retire as Chairman of the Schedule Committee. His reply to the remarks of Mr. Dreyfuss was as follows:

"I shall not resign. There is no occasion for me to do so. The National League instructed the Schedule Committee to prepare and report a 168-game schedule, and I shall be true to my trust, even though one of my colleagues may think or act differently. I shall make a report as instructed."

CHAMPION POOL TOURNEY.

Hueston to Defend Title Against Challenger Keogh in This City.

For the first time in several years New Yorkers are to see a big world's championship pool match, Champion Thomas Hueston yesterday notifying his challenger, Jerome Keogh of Rochester, that he has elected to defend his title in this city on Jan. 21, Feb. 1 and 2. The match will be the regulation 600-point affair in blocks of 200 points each night, and will be played at the New York Theatre Concert Hall, where the "shotstep" balkline billiard tournament was held three years ago.

Hueston and Keogh will compete for a purse of $1,000 and a side bet of $250. The attraction comes to New York through the efforts of the Roomkeepers' Association and particularly through John Doyle, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The association guarantees the purse and will manage the match. With no more big championship matches in sight for New York this Winter it was thought a good idea to revive interest in pool, so Doyle and his associates raised a Philadelphia bid which the players were about to accept.

FAIL TO PROVE CHARGES.

M. A. L. Officials in Sheppard-Hayes Case Find Conflicting Testimony.

The examining board of the Military Athletic League, which was appointed to take testimony in the charges against Melvin Sheppard and John Hayes at Philadelphia on Thursday night, returned to this city yesterday, and it was learned that there was much conflicting testimony offered by the ten witnesses examined. Against Hayes the charges seem to have fallen flat from all that could be learned. The Philadelphia promoters of the meet did not have an entry blank from him, and his willingness to compete, it was said, was given by a third party. Then, too, the evidence against him by witnesses produced nothing of material value, and there seemed to be perhaps a disposition to shield the athlete if there was any wrongdoing.

The main charge against Sheppard seems to be that he used abusive language. A letter, it was said, appeared in evidence in which the Irish-American distance man asked for $30 expenses, the sum of $20 offered him not being deemed sufficient. He, however, finally agreed to run with the expense item fixed at $20. The person whom he was to run against, however, failed to appear. It is said that Sheppard used abusive language, and this is likely to be the chief charge against him if the matter is pressed hard.

The examining board was made up of Col. Charles W. Ayers, Major T. R. Fleming, Capt. Preston Huhn, Col. Garcia, and Major Turpin. Among the witnesses examined were George F. Pawling, Lieut. Drebelvis, Sergt. Boyle, Corp. Grafton, Capt. Small, Lieut. Lloyd, Capt. Meehan, and P. P. Carney.

A report of the M. A. L. of this city will be made the first of next week, and immediately Hayes and Sheppard will be called to give their version of the affair.

Fordham Football Rumor Denied.

A report was current yesterday to the effect that the Faculty of Fordham University would abolish football. The report stated that this followed similar action on the part of the Georgetown University authorities. It was learned last night on the very highest authority that there was very little basis for such a rumor. What probably gave it substance, it was stated, is the fact that the Faculties of both institutions have forbidden the scheduling of any games for the Fall of 1910 until the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee has finished its work and issued the new code. It was said last night that in the event that the game had, in the opinion of the Fordham Faculty, been made safe enough to play, the undergraduates of the local institution would be permitted to indulge in it and make up their schedule for next Fall, and that an exactly similar situation was true of Georgetown. Certainly, it was stated, no decided action for or against football has yet been taken at either Georgetown or Fordham, except to the extent stated above.

Wheaton Field Coach for Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 14.—J. D. Wheaton, half back of the Yale eleven of 1907, accepted the place of field coach of the Naval Academy team for next season in place of Jack Cates, who has held the position for three years, but who will be unable to return. Cates is practicing law in Denver, Col.

Yankees' Exhibition Games.

No contracts have been sent to any of the players of the New York Americans as yet, but a number of exhibition games have been arranged for the team after the return from the Spring training trip at Athens, Ga. On Saturday, April 9, Manager Stallings's men will play the Jersey City team of the Eastern League at Jersey City, and on the following day, Sunday, the Yankees will line up against Joe McGinnity's Indians at Newark. On Monday, April 11, and Wednesday, April 13, the American Leaguers will play the Princeton University team and the Utica team of the New York State League, respectively, at American League Park, and on the following Sunday Stallings's men will play another game with the Jersey Citys.

W. St. John Beaten at Billiards.

In the amateur 18.2 billiard match at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night, W. St. John (260) was defeated by F. A. Boyd (215) by a score of 228 to 215. St. John had a high run of 40 and an average of 4 28-50. Boyd's high run was 18 and his average 4 15-50. To-night C. E. White, (275,) will meet C. Worcester, (190.)

Anson Plays Well on Snowy Day.

The special three-cushion billiard match between "Pop" Anson of Chicago and William McKay, the holder of the Doyle Championship Cup, last night at Doyle's Academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street, resulted in a victory for Anson by a score of 40 to 26 in sixty-five innings. The high run, 6, was made by McKay.

NON-SKID TIRE MEN HAVE THEIR INNING

Deep Snow Offers Them Chance to Demonstrate Their Various Brands.

AMERICAN CARS PRAISED

English Pioneer Auto Dealer Amazed at Rapid Progress Made Here in Building of Cars.

A more practical demonstration of the good qualities of the numerous brands of non-skid automobile tires was seen outside of Madison Square Garden in the snow yesterday than inside at the Automobile Show. Hundreds of machines brought visitors to the Garden yesterday, most of them being taxicabs fitted with the latest treads and chains. They plowed through the snow, sending it in all directions, and showed the practicability of motoring in Winter, even in a blizzard. The tire agents took advantage of the storm to boom their different kinds of Winter tires, and this part of the extensive exhibit drew many interested spectators.

The well-known tire with beads molded on its tread, the armored tread, the leather, and in fact almost every known anti-skid device, was much in evidence. Some of the tires have raised projections molded in the rubber tread. Some makers have resorted to the practice of molding their names in raised letters, while others utilize designs and marks. Steel studded tires are seen in many stands, while makers of detachable anti-skid devices are present in force. These comprise the well-known chain device, running around the tire itself, the separate links running once around the shoe and securing anchorage on the spokes; while there are others which resemble the well-known rubber patch device, which is studded with steel.

At last year's show Friday was the big day, and all records would probably have been broken yesterday had it not been for the severe storm. The Garden, however, was well filled all day, especially during the late afternoon and evening. One of the most interested spectators was William M. Letts of London, who is one of the automobile pioneers of England. He was the first man on the other side to handle American cars. He has not been in this country since the first automobile show in 1900, and he was amazed at the strides American manufacturers had made. He says the English people can hardly believe all the startling things they hear about American cars, but he predicts that next year's show will attract a number of visitors from the other side.

Preston Gibson, the Washington playwright, with Mrs. Gibson, was at the show with Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., of Philadelphia. Miss Ethel Barrymore, with her husband, Russell Colt, was among the most interested spectators. Enrico Caruso was very much interested in the exhibit of taxicabs. He says his interest in motor cars is unusual because one week his taxicab bill amounted to $300. Among others seen at the show were John Ridgeley Carter, the new United States Minister to Roumania; Devereux Milburn, the polo player; Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKim, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Littlefield, Bourke Cockran, and Grenville Kane of Tuxedo.

NOTES OF THE AUTO SHOW.

An order, which is said to be the largest ever placed by a retail concern, was signed at the Automobile Show Thursday, when the A. Elliott Ranney Company, New York, distributers of Hudson motor cars, contracted for 1,500 Hudsons for distribution in Manhattan and surrounding territory during the coming season. The concern had previously contracted for 1,000 Hudson roadsters at $1,000 each, but at the opening of the Garden show the Hudson Company announced a new touring car for $1,150. The orders for this machine eclipsed all others, and the Ranney Company lost no time in amending its order. New Yorkers have usually been willing to pay well for motor cars of beauty and luxurious equipment, and this order is notable because of the fact that it is a low-priced car.

A most convincing demonstration of the worth of Pennsylvania non-skid tires was given yesterday in the snowstorm. One man doubted the good qualities claimed by the company for its product, and with the streets covered with snow he was taken for a trip up Fifth Avenue in a car equipped with Pennsylvania non-skids. The case-hardened studs gripped beautifully, and so convincing was the demonstration that a new Pennsylvania user was made.

Charles W. Matheson, President of the Matheson Automobile Company, reports large sales of the Matheson automobile for immediate and Spring delivery at the Madison Square Garden Show. Orders were taken for 191 cars of the six-cylinder and four-cylinder type. This is entirely unprecedented in Matheson annals at the show, and most of these sales were made on the 1910 silent type car, which Mr. Matheson asserts is the most silent running automobile now offered to the public. Among this week's delivery of 1910 Matheson cars to New York City customers are the following: Six-cylinder landaulet to W. W. Butler, six-cylinder limousine to Mrs. C. M. Silverman, six-cylinder touring car to W. D. Sargent, and a four-cylinder limousine to George E. Hardy.

Never was the value of motor-driven trucks more forcibly demonstrated than yesterday. A Reliance five-ton gasoline motor truck, owned by James Butler, the grocer, made a remarkable run from New York to Port Chester and return, a total distance of about 62 miles. This run was made on schedule time in the face of one of the worst blizzards of recent years, and the truck was loaded with five tons of merchandise for delivery at the Butler stores in Port Chester. In the road near Rye the snow in places had drifted three and four feet high, and the Butler truck went through this looking like a huge snowball as it emerged from the clouds of snow stirred up by its own power.

The Ajax-Grieb Rubber Company, makers of Ajax tires—"guaranteed for 5,000 miles"—is displaying its full line of automobile and motorcycle tires at the Garden show. Two features of the exhibit will be the new Ajax non-skid automobile tire, the present model of which was not shown at the exhibits last season, and the brand-new motorcycle tire of the same non-skid type, which has just appeared on the market. In addition to these, the smooth-tread models for both clincher and demountable rims are displayed.

From An Educational Standpoint

Every Automobile Owner, Dealer, Agent and Manufacturer should see the greatest mechanical wonder of the age at the

TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD SHOCK ABSORBER

Exhibit in the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SHOW

It is "the hit" of the show

Just Look for the Largest Crowd on the Elevated Platform.

TURF STAKES REDUCED.

Westchester Association Cuts Values of Belmont Park Fixtures.

Announcement was made yesterday of the Spring stakes of the Westchester Racing Association for Belmont Park racing. The prizes offered are a decided disappointment when compared with those of the Coney Island Jockey Club, the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and the Brighton Beach Racing Association. None of them has as great a value as the list of 1909, and some of the cuts are very considerable.

The stakes, which close Feb. 15, are:

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward.—Metropolitan Handicap, $5,000 guaranteed; one mile. Toboggan Handicap, $1,500 guaranteed; six furlongs, straight. Crotona Handicap, $1,000 guaranteed; six furlongs, straight. Claremont Handicap, $1,000 guaranteed; seven furlongs. Van Cortlandt Handicap, $1,000 guaranteed; one mile. Harlem Selling Stake, $1,000 guaranteed; one mile. Norwood Selling Stake, $1,500 guaranteed; six furlongs, straight. Amateur Cup Selling, $550 added, including plate; for gentlemen riders; one mile.

For Three-Year-Olds.—Withers, $4,000 guaranteed; one mile. Ladies, for fillies, $2,000 guaranteed; one mile. Pocantico, $1,000 guaranteed; six furlongs, straight.

For Two-Year-Olds.—National Stallion, $4,000 guaranteed; five furlongs, straight. Juvenile, $2,500 guaranteed; five furlongs, straight. Laureate, $2,500 guaranteed; five furlongs, straight. Fashion, for fillies, $2,000 guaranteed; four and a half furlongs, straight. Bouquet Selling Stake, $1,500 guaranteed; four and a half furlongs, straight.

With such a late closing for the stakes no declaration dates are fixed, and the weights are to be announced from three to five days before the running of each handicap. Winners after the publication of the weights are to take up a penalty of from three to five pounds.

NEW AUTO COMBINE.

Mitchell Motor Car Company Absorbs Mitchell & Lewis Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The most important move that has occurred in motor circles for many years was the amalgamation at Racine to-day of the Mitchell Motor Car Company, makers of the Mitchell automobile, and the Mitchell & Lewis Company, Limited, makers of farm and spring wagons since 1834. The concern, which will be known as the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, is capitalized at $10,000,000 and is headed by William Mitchell Lewis, son of William T. Lewis, who has heretofore been at the head of both concerns. Every dollar's worth of the stock is held within the Mitchell and Lewis family lines and there will be no bonds or floating indebtedness.

The new officers are as follows: President—William Mitchell Lewis; Vice Presidents—Henry G. Mitchell and George B. Wilson; Treasurer—Frank L. Mitchell, who is President of the First National Bank of Racine; Secretary—G. Vernon Rogers; Designer and Superintendent—John W. Bate; Sales Manager—James W. Gilson; Cairman of the Board of Directors—William T. Lewis.

AUTO RACES IN WEST.

Promoter Plans to Get Vanderbilt, Thomas, and Brokaw In Amateur Event

E. A. Moross, the director of the contests at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, who has been attending the Automobile Show at Madison Square Garden, left for Chicago yesterday after arranging a number of dates for the new track motor race course. The Contest Board of the A. A. A. has approved of the following dates for the Indianapolis course: May 27, 28, and 30, July 1, 2, and 4, Aug. 12 and 13, (twenty-four-hour race,) Oct. 7 and 8. The Labor Day date is also being considered by the Contest Board.

Mr. Moross is negotiating to promote a race for the international amateur world's championship to be held at the new speedway, and will endeavor to bring together W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in a Renault, W. Clifford Earp in a Napier, W. Gould Brokaw, owner of several foreign makes; E. R. Thomas in a Mercedes, H. L. Bowden in his "Flying Dutchman," and many other well-known amateur drivers.

The Indianapolis promoter is also planning an aviation meet for the coming Summer, and after the Chicago Automobile Show will go to Europe to interest the foreign aviators in the event, if the Aero Club of America gives its sanction.

New Auto Body to be Formed.

A new organization known as the Licensed Automobile Dealers of New York will be formed at a meeting of dealers to be held at the Hotel Astor next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The object of the new body is to protect the interests of those who buy motor cars against dealers who are selling cars which infringe the Selden patent. Since the decision sustaining the Selden patent as covering the modern gasoline automobile these dealers have believed that purchasers should be informed fully as to the importance of buying only those cars that are licensed. They state that buyers of such cars are free from any possibility of legal entanglement; that they have a broader field in which to dispose of their old cars when buying new ones; that they possess a car for which parts can be obtained at any time, whereas the buyer of a car made by other concerns may meet the serious obstacle of seeing the company pass out of existence in a short time. The dealers offer many other reasons and believe that when the licensed dealers are organized they will be in an excellent position to enlighten the public on the undoubted advantages of buying licensed cars which include all types from $485 to $7,500. The call is signed by the Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Company, (Apperson and Marmon cars;) the White Company, (White cars;) George C. John, (E. M. F. and Flanders;) Oldsmobile Company of New York, by Gen. John T. Cutting, (Oldsmobile;) E. R. Thomas Motor Company, (Thomas;) Maxwell-Briscoe Company, Inc., (Maxwell;) Carl H. Page & Co., (Chalmers-Detroit,) and R. M. Oven & Co., (Reo and Premier.)

Glidden Auto Trophy Tours.

Benjamin Briscoe, President of the Manufacturers' Contest Association, gave out a statement yesterday protesting against the discarding of the Glidden Trophy and returning it to its donor, Charles J. Glidden. Mr. Briscoe says:

"I protest not only for the Maxwell concern but for many other concerns holding membership in the Manufacturers' Contest Association, and who have competed for this trophy since its presentation to the A. A. A.

"To discard this classic touring trophy of the country at this time, after it has accomplished so much good for the industry, is, in my opinion, an extraordinary action, and one which would be regretted not only by motor car makers, but by the public as well. Donated in the early days when the automobile was looked upon as the rich man's toy, it created enthusiasm throughout the territories through which the Glidden tour was run; it showed the public in general that the motor car could accomplish all that was claimed for it; it has done more than anything else to sound the death knell of the horse and its relegation to the farm; it has given manufacturers a superior opportunity to learn the strong and weak points of their cars which could not have been learned under general touring conditions. To me it sounds inconsistent for an A. A. A. official to recommend the withdrawal of the Glidden Trophy and offer certificates in its place.

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Is a Dainty Toilet Preparation, Both Economical and Convenient. At all Dealers.

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249-251-253 WEST 57TH STREET,

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NOW READY!

Limousines and Landaulettes to fit any chassis; also open bodies of every description.

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RELIABLE BUICKS.
SHOW WEEK.
GENUINE AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.

One Buick Model 10, 1910, almost new, equipped with top, speedometer, clock and tire irons, $950.00.

One Buick Model 10, 1909, run very little, in very best possible condition, equipped with speedometer and tire irons, $725.00.

One Buick Model 10, 1909, in perfect condition, $675.00.

One Buick Model 10, late 1908, fine condition, $525.00.

Two Buick 1909 Model 17, Touring Cars, equipped with top, $1,300.00.

One Ford Runabout in A1 shape, equipped, $300.00.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUICK CARS.

We are doing an extensive business because we are reliable dealers and our cars are the best ever offered for the money. A call will convince you.

GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.,
1,621 BROADWAY,
BET. 49TH AND 50TH STREETS.

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Ready Reference for Buyers

ALCO	American Locomotive Company, 1,886 Broadway. Tel. 5300 Col.
AMERICAN	Roadster—Traveler—Tourist. American Automobile Co., 1720 B'way. Phone 8375 Col.
BENZ	Benz Auto Import Co. of America, 1599 to 1601 Broadway, N. Y.
BRUSH	Car, $485. John Moore & Co., 59 Warren St.
BUICK	Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th Sts. 'Phone 4040 Col.
CADILLAC	Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage, Columbus Circle. Tel. 5010 Col.
COATES-GOSHEN.	1,619 B'way, 49th & 50th Sts. Tel. 833 Col.
Columbia	Victor Auto Storage Co., 1,661 B'way. Phone 3577 Columbus.
CORBIN	1,888 Broadway, (63d St.) 'Phone 5903 Columbus.
HUDSON	A. Elliott Ranney Co., B'way at 64th St., N. Y. 'Phone 3293 Col.
ISOTTA	IMPORT COMPANY, 1,623 Broadway, (49th St.) Also J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.
KNOX	Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.
LOZIER	56th STREET AND BROADWAY, Telephone 6885 Columbus.
Marion Flyer Overland	CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., 1,776 B'way. Phone 5130 Col.
MATHESON	Matheson Automobile Co., 1886-1888 Broadway, cor. 62d St. Tel. 6353 Col.
MOON	Moon Motor Car Co., of N. Y., 1761 Broadway. Tel. 6995 Col.
NATIONAL	POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO., 1923 B'way, (64th St.) 'Phone 5986 Col.
OAKLAND	30 H. P., $1,000; 40 H. P., $1,700. 1785 Broadway at 58th St. Tel. 477 Col.
Palmer-Singer Cars	Palmer & Singer Mfg. Co., 1620-22-24 B'y. Tel. 5030 Col.
PULLMAN	Cimiotti Bros., 1,855 Broadway. Telephone 1772 Columbus.
"SIMPLEX"	"Made in New York City." 1860-62 B'way. Tel. 5188 Col.
STEVENS-DURYEA	A. G. Spalding & Bros., 29 W. 42d. Tel. 433 Bryant.
WHITE	WHITE CO., B'way & 62d St. Phone 2952 Col.
ZUST	"The Car That Lasts." American Zust Co., 1989 Broadway. 'Phone Col. 4289.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

Auto Bodies	Closed bodies; immediate delivery. C. Jensen, Incorp., 244 E. 75th St. 'Phone 2988 Lenox.
BALL BEARINGS	HESS-BRIGHT CO., 1974 B'way, (66th St.)
ECONOMIZERS	G. L. Economizer Co., 1,777 Broadway. Tel. 5026 Col.
U&H	THE MASTER MAGNETO—F. & S. BEARINGS. BOWDEN WIRE. J. S. BRETZ CO. TIMES BLDG. PHONE 345 BRYANT.
SPLITDORF MAGNETO	Walton Ave. & 138th St. Branch 1679 Broadway.
Tops and Windshields	National Auto Top Co., 1,904 Broadway.
WELDING	Alton, Laine & Co., 351 E. 74th St. Tel. Lenox 6241.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

THE RAINIER MOTOR COMPANY have several Rainier cars, recently been taken in trade for 1910 models, which will be sold at attractive prices. All have been thoroughly overhauled and refinished, and will be guaranteed "FREE OF REPAIRS FOR SIX MONTHS." Included are the following:
1909—50 h. p. baby tonneau.
1909—50 h. p. limousine, (body brand new.)
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A high-grade used car, overhauled and guaranteed by the manufacturer, will be found to be a better investment than a cheap new car. Rainier Motor Company, Broadway and 64th St., New York City.

Open evenings to January 15th.

Limousine body; good as new; shows no use whatever; bargain. Seen at the L S. Remson Mfg. Co., 740-750 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Locomobile, 35 h. p., equipped with light delivery wagon body; car in A1 condition; bargain. Imperial Motor Vehicle Co., 208 West 76th St.

For Sale.—6-cylinder Mora, 1909; close coupled tonneau; absolutely full equipment; excellent condition; bargain. Imperial Motor Vehicle Co., 208 West 76th St.

As I leave for the South I will sacrifice my $3,400 roadster, fully equipped, at $1,500; must be sold at once. E. F. McDonald, Hotel Manhattan.

For Sale—Lozier Briarcliffe model 60 H. P. chain drive; demountable rims, extras; fine condition; very powerful and fast. C. E. Force, 49 Wall St.

Owing to death in family customer will sell at a sacrifice Lozier Big Six 50 H. P. touring car. Lozier, 56th St. and Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

AUTOMOBILE instruction, day and evening, for owners, prospective owners, and chauffeurs; booklet. Y. M. C. A., 317 W. 57th St.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1910.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN VOTING.

In the Parliamentary elections which began yesterday in the United Kingdom it may fairly enough be said that manhood suffrage prevails, slightly qualified by conditions as to property. These run down to as low as the occupation for twelve months of a tenement of the value of £10 a year, or a dollar a week, which, obviously, so far as money goes, is a nominal condition. On the other hand there are a certain number of electors who, by virtue of owning property in more than one constituency, have more than one vote. Though the number is small it might have substantial influence on the result of a close election. The advantage in this regard, such as it is, is with the Conservatives. Also there are six members of Parliament for whom graduates of universities on the electoral roll may vote.

But though there is a close approach to manhood suffrage, like our own, in the United Kingdom there is a very considerable difference in what may be called the average value of the vote. In some constituencies, especially in the counties, the number of votes needed to choose a member of Parliament is only from one-half to one-fifth the number required in other constituencies. These inequalities are due to the more rapid growth of population in cities and towns since the last "redistribution of seats," or, as we should call it, reapportionment. An earnest movement for the correction of these anomalies has been going on for some years, but it has not met with much response from the public generally or from the party leaders. When the reform comes it will doubtless be by the co-operation of both parties.

Much more striking and unquestionably more important inequalities of representation exist as between the different members of the United Kingdom, and from these "down-trodden" Ireland clearly reaps the greatest advantage. At the last general elections, in 1906, the average number of qualified electors to each member of Parliament chosen, and the average number of votes cast for each member, were, in round figures, as follows:

	Electors.	Votes.
England and Wales	12,200	10,000
Scotland	10,600	8,100
Ireland	6,000	1,300

It will be seen that if the same basis of representation were imposed on Ireland as on England the number of Irish members would be reduced by one-half. It is interesting also to note that in Ireland, despite the intense political activity of the Irish leaders—or, possibly, in consequence of it—hardly more than one in five of those having the right to vote use it.

A difference of much significance exists between the British and the American National elections. In the former the candidates chosen have practically all the powers and duties that in our country are divided between the National and the State Governments. All matters of taxation, of the administration of the police authority, of education, of the creation or regulation of corporations, of transportation by land or water, of the making and use of roads, of banking, &c., are substantially in the hands of Parliament and mostly in the hands of the House of Commons. Then again—an immense difference—the votes to be cast in the next two weeks determine not only the choice of the Legislative but of the Executive branch of the Government as well. And a still more impressive difference is that the Government thus chosen has to do directly or indirectly (apart from the self-governing colonies) with the administration of possessions all over the globe whose population is nearly tenfold that of the United Kingdom. But in England, as in our own favored land of freedom, the mind of the average voter does not grasp easily more than one or two subjects and the verdict of the elections will not be determined by the vast interests really at stake. We doubt, for example, if one vote in a thousand will be cast to express the views of the voters on the policy to be pursued as to the unrest among the 300,000,000 of India.

"FOR POLITICAL REASONS."

The Constitution of New York provides that all appointments to the civil service shall be made "for merit and fitness," and the civil service law provides that no one in the civil service shall be dismissed or degraded "for political reasons." The general meaning of the law, taken in connection with the language of the Constitution, is clear enough, as is its intention. But in practice it has been found extremely difficult to enforce the real intention, because "political reasons" would not be acknowledged, and where denied were hard to establish.

A case is now decided in Albany in which the meaning of the law and the circumstances to which it applies are determined. Mr. EARL H. GALLUP of Albany, appointed Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Bureau in the Controller's office by Mr. GLYNN, was removed by his successor, Mr. GAUS. After a ruling by the State Civil Service Commission that the removal was in violation of the rules, which was ignored by Controller GAUS, Mr. GALLUP brought suit for reinstatement, and the jury, charged by Judge BETTS that the only point for them to decide was whether the removal was made for political reasons, gave GALLUP a verdict. Substantially this verdict is based on testimony that the removal was made to provide a place for a Republican who enjoyed the favor of the local machine and especially of its chief engineer, Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, Jr. The general theory of politicians is that every penny of the spoils that can be rescued from the restrictions of the Constitution and the law belongs to them for their partisan or personal advantage. It is well that even a single instance has occurred of a clean-cut legal determination of this preposterous contention. It tends to save the people from a particularly greedy and odious form of spoliation.

CONSERVATION.

In President TAFT's message to Congress yesterday on the subject of conservation he remarked:

> What I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in respect to the future conservation of the public domain in his present annual report.

He says further:

> These recommendations are incorporated in bills he [Mr. BALLINGER] has prepared, and they are at the disposition of the Congress.

In Mr. TAFT's opinion the hardly entreated Secretary of the Interior has not only seen clearly the crying abuses in the National administration of forests, soils, minerals, and water power, but he has sought and found permanent remedies for them, and presents his remedies in a form to be adopted.

THE HOUSE OF GOVERNORS.

15.—Uniform State Banking Laws.

A favorable opportunity for securing uniformity in the banking laws of the various States will be presented by the assembling of the "House of Governors" in Washington on Tuesday next. If any proof were required of the baneful influence which improper banking methods in one State exercise upon the conduct of banking in neighboring States it could be found readily enough in the spread of the mania for guaranteeing bank deposits from Oklahoma to Kansas and Nebraska. There was plenty of evidence that the coolest heads in Kansas had no desire to adopt the guarantee plan, but it was feared, and perhaps rightly, that, lured by the promises of the guarantee, Kansas banking deposits would be drained away into Oklahoma unless equal inducements were offered at home.

The National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, which comprises the responsible heads of the banking departments of all the States of the Union, is already moving to bring about a discussion of the subject of standardizing State banking laws at the conference of the Governors. CLARK WILLIAMS, State Controller of New York, is President of the Association, and from his experience in the office of Superintendent of Banking, which he recently resigned after an administration which has put the people of the State under enduring obligations to him, has addressed the Supervisors individually, urging them to secure the assistance of the Governors of their States in promoting standardization of the laws in three essential features at least. These comprise the establishment of an adequate State Banking Department in each State with plenary powers for appointment of assistants and the closing of improperly conducted institutions; the segregation of savings deposits from commercial and other deposits—with investment of savings deposits only in loans and securities considered in each State safest and best—and the liquidation of failed banks by State Banking Department officers rather than by appointees of the courts.

It will probably surprise those who are acquainted with our own excellent Banking Department to learn that at the present time in a number of States the supervision of this great business, so vital to the welfare of the people, is delegated to officers already charged with other and responsible duties. As regards the segregation of deposits, the extreme need of this was well illustrated in a story told to the Supervisors Association at its meeting in Chicago last September by Commissioner LOVE of Texas. A Texas trust company which in the 1907 panic had $700,000 of savings deposits and $700,000 of commercial deposits put the ninety-day clause into effect on the savings deposits. In the course of a run by its commercial depositors it was forced to realize on its liquid assets to such an extent that when the ninety-day period expired savings depositors found for their portion only unrealizable assets. Texas has remedied this defect in its laws, but it still exists in other States. Liquidation of failed banks by accredited officers of the Banking Department has worked so well in this State, where, under Mr. WILLIAMS's supervision, a bank with $500,000 assets was turned back to its shareholders after a receivership of six weeks at a total cost of $1,200, that its value is self-evident and has been publicly acclaimed by the adoption of similar laws by the States of Rhode Island, South Dakota, California, Minnesota, and Michigan.

Gov. HUGHES is familiar with the advantages of the plan for liquidating failed banks in effect in this State, and might, therefore, properly present them to the assembled Governors. Gov. DRAPER of Massachusetts is equally cognizant of the good results obtained from legislation in his State compelling the segregation of savings deposits from commercial and other deposits, and is in position, therefore, to advocate uniformity in State banking legislation in this respect. Executives of other States are doubtless conversant with the sound provisions of the banking laws of their Commonwealths which might find general favor. Certainly no better opportunity for initiating a definite movement toward standardization of State banking laws could be hoped for than is presented by the assembly next week of the "House of Governors."

CHAMPAGNE AND CUSTOMS REVENUES.

It may be too early yet to determine how the increase of $3.60 per case in the duty on champagne will affect the revenues. Under the former reciprocity treaty with France champagne importers paid a duty of $6 per case. Under the Payne-Aldrich bill they pay $9.60. Since the new duty went into effect their imports have amounted to about 4,850 cases a month. They formerly exceeded 29,000 cases. In our latest year of great financial depression, 1908, the imports of champagne amounted to 324,349 cases, about 60,000 less than the previous year.

The taste for champagne in this country, or in certain parts of it, is undoubtedly keen. Perhaps the demand will be so large as to justify the importers in abandoning their present economy. For two months, however, they have measurably reduced the Government's revenues. At $6 per case the importation of 30,000 cases would put $180,000 in the United States Treasury. At $9.60 per case the duties on 5,000 cases would amount to $48,000. The loss of $132,000 a month caused by an increase of tariff made solely to increase the revenues is worth thinking about. From a moral and hygienic point of view the reduced importation is a matter for general congratulation. As the result of a grave and carefully considered effort to increase the Nation's income it excites ridicule.

No right-minded person will mourn over a deficiency of champagne. There has been plenty of it in this neighborhood lately. We forget now the hotel men's estimate of the amount wantonly consumed in this town New Year's Eve. It was lamentably large. But the preposterous errors of judgment in the abominable tariff law, as they come to light, are worth noting.

A PERIL TO THE SICK.

Mr. CASWELL A. MAYO, editor of The American Druggist, is wrong. We publish in another column his letter accusing THE TIMES of woeful ignorance in its interpretation of the Federal Drugs act, framed to prevent adulteration of drugs. Mr. MAYO says that the definition of drugs contained in that statute is comprehensive, and he quotes it. The definition includes all the drugs named in the United States Pharmacopoeia and Formulary, "and any substance or mixture" sold as a medicine. That is a comprehensive definition. But in considering drugs that shall be examined for possible adulteration the act says:

> Sec. 7. That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed adulterated:
>
> In case of drugs:
>
> First. If, *when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Parmacopoeia or National Formulary*, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, *as determined by the test laid down in* the United States *Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary*, it official at the time of investigation.

Mr. MAYO will search in vain through the Federal act for a section providing standards of quality for any medicines that are prescribed to heal the sick and to save the lives of patients, excepting for such medicines and such tests as are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary. For all other drugs no standard is made compulsory, and not even for the drugs of the Pharmacopoeia, if their difference from the standard be labeled. The result is confusion—worse than confusion.

Now, what standard tests are to be found in the National Formulary? Mr. MAYO refers us to the last two issues of The American Druggist, which contain twenty opinions of "leading pharmacists and physicians" against the Coudrey bill, a bill that provides Governmental standardization of all drugs. We find among the opinions cited this statement by Dr. A. B. LYONS of the Committee on Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and representing the American Pharmaceutical Association with respect to its revision. Dr. LYONS says:

> There is not room to say anything about the National Formulary as a legal standard, but there is no harm in giving legal authority to the "standards" of a compilation in which standards are conspicuously absent.

If "standards are conspicuously absent" from the National Formulary, [illegible] surely the Pharmacopoeia contains standard tests for all drugs that are prescribed to patients in their dire need? But no. We find this same Dr. A. B. LYONS saying, and other eminent members of the Board of Revision admitting, that "there is a long list of non-official remedies, some of them quite potent, for which the Pharmacopoeia fixes no standard"!

If Representative COUDREY's bill is badly worded, it can be amended. The Federal Drugs law is badly worded, too, and it, assuredly, ought to be amended. Mr. MAYO's talk about the efficiency of State laws may be quite justified; it has nothing to do with the inter-State and foreign traffic in drugs, which was at one time, at least, regarded rather seriously, and is now the topic under discussion. Besides, how can the States, practicing physicians, or even druggists guard against confusing standards and adulterations for which no standard tests are provided?

SUNDAY THEATRICALS.

There will be two opinions, perhaps more, about the reported efforts of certain well-meaning clergymen to secure legal sanction for the performance of plays on Sundays. Probably it would be wiser for clergymen to avoid theatricals for the present, Sundays and week days, too. But it is comprehensible that some ministers of religion, recognizing the possible ethical value of the drama, and observing the large number of variety shows and moving picture exhibitions that profit on Sunday by the liberal interpretation of existing laws, should concern themselves in an effort to secure performances of good plays on that day.

One great difficulty would be to determine what is a good play. The ethical value of the drama is presumably large, but not to be easily measured or specified. On the whole, the well-meaning clergymen should heed the voice of prudence, and not meddle with theatricals.

Sunday plays would be anathema to the large and influential part of society which consistently condemns and avoids all Sunday amusements. They would be vigorously opposed on the ground that the actors and stage mechanics deserve their day of rest. To be sure, many of our actors have not been overworked lately. But we do not understand that this Sunday theatrical movement is designed to help the unemployed. It is said that the counsel of Gov. HUGHES has been sought in this matter. His advice is frequently sound.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Mistake to be Avoided.

There seems to be some doubt as to the nature and exact extent of the opposition to be expected from the Automobile Club of America to legislation making demonstrated competency a prerequisite for obtaining a chauffeur's license. There seems to be no doubt at all, however, that the club is not sympathetic with the efforts of the National Highways Protective Association and those upon whom it has called for information and advice to be used in reforming the present laws and regulations affecting motor cars, and no reason for this lack of sympathy has been offered except a dislike for the proposed system of examinations.

That some manufacturers of automobiles should be shortsighted enough to take that attitude is not very remarkable, since formal recognition and assertion of the fact—it unquestionably is a fact—that skill based on both knowledge and experience is essential for the safe running of any motor car would refute the claim so often made by a zealous agent that in an hour or two anybody can learn to operate the particular car in the sale of which that agent happens to be interested. Thus would a few sales be prevented or postponed, but such preventions and postponements are much to be desired, not only as tending to increase the general safety of the public roads, but as advantageous in the end to the automobile trade itself.

For that trade suffers from nothing so much as from the unpopularity and antagonism it encounters because of the constantly occurring accidents. At least nine-tenths of these are brought about by men who either do not know how to handle their cars or who indulge in reckless driving because the legal penalties for it are uncertain, inadequate, and inept. The examination system of licensing would remedy the one evil, and due provision for the suspension of licenses for small offenses and their permanent revocation for large ones would soon reduce the other to an endurable minimum.

The Automobile Club of America cannot afford to take the wrong side in this matter, and its seeming inclination to do so must be, as it should be, a matter of regret on the part of its wiser members. It is their duty to take care that the mistake is not made.

Vivisection Is Not a Mystery.

With the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, every civilized and decent person is in full and enthusiastic accord. but nobody should know better than its members that animals share with human beings the benefits of every advance in medicine and surgery, and that they are in as little need as ourselves of a special protection from torture and mutilation at the hands of doctors and biologists. Why, then, does the society, against the protest of a Secretary whose name, HENRY BERGH, is in itself a guarantee that he hates cruelty of any kind, lend its influence and prestige to aid an attack on a kind of research upheld by all enlightened opinion as having done, and still promising to do, more for the alleviation of pain than all others put together?

The anti-vivisectionists have as ammunition for their present legislative campaign only some wild stories of what goes on in the Rockefeller Institute—stories told by persons obviously incompetent to understand what they saw while performing their menial services in the institute and as obviously eager, for purposes of their own, to evolve from their ignorant imaginations pictures of grisly horror, full of distortion and exaggeration. What little truth there is in these tales is derived from the fact that all surgery is a repellent spectacle for those who cannot keep its motive and end firmly in mind, and the so-called atrocities are the commonplaces of every operating table. Certainly they are no excuse for an investigation of something in which there is no mystery, and still less do they warrant the imposing upon doctors and other scientists of restrictions that would seriously interfere with the performance of their beneficent work.

Why should the demonstration of known facts be hampered when such demonstration is an essential part of all teaching, and when by it the supposedly known fact has often been proved to be a fallacy? Moreover, limitation of animal experimentation to any single class of men would in the past have prevented not a few most important discoveries made by "outsiders" who would have had much difficulty in getting an official license to do their work. The general laws against cruelty to animals apply to vivisectors as to other people, and they are sufficient. "The open door" is a pretty phrase, but there is good reason for keeping some doors closed, and the door of a laboratory should swing only to those with a better right to enter than is given by morbid curiosity or the expectation of finding something dreadful where nothing of the kind exists.

An Editor With an Opportunity.

Mayor EDWARD H. LATHROP of Springfield, Mass.—where The Republican comes from—has leaped into public notice by refusing to act as introducer for Commander PEARY when he delivers a lecture in that city!

This is a very interesting phenomenon. Of course the Mayor is well within his rights in declining to perform a courteous service not imposed upon him as a duty by his oath of office, and the chances are that the declination will advertise the lecture much more effectively than would an announcement that the Commander—a man already rather well known and quite capable of introducing himself—was to have his identity guaranteed by one of whom the world has not yet talked very much.

But why did Mayor LATHROP refuse? He says it is because he is tired of being a part of "every side-show that comes along," and because he thinks "it is time to cut all outside matters out and take care of ED LATHROP." We do not ourselves know of what show Commander PEARY is an adjunct or why ED LATHROP needs care. It is to be feared that the Mayor has missed the number of The Republican in which that paper gave up the Cook case, and that he still holds to the theories to which The Republican clung so long and so desperately.

If that is so, the only thing for the editor of The Republican to do is to introduce Commander PEARY himself. That would be an honorable amend of the prettiest and most gracious sort, and the Commander is just the man to make reconciliation with an honest and open enemy who has seen the light easy and sincere.

UNFRANCHISED WOMAN.

She Lacks the Incentive to Become Public-Spirited.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter to THE TIMES headed, "Lack of Suffrage—It Should Not Prevent Women from Cultivating the Civic Spirit," James M. Whiton laments women's indifference in regard to public questions, but he does not seem to realize what is the cause of this indifference. Women as a class are disfranchised. The Government has classed women with the mentally incompetent—those unfit to vote even in a democracy. Perhaps at the time of the making of our Constitution women were mentally incompetent, as all of the educational opportunities were then monopolized by men. But at the present day even Mr. Whiton believes that women's opinions on public questions would be of value to the State. If this is true, women should be enfranchised, because the most effectual way of stimulating a citizen's interest in public questions is to give him the vote. The vote would bring the great public questions of the day within the woman's practical horizon. It would give her the power to express her own opinion of men and measures and would consequently act as a direct stimulus to her interest in public affairs. It would make her a responsible citizen, to whom a knowledge of the larger affairs of life would be not an accomplishment but a duty.

At present women are entirely without the body politic, and the wonder is not that most women are indifferent to public questions but that so many take an interest in them. And it is a noteworthy fact that the vast majority of women who are interested in public affairs are demanding the ballot not only as a means of making their own opinions count but as a means of arousing the mass of women to an interest in public questions.

In the last part of his letter Mr. Whiton says: "To purify our civic life of its base traits it is not needful to thrust the ballot on women. Denver, where they have long had it, shows us in Judge Lindsey's exposure of the political rottenness he has fought there the futility of such a purgative." Does Mr. Whiton realize that the reason why Judge Lindsey is still in office is because the Colorado women are voters? The women's vote has not banished corruption from Colorado. Neither has the men's vote. But the women's vote has kept Judge Lindsey in office in spite of the opposition of the most corrupt influences in the State. At the last election he was not nominated by either of the political machines and the women put him on an independent ticket and elected him.

KATHARINE HOUGHTON HEPBURN.
Hartford, Conn., Jan. 4, 1910.

"THE GILDING STAR."

It Shouldn't Glide, and We Hope It'll Cease Gliding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About a year ago a poem of mine, "The Gilding Star," was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It consisted of four stanzas in praise of certain aspirations touching life and living and which, persistently cherished, may gild existence and make the pilgrimage worth while.

Unfortunately, through the similarity of the letters "l" and "i," a transformation took place in the title, which was printed as "The Gliding Star"—whatever that means in connection with the stanzas. The proofreader blames my handwriting—for, of course, poems are never written with anything as modern as a typewriter!

This poem appealed to many who favor the scissors anthology. My clipping bureau shows it to be still in favor among newspaper exchanges. Unfortunately it is still "gliding." An Indianapolis musician has recently set it to music—a quartet with organ accompaniment—and he has asked permission to change the title, "which," he writes, "seems rather vague, while figuratively beautiful!"

Will THE NEW YORK TIMES please do penance for its heinous sin and stay that star's persistent "gliding"?

STEPHEN CHALMERS.
Saranac Lake, Jan. 8, 1910.

The Time for Exercise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe in physical exercise as the best medicine, but who shall be our doctors? For some time I have been taking exercise night and morning in my room by a system of calisthenics before an open window. The other night a man comes in while I am at it and throws up his hands in horror at exercise before going to bed. He insists that morning is the only time, and that at night it will make one nervous and restless and a poor sleeper. My idea was that at night it made one a bit tired and promoted sleep. As a great many people take exercise night and morning, what is the consensus of opinion on it as a good thing before going to bed. Somebody ought to know definitely.

STHENICS.
New York, Jan. 14, 1910.

A PERIL TO THE SICK.

Scouts It, and Takes The Times to Task for Its Discussion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is generally assumed that THE TIMES in its editorial expressions is more than usually well informed and of sound judgment, and that hence its opinion is likely to be of value. We do not expect the editorial department of a daily newspaper to possess special knowledge of technical subjects, but if it essays to discuss technical matters it should first be informed about them. The editorial article published by you on Jan. 12 under the title of "A Peril to the Sick" displays an ignorance of the subject treated which is pitiful and that places THE TIMES in a ridiculous position. Moreover, the subject is one on which every intelligent person can readily inform himself with but little trouble.

If THE TIMES had taken the trouble to acquaint itself with the Federal Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906, it would therein have discovered its error. It states that:

> Two-thirds of the drugs compounded are of no required standard of strength, quality, or purity. Our boasted Federal drugs law has no jurisdiction over them.

The falsity of this statement is proved by reference to Section 6 of the Food and Drugs act, which defines the term drug as including

> all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal or external use and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals.

It would be difficult to conceive of a more comprehensive definition of the term "drug." The definition gives complete jurisdiction in so far as the Federal Government can have jurisdiction over the entire materia medica.

It is surprising that a reputable newspaper could be so far misled as to state in the face of this plain provision of the act that "according to the present provision of the statute no drug is subject to restriction of any kind unless it bears a name recognized in the Pharmacopoeia."

The measure introduced into Congress by Representative Coudrey of Missouri providing that the United States Government shall edit the "United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary" is a mass of such glaring absurdities and execrable English that one is surprised to find a member of Congress willing to introduce it even "by request." The bill, however, did serve to bring before the pharmacists and physicians of the country the question of whether or not it is desirable for the Government to undertake the revision and publication of the Pharmacopoeia.

The last two issues of The American Druggist contain expressions from twenty-one of the leading pharmacists and physicians who have been concerned in the revision of The Pharmacopoeia and of the National Formulary, as to the desirability of placing in the hands of Government officials the revision of these standards. With one exception the opinion is unanimously against such a change, and if THE TIMES will take the trouble to examine these expressions of opinion and learn the grounds upon which they are based it will be convinced, I am sure, that the present method of revising the Pharmacopoeia is preferable to placing it in the hands of a Government bureau. Whether THE TIMES is convinced or not it will certainly be convicted of crass ignorance of the subject which it discussed.

As a matter of fact 122 notices of judgments rendered in prosecutions brought under the Food and Drugs act have been published by the United States Department of Agriculture, of which only two have been for adulteration of pharmacopoeial drugs. Every dealer in drugs knows, and the majority of intelligent persons are well aware of the fact, that the United States Government cannot have supervision over drugs at all, except in the District of Columbia and in the Territories and Territorial possessions and in foreign and inter-State commerce. This does not mean that the drugs made and used in the State of New York are not subject to legal supervision; in fact we have a plethora of supervision, the Boards of Health having complete authority and jurisdiction as well as the State Board of Pharmacy.

The annual report of the New York State Board of Pharmacy for 1908 showed that 377 samples of drugs had been collected and analyzed, 325 of which had been found up to the standard, while 52 failed to comply with the standard, showing a deficiency of 13.79 per cent. This does not mean that the drugs below standard were necessarily adulterated, though some of them undoubtedly were, but in some respects (frequently to a small extent only) they failed to comply with the requirements of the board.

I do not have at hand the statistics of the New York City Board of Health, which also examines drugs, nor of the State Board of Health, but the figures given will show that the statements made in your editorial article are, like the reports of Mark Twain's death, "greatly exaggerated."

The most earnest workers in the effort to bring about an improved condition in the matter of drugs are found in the drug trade. The first law enacted governing the importation of drugs into the United States and requiring an examination as to their purity was enacted over fifty years ago as the result of an agitation initiated by the New York College of Pharmacy. The New York State Board of Pharmacy has been actively engaged for years in the effort to suppress adulterations and the sale of inferior drugs. The quality of the drugs in the market has improved steadily and is still improving.

The annual reports of the American Pharmaceutical Association show that there has been a steady improvement in the character of the drugs on the market, and through the efforts of this body and similar organizations the best methods for detecting adulterations have been widely published among pharmacists.

While admitting that there is room for further improvement we must emphatically deny that there is any occasion for such hysterical outbursts as THE TIMES gives way to in its issue of Jan. 12.

CASWELL A. MAYO,
Editor The American Druggist.
New York, Jan. 13, 1910.

TO S. L. CLEMENS.

Mark Twain, on sailing for Bermuda, said that his cigar was his only pal.

Your only pal! Since first you wrote
Your pals been to troop your way,
And Fate has never struck a note
Of sorrow, and the smiling way
Of fortune never opened wide
That we weren't by your side.

Your only pal! Why, Mark, you seem
To overlook ten million folks
Who weep when sorrows 'round you teem—
You can't discard us as old jokes!
Your chasms never opened wide
That we weren't at your side.

Your only pal! Sam Clemens, you!
When you say that, don't treat us right;
Your pals are millions and they're true
Until the coming of the Night.
Mark twain, mark thrice before you chide
Old friends who have not died!

JOHN A. MOROSO.

HUGHES TO BE GUIDE OF AUTO CONFERENCE

Ready to Drop Commission Idea if He Disapproves—J. C. Coleman Going to Albany.

TO SOUND LEGISLATURE TOO

Lawyer Expects Much Opposition from Those Who Don't Want Their Speed Mania Curbed.

Active steps will be taken next week to bring about eventually the automobile legislation proposed at last Wednesday's conference at the National Highway Protective Association for the protection of the public from the reckless driver. The committee appointed at the conference is to meet on Wednesday at the headquarters of the Highway Association, when a mode of procedure will be decided upon. The eight members of the committee will express their views as to the kind of legislation and at subsequent sessions will come the drafting of the bill which is to go to the Legislature.

Immediately after the conference of Wednesday, John C. Coleman, a lawyer, of 100 Broadway, who is a member of the committee, representing the West End Improvement Association, will take a trip to Albany, where he will sound the sentiment of the legislators. Mr. Coleman will also see Gov. Hughes, and learn more in detail the views outlined by the Governor early this week in his message to the Legislature. What Gov. Hughes says, it is expected, will in a large measure guide the committee in its recommendations. The Governor favors, among other things, special tests of applicants for licenses to run automobiles. This conforms exactly with the ideas of the conference committee.

While some of the committee appear to favor a commission to be appointed by the Governor, which would license chauffeurs and have the power to revoke licenses, it was said yesterday by one who has talked with the Governor that he is decidedly against any commission of the sort.

The Governor's idea, says this man, is to have the matter of licenses and examinations given to some State official, presumably the Secretary of State, with enough deputies to carry on the work.

The National Highway Association, while committed by a vote of its members to the commission idea, will not insist upon such a recommendation in the bill to be drafted by the conference committee, it was said yesterday, if it appears that the Governor disapproves.

There appears to be a division of opinion over a speed regulation. Some of the members want speed limited to a certain number of miles an hour, with heavy punishment in cases of repeated and wilful violation. Others—and these members seem to be in the majority—are against any specific speed limit, preferring to have the law amended to make it an offense to exceed a "reasonable speed." Mr. Coleman inclines to the latter view.

"My idea of the solution of the speed problem," said Mr. Coleman, "is to have amendments to the law that will put the responsibility so firmly upon the chauffeur that he cannot escape the penalty of violation.

"The police would have discretion, if an amendment were passed taking off the speed limit, to arrest offenders who were going at a speed that was reckless or menacing. If the courts would inflict heavy fines and impose jail sentences—and stiff ones—where they were necessary, we would find that the 'reasonable speed' idea would work out to advantage.

Want to Keep Their Mania.

"My experience at Albany has taught me that there will be much opposition upon the part of some of the automobile interests to any bill that would do away with speeding. There are many owners of private cars who, I know, do not want their speed mania curbed. They are the ones in a large measure whose chauffeurs are the greatest offenders.

"Many good bills that have sought to solve the speed problem have been killed at Albany. One of them was that introduced by Assemblyman Stanley. It embodied the salient features of the suggestions now before the public. The bill was drafted by me and it was indorsed by the Automobile Club of America, which has many influential members. When the bill was presented in the Legislature the Automobile Club did not support it. Certain of the automobile manufacturing interests lobbied against it and the bill was defeated.

"The lobbyists have always worked upon the up-State legislators, and I suppose they will try it this time. I do not know that we can hope for co-operation from the Automobile Club of America. I do know that in other years some of its members have appeared at Albany against proposed legislation. Maybe they will not try it this time."

W. H. Walter, President of the Professional Chauffeurs' Club and a member of the Conference Committee who has declared that the chauffeurs wanted examination and strict regulation, said yesterday that the club had drafted a bill of its own to be presented to the committee.

"The responsibility for speeding," said he "ought to be impressed firmly upon the driver of a car, and that is the idea of our bill. In taking that responsibility the driver puts himself in the position of being accountable to the public to an extreme extent. If he is the right sort of man he will make himself of great value to his employer, and there will be an immediate benefit to the employe.

"We are in favor of examination for every man who drives a car, whether he is the chauffeur or the owner. It is not always the chauffeur who is the lawbreaker. Often his employer urges him to break the speed limit or does it himself. We think that the most practicable way is to enact that the chauffeur proceed only at reasonable speed."

Mr. Walter also likes the French license form, with its photograph of the driver, and the English provision for his records being a part of the license.

Considers Examinations Useless.

William H. Page, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Automobile Club of America, in explaining yesterday the club's attitude against the examination of automobile drivers, said that the club considered any such process useless.

"The perfect driver may break the law as well as the one who is not so qualified," said Mr. Page. "It is all a matter of individual instinct. If a man wants to take it into his head to violate the speed law he is going to do it, whether he has passed an examination or not. As it is, there are few drivers of cars, if any at all, who are not competent to handle them. That is not the question. It is all a matter of the inclination of the driver to keep within the law or to break it.

"The Automobile Club of America stands for observance of the law, but it favors laws that are reasonable. It is not sensible to have a law which prevents a car from running in the city's thoroughfares at a greater speed than ten miles an hour. A 'reasonable speed' is what the law ought to stipulate.

"Our courts are able to dispose of automobile speeding cases on their merits, and they can be trusted to do so. If jail sentences are considered advisable in some cases let them be imposed. In some instances where chauffeurs have run away after accidents it has turned out that the fugitives were hysterical from fright. It would be folly for the courts to send men to long terms in jail because they had brainstorms. The courts need to exercise discretion, just as the police do.

"The Automobile Club of America does not oppose any legislation for the abatement of dangerous conditions. It does not stand against the move initiated by the National Highway Protective Association. It is not fair to say we will oppose legislation at Albany.

"I am not aware that any member of the club has lobbied against speed legislation in the past. The club has no legislation to propose, and until it learns that any contemplated bill is inimical to public interest it cannot place itself on record one way or another."

DANCE AND DINNER FOR DEBUTANTES

Mrs. J. T. Atterbury Entertains at Sherry's for Her Daughter, Miss Beatrice Flagg.

J. HENRY ALEXANDRE A HOST

Gives a Large Dinner and Theatre Party for Miss Virginia Alexandre —Tables Adorned with Roses.

Mrs. John Turner Atterbury gave a dance at Sherry's last night for Miss Beatrice Flagg, one of her daughters by her former husband, the late W. Allston Flagg. Mrs. Atterbury gave a small dinner and J. Henry Alexandre gave a theatre party before the dance, which began at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Atterbury, in a gown of turqouis blue satin, and the débutante in a robe of white satin and net, embroidered in crystal, received the guests in the foyer adjoining the ballroom. Dancing continued until midnight, when a seated supper was served in the small ballroom, the young people sitting at thirty small tables decked with red roses.

The cotillion then began, led by Edmund Rogers and Chalmers Wood, dancing, respectively, with the débutante and Miss Katharine Atterbury. There were more than a hundred couples, and the favors included fancy pink rose baskets and staffs adorned with roses, for the girls, and silver ornaments, gardenias, and cigarettes for the men.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Choate, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordan Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kinnicutt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

The Misses Virginia Alexandre, Helen and Civilise Alexandre, Ruth Appleton, Christine Biddle, Gladys and Vera Bloodgood, Elizabeth Cutting, Zelina Clark, Josephine Crosby, Edyth Deacon, Frances Dickey, Sybil Douglas, Rosalind Fish, Helen Garretson, Ethel Roosevelt, Laura Webb, Constance Warren, Elizabeth Hoyt, Dorothy and Anzonella Kane, Dorothy Hyde, Electra Havemeyer, Muriel and Marjorie Kingsland, Louise Knowlton, Virginia Murray, Catherine Hamersley, Laura Livingston, Mary Eleanor and Wilfreda Mortimer, Josephine Osborn, Anita Peabody, Ellen Rogers, Maude Shepherd, Emily Sloane, Eleanor Steele, Dorothy Tuckerman, Evelyn Witherbee, Constance Warren, and Miss Dagmar Wetmore; also J. Henry Alexandre, Jr., Cecil Barrett, Alexander M. Hadden, Gaspar Bacon, Elliot Cowdin, 2d, F. R. Frelinghuysen, Gerry Chadwick, Theodore Dixon, Charles Draper, Robert W. Goelet, William Drayton, and Stuyvesant Fish.

J. Henry Alexandre entertained last night with a large dinner at Sherry's followed by a theatre party for his débutante daughter, Miss Virginia Alexandre. The tables at which the guests sat were adorned with roses and green. After dinner the young people motored in buses to Weber's Theatre to see "The Goddess of Liberty," after which they returned to Sherry's for the dance given by Mrs. Atterbury for Miss Beatrice Flagg.

In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Vanderbilt Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. S. Adams Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. William Wright, the Misses Elizabeth L. Hortense, and Natalie Howland, Jeanne and Ruth King, Civilise Alexandre, Katharine Greene, Laura Webb, Sarah Hardenbergh, Anna Street, Angelica Schuyler Brown, Lesley Frieda Pearson, Eleanor Burrill, Leonie Alexandre, Leila Haven, Clara Fargo, Virginia Murray, Ruth Appleton, Jean Roosevelt, Helen Garretson, Justine Barber, Dorothy Hyde.

Catherine Hamersley, Elizabeth Hoyt, Katharine Tilford, Anita Ingersoll, Dorothy Tuckerman, Dorothy Moran, Zelina Clark, Frieda Mortimer, Frances Dickey, Joan Tuckerman, Miss Margaret Rutherfurd, William Moore, Frederick de Rham, Seymour Johnson, Chalmers Wood, Louis Neilson, Frederick Kernochan, Hamilton Hadden, George Wagstaff, Thomas Potter, William Appleton, Newton Rae, Percy Pyne, 2d, Samuel Stevens Sands, Marshall Kissell, Cecil St. George, Frederick Cruger, Stanley Mortimer, Francis Garvin, Aymar Johnson, Robert W. Goelet, Maurice Roche, James A. Blair, Jr., John Rutherfurd, Malcolm McBurney, Lanier Winslow, William Manice, John Sloane, John Higginson, Taylor Pyne, T. Chelsey Richardson, Jr., and Anton H. Schefer.

COLUMBIA'S SPECIAL MATINEE

Professionals Well Entertained by Majestic Burlesque Troupe.

Burlesque by professionals for professionals was the programme at the Columbia Theatre yesterday afternoon, where the Majestics are playing this week, and the unusual opportunity was seized by a large number of actors who do not often have the chance to see this style of entertainment. In fact a professional matinée of this kind is a rare occurrence. Not a seat in the house was vacant, and before the first curtain rose a fringe of standees occupied all the available space at the back of the house.

The Majestics' show is typical of its class with an olio in which marches and dances by amazons are interrupted frequently for the antics of the German comedians, and in which imitations of popular vaudeville artists are introduced to vie with the original efforts in song and dance.

On the whole it is a bright, amusing show of its kind, and the specialties are good, notably that of a really remarkable troupe of acrobats, The Eight Kellinos, whose tumbling is swift, sure, and varied.

"FAUST" AT METROPOLITAN.

A Performance to Make Subscribers Wonder What They Are Coming To.

A curious performance of "Faust" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House that must have caused subscribers whose memories take them back a few years in operatic history to wonder what they were coming to, or had come to. It is but a few years since the announcement of "Faust" at the Metropolitan meant the finest singing to be heard in any institution of its kind in the world.

It is putting it mildly and cautiously to say that this was not true of last evening's performance. There was no singer concerned in it of the first rank, and there were some of a rank very far below the first. The honors of the performance were carried off by Dinh Gilly, who was the Valentine and sang really well. Mr. Didur's Mephistopheles is an ingenious departure from the conventional in its characterization. As for the rest it need only be said that Mme. Noria was the Marguerite, Mr. Jörn the Faust, Miss Maubourg the Siebel, and Mme. Niessen-Stone the Marthe.

Mr. Podesti conducted a very ragged performance of the orchestral score.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Shuberts announced yesterday that they have acquired the American rights to "Die Foerster Christ'l," ("Christ'l, the Forester's Daughter,") the three-act operetta that was produced at the Irving Place Theatre Thursday night. The book of the play is by Bernhard Buchbinder, and the music by Georg Jarno. The Shuberts will make an immediate production of the piece.

Corse Payton announces that "Woman and Why," by Marie V. Fitzgerald, will be presented in Brooklyn the week of Jan. 31. The temporary loss of the only copy of the manuscript caused a delay in the preparation of the parts for the company to study.

An invitation performance of "The Snowstorm," a four-act play by Stanislaus Przibishevski, will be given at the Hackett Theatre on Sunday evening, Feb. 13, under the direction of Julius Hopp.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The marriage of Miss Cornelia Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lee, to William Ladd, will be held this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 24 Gramercy Park. There will be a small reception.

The wedding of Mrs. James M. Marble, daughter of Dr. Arkell R. McMichael and Mrs. McMichael, to Charles Blaine Warner, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. McMichael.

Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner will give a reception with music at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Sherry's for Mrs. Taber Sears. Ricardo Martin of the Metropolitan Opera House and Mlle. Renata Halma, a Danish violinist, will be the artists. This will be Mlle. Halma's first appearance in New York.

Mrs. J. Alexander Tyler and her daughter, Miss Tyler, who have been spending the Winter at the Murray Hill Hotel, will leave for Cairo, Egypt, on Jan. 29.

Mrs. Henry Wolcott Warner will give large dinners with bridge on Jan. 18, Jan. 19, and Feb. 1 at her residence, 62 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Gilbert Jones gave an anti-suffrage talk yesterday morning at her residence on "Woman Suffrage and the State."

Mrs. Cass Gilbert will entertain this afternoon at 45 East Seventy-eighth Street with a musicale.

Mrs. Carl Pickhardt and the Misses Pickhardt will be at home this afternoon at their residence, 1,042 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt gave a bridge yesterday afternoon at her residence, 8 East Fifty-second Street. There were five tables.

The artists at Mr. Bagby's Musical Morning on Monday will be Mme. de Pasquali, John McCormack, Mr. Sammarco, and Victor Herbert and his orchestra.

Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander will entertain this evening with a dinner at her residence.

DAINTY SHOW AT HACKETT.

Good Fun Also in "The Prince of Bohemia"—Mack and McDonald Score

THE PRINCE OF BOHEMIA, a musical play, in two acts, by J. Hartley Manners; lyrics by E. R. Goetz; music by A. Baldwin Sloane. Hackett Theatre.

Dick Conyers	Andrew Mack
Ashby Tritton	W. T. Carleton
Allan Tritton	Harold Crane
Dominick Kearney	Charles F. McCarthy
Montague Head	Henry Norman
Spicer Twigg	E. H. Kelly
Count Cataloni	John Ardizoni
Capt. Raoul Jacquinard	Vincent MacCarthy
The Hon. Nigel Woodgate	Henry Warwick
Officer	Sim Pulen
Mrs. Mary Kelly	Mary Forrest
Kate Kearney	Georgie Lawrence
Angela Tritton	Christie MacDonald
Annette	Mildred Manning
Freddie	Maudie Brown

Without an Irish dialect he would not be Andrew Mack, and therefore, ere the plot at the Hackett had thickened very much last night, "The Prince of Bohemia," in a blonde wig a little shrunk at the edges, a genuine Dublin smile that showed no shrinkage anywhere, and the same winning, devil-may-care way that has always marked him as a brave man and true, was saying things and singing songs that had the mellow blarney in them.

But in this new piece by J. Hartley Manners and A. Baldwin Sloane, not to forget the third of the alphabetical brotherhood, E. Ray Goetz, who wrote the lyrics, the erstwhile singer of sweet ballads of Erin does more than live up to his former reputation. He wears many disguises, passing from one make-up to another as easily as a protean celebrity, and having songs and dialects to suit them all. And when, after putting a crimp into the schemes of two fortune-hunting foreignors who were making a bid for the girl he loves, Mr. Mack remarked that he would show them the differences between himself and Caruso, thereupon proceeding to the demonstration with "La donna e Mobile" and "Viem Pouple," the house could hardly hold the noise of the clappers and the shouters.

It was a fortunate thing, too, that Mr. Mack had good songs and good opportunities, for that very dainty little person, Miss Christie McDonald, ran him a hard race for the honors, especially when she sang "Gentle River," a charming little number, in a grand opera manner that provided a good introduction for the comedian's subsequent essay in a similar vein.

Mr. Manners has turned out a neat book for the piece, with a familiar but intelligent story running through the two acts and situations sufficiently amusing in themselves to discourage a resort to horseplay.

As a song show "The Prince of Bohemia" will enjoy popularity. The lyrics are dainty, tuneful, well harmonized, and so arranged as to show to excellent advantage a particularly pretty and fresh-looking chorus. And for the most part the piece moves with spirit and melody from the opening ensemble to the closing chorus. In fact, one song hit follows another, and though Mr. Sloane has not hesitated to collaborate at least once with Tosti, and several times with the writers of some songs of boyhood's happy days, the general result is highly creditable and pleasing.

To tell what "The Prince of Bohemia" is about would be to rehearse a story of true love which did not run smooth, because the man was more fond of pleasure than of work. By and by, however, it was all amended so that he could have her, but not before her father had taken her abroad in quest of a titled husband, with her sweetheart on hand to act as an Irish valet, and be properly punished for his pains.

Incidentally there are two pretty pictures of rural England with a view of a lock of the Thames, a house-boat party, with Tommy Atkins dropping in to lend the color of his uniform and to take a turn at singing and dancing with the lively American girls transplanted bodily across the Atlantic to be near the heroine in her moments of distress or happiness.

Besides Mr. Mack, who is insistently agreeable throughout, and Miss McDonald, who is thoroughly delightful, but who should find another tailor, or, better still, not wear them, there are amusing figures by Georgie Lawrence, whose dialect is better than her voice. Henry Norman, W. T. Carleton, and Charles F. McCarthy are on hand to remind us of favorites of old, and E. H. Kelly provides an amusing bit. Mr. Wayburn has done his part of the work very handsomely.

Several numbers are very well sung by Harold Crane, while Miss Maudie Brown whistles herself into immediate favor, and Miss Mildred Manning is so pretty that she would be seen at once even if she didn't have that line to speak.

On the whole "The Prince of Bohemia" is a pleasant relief from the common or ordinary vulgarity of many musical shows.

"LA BOHEME" AT MANHATTAN.

Strenuous Performance Lacking in Refinement—Mme. Carmen-Melis as Mimi

Mimi	Mme. Carmen-Melis
Musette	Mlle. Trentini
Rudolph	M. Duffault
Marcel	M. Polese
Colline	M. Huberdeau
Schaunard	M. Fossetta
Benoit Alcindora	M. Daddi
Parpignol	M. Pierrucci
Customs Officers	M. Fossetta M. Zuro
Musical Conductor	M. Oscar Anselmi

"La Bohème" was brought forward at the Manhattan Opera House last evening, while some of the more important members of the company were yet singing in Washington. The production was one of the least notable of this opera, which has been given at this theatre. Lack of refinement was its principal characteristic. Both singers and orchestra vied with each other in making the performance a strenuous one. On the other hand the comedy scenes, which require some force and gayety in their presentation, were lacking in just these qualities.

Mme. Carmen-Melis was heard for the first time here as Mimi on this occasion. She was a very pretty Mimi, if a very Italian one. In action she scarcely more than sketched the pathos and charm of the character. Her singing of the part had little refinement, and was not extremely expressive.

Miss Trentini has often been heard as Musetta here in the part. She is extremely vivacious in the part—almost too much so at times. Last night she wore some astonishing new costumes, including one of a bright cerise.

Mr. Duffault sang the part of Rodolpho in French, the remainder of the cast singing Italian. There was some bad intonation in his singing, but much of the music he sang well.

Mr. Polese as Marcello, and Mr. Huberdeau as Colline were adequate, vocally, but their action was lacking in spirit. Mr. Daddi played the two parts of Benoit and Alcindoro.

The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Anselmi, played with a great deal of tone, but little color or expressiveness. The conductor seemed to find some difficulty also in keeping his men with the singers.

EX-JUSTICE TRUAX DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Had Just Completed 14 Years on Supreme Court Bench in 28 Years' Service as Jurist.

KEENLY FELT LATE DEFEAT

Rendered Many Decisions Which Have Had a Lasting Effect in Law—Eulogized in Court—His Career.

Former Justice of the Supreme Court Charles H. Truax, who on Jan. 1 completed his full term of fourteen years on the Supreme Court bench, and rounded out a term of twenty-eight years as one of the foremost jurists of this city, died early yesterday morning of pneumonia at the Hotel Savoy, surrounded by the members of his family. His death was expected, for since Wednesday he had been unconscious and kept alive only by stimulants.

Ever since his defeat for re-election to the bench in November, Judge Truax's friends had noticed that he appeared somewhat depressed. He felt the blow keenly for, with practically the entire Bar Association working for his re-election, success seemed almost assured until the returns came. A few weeks ago Judge Truax contracted the grip. On Saturday last his family grew alarmed, and Dr. Norbert Stadtmeuller was called in. On Monday his condition was far worse, and he had a severe chill, followed by high fever. And on Wednesday he lost consciousness. Dr. Janeway was called in for consultation. Late on Thursday night his condition was such that the members of his family practically gave up hope.

Death came shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning. With him when he died was his wife, his son Arthur, and his two daughters by his first wife, Mrs. William Henry F. Ward and Miss Nancy Stone Truax. The Judge's sister, Mrs. Wilbur McBride, was also there. Mrs. Truax, who had been in constant attendance at the bedside of her husband, has broken down under the strain and shock and is confined to her bed under the care of a trained nurse.

When news of Judge Truax's death reached the Justices of the Supreme Court presiding in the various Trial and Special Terms yesterday, deep regret was expressed. At noon a meeting of the Justices was held, and it was decided to adjourn all parts of the court possible for the afternoon session. It was also arranged to adjourn all parts of the Supreme Court here on Monday, when the funeral of Judge Truax will be held.

At the noon meeting of the Justices it was arranged to place a tablet in memory of their former associate in one of the courtrooms, and this will be done as quickly as possible. Justice Giegerich, one of the closest friends of Judge Truax while the latter was on the bench, was deeply affected by the news of his death. He announced the death to the members of the bar assembled in the courtroom soon after taking his seat and spoke in glowing terms of the service rendered by Judge Truax during his twenty-eight years as a jurist, and regretted his loss to the legal profession.

Judge Crain of the Court of General Sessions, also a close friend of the dead Judge, paid a glowing tribute to his old friend.

"It is with profound regret that we learn of the death of Justice Truax," said Judge Crain. "As a Justice of the Supreme Court he served the people of this community, with zeal, fidelity, and ability worthy of emulation, and which will be remembered by the people of this city for many years. His death is a great shock to the community and to those who knew him. The court directs that, as a mark of respect to his memory, there be entered upon the minutes this expression by the court of the esteem in which he was held."

Charles Henry Truax was born in 1846 at Durhamville, Oneida County, N. Y., the son of Henry P. Truax, a descendant of Philippe du Trieux, a Walloon, who came to the Island of Manhattan in 1623. The old name of the family appears in the Dutch records as Truy, but it was afterward changed to Truax. Judge Truax received his early education at Vernon Academy, Oneida Seminary, and Hamilton College. Although he did not graduate from Hamilton, the degree of A. M. was conferred on him by that institution in 1876, and in 1890 LL. D. was added to his name, because of the eminence he had attained in the legal world. While Judge Truax was obtaining his education he taught school for awhile, and at various times was an instructor at Bennett's Corners and Principal of the Union School in Camden.

Judge Truax came to New York in 1868, and began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Chauncey W. Shaffer. Law seemed to be the vocation in life for which he was eminently suited, and within a year he was admitted to the bar. For a while he practiced in the office of his uncle, then formed the law firm of Truax & Doescher, which did not dissolve until 1880, when Judge Truax was elected to the Superior Court bench, on which he served until 1894. At the expiration of his term on the Superior Court bench Judge Truax was elected to the Supreme Court in 1895.

As a jurist Judge Truax rendered many decisions which have had a lasting effect in the law. While he was a Justice in the Superior Court he decided the case of Williams vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company, which caused much talk at the time. The Justice affirmed the right of the company to consolidate and issue new stock. Although this decision was reversed by the General Term Court it was subsequently sustained by the Court of Appeals. Another decision of note given by Judge Truax, and one which was of importance as regarding the rights of private real estate owners, was in the case of Abendroth vs. the New York Elevated Railroad Company. He affirmed that the plaintiff was entitled to relief by injunction on the ground that the acts of the defendant complained of were not necessarily incidents of the lawful use of the railroad. This decision led to many private settlements of claims which otherwise would have been the subject of long litigation.

In politics Judge Truax was a Democrat, and was looked up to by all in his party as one of its leading lights.

Judge Truax was twice married. His first wife was Miss Nancy C. Stone, whom he married in 1871. His second marriage, which took place in the Hotel Savoy in 1896, came as a surprise to his many friends. Although he had been engaged for several months to Miss Caroline Carrington, a graduate of the convent of Notre Dame, and of the law school of the New York University, their friends had not been told.

Miss Carrington's class essay on her graduation from the law school was entitled "Master and Servant," and it attracted wide attention among lawyers and jurists after it was printed in The Albany Law Journal. Two children were the result of his second marriage, Caroline and Rhoda Truax.

Judge Truax was gracious in his treatment of young lawyers, and was one of the most approachable Justices on the bench. He and his wife were fond of entertaining, and while they lived at 12 West Sixty-fifth Street they usually kept open house for their friends.

Judge Truax was a member of many clubs. He was at various times President of the Manhattan Club, the Holland Society, and the Oneida Society. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club since 1878, and was a leading member of the Democratic Club.

The funeral will take place on Monday morning from the West Presbyterian Church in Forty-second Street. The body will be laid at rest beside Judge Truax's first wife in the family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Murder Trial Stops at Truax's Death.

The trial of Amato Santaniello for the murder of Raffaello Cascone, was cut short yesterday, when word reached the Criminal Court Building of the death of ex-Justice Truax. Supreme Court Justice Goff adjourned the case until Monday. Cascone was acquitted on his second trial for the murder of two of the Santaniello clan, but last August he himself was shot down as he stood in the doorway of his saloon, at 108 Mulberry Street. The doctors, policemen, and Coroners involved in the case were placed on the stand yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Moss, and from these, on cross-examination, Charles Le Barbier, for the defense, established the fact that Cascone made no accusation against Amato Santaniello, but had, on the other hand, referred in his ante-mortem statement, to two other members of the family leagued against him, by the rule of the Sicilian vendetta.

A BEETHOVEN CONCERT.

Sixth and Fifth Symphonies Played by the Philharmonic Society.

The third concert in the Beethoven series of the Philharmonic Society was given yesterday afternoon. The programme was a little severe for even the lovers of Beethoven; it consisted of the Sixth, the "Pastoral," symphony, and the Fifth, and nothing more. Mr. Mahler put these two works together, doubtless, as strong contrasts in spirit and style, though they date from the very same period in Beethoven's life. Yet a little more shrewdness in arranging relief and variety for the programme would probably have made a stronger appeal, and need not have been less representative of Beethoven's art.

However that may be, the representation of Beethoven's art that Mr. Mahler himself gave was under the circumstances a matter of more concern. He played the "Pastoral" symphony for the first time; his performance of the Fifth had been heard twice before. The latter was familiar, therefore, to many of the auditors; yet it seems to have advanced in violence and in exaggeration of the features that were found pronounced in the previous performances. The brass instrument players never blew more blatantly, the valorous kettle drummer has rarely pounded more vigorously; the crescendos never expanded to a greater riot of tone, nor the diminuendos diminished to a stiller hush. The ruling dynamic degrees were those of fortissimo and pianissimo; and there was very little in between them. The allegro that stands in the place of a scherzo was taken very deliberately, as before—it seemed almost even more deliberately.

The Fifth symphony bears this strenuous treatment better than the Sixth, which, nevertheless, received something of the same sort in its degree. It is well to put spirit and gusto into the first movement, so long as they comport with those "agreeable and cheerful sensations" that the music expresses; and there was, indeed, plenty of vitality in this performance. Beethoven never wrote more sweetly or smoothly flowing music than that of the "Scene by the Brook," which forms the slow movement; and the music cannot be played with too much sweetness, smoothness, or serenity. It was a little disturbed at times by Mr. Mahler's phrasing and accentuation. It is characteristic of him to put a rhythmic pulse into all the music that he plays, and to lift it out of commonplace expression; but was there not something too much of this in this movement? In the representation of the thunderstorm he found it necessary to go a good way beyond Beethoven's own ideas, as he recorded them in his score, most notably in employing two pairs of kettle drums instead of one and in doubling of wind instruments such as he has made use of before. There was thus an attempt to rival the most modern instrumental effects of a descriptive sort. Would it not have been better to let Beethoven paint his picture with his own colors, in his own mixtures and proportions, even though they are not so vivid, so brilliant, or so deeply shadowed as those that are in use to-day?

There was much admirable detail in the orchestra's performance of both these symphonies; much that was lucidly expressed without undue emphasis; much that was phrased with notable virility. But the general impression of the performance of both works was of excess. And it must be said that, partly as a result of this, the tone of the orchestra was lacking in refinement, richness, and nobility.

DR. HENRY F. BISHOP DEAD.

Former Court Dentist to the King of Hanover Was 91 Years Old.

Dr. Henry F. Bishop, formerly Court dentist to the King of Hanover and for thirty years in practice in Worcester, Mass., died yesterday in the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Chalmers, 332 East Eighty-eighth Street, in his ninety-first year. He was born in Lisbon, Conn., in 1820, and was graduated from the Massachusetts Dental College in Boston, and after practicing in Worcester for thirty years he went to Hanover, Germany, which was then an independent kingdom, as Court dentist, where he remained four years.

Dr. Bishop returned to this country and retired from practice, devoting his time to literary work. One of his books was a "History of Lisbon, Conn., From Early Colonial Days." He spent his Winters with his sister, Mrs. Chalmers, who is the wife of the Rev. James V. Chalmers, rector of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, 332 East Eighty-eighth Street, and his Summers with another daughter, Mrs. J. F. Wheton, Central Valley, Orange County, who are his only surviving children.

Dr. Bishop was a great walker, and had made tours on foot with a knapsack all through Europe. Until a few years ago he walked fifteen miles every day.

Obituary Notes.

AUGUST CARL MEYER, a retired musician, died yesterday at his home, 21 East 127th Street, in his sixty-ninth year.

WARREN D. JONES, a colored slave at the outbreak of the civil war, is dead at his home, 532 Grand Street, Jersey City. He was 92 years old. When the war began he was drafted as a rebel soldier, and later, after being taken prisoner, became a Northern soldier. After the war he married, and his wife taught him how to read and write. After her tutorship he attended Maryland Seminary and Howard University in Washington, D. C. He was a member of the William Lloyd Garrison Post No. 207, G. A. R.

Mrs. FLORENCE DWIGHT WOOLSEY GILMAN, widow of Daniel C. Gilman, the first President of the Johns Hopkins University, died in Baltimore yesterday at the age of 68. She was the daughter of John M. and Jane Andrews Woolsey of New York City, and the niece of Theodore Woolsey, for many years President of Yale University. She had no children, but surviving her are two children of Dr. Gilman's by a former marriage—Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler of New York and Miss Elizabeth Gilman. She had a sister in Newport, R. I., and a brother in Aiken, S. C.

JOHN P. HOPKINSON, a well-known educator and the founder and proprietor of the Hopkinson School in Boston, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, after a long illness. He was 70 years of age. The Hopkinson School was an exclusive institution for boys in Boston, and many of the famous Harvard athletes and scholars received their preparatory training under Mr. Hopkinson's direction.

Major GEORGE C. WADDILL, aged 78 years, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. S. Catching, at 84 Davis Avenue, Livingston, Richmond Borough. He was born at Lynchburg, Va., and was graduated from the Virginia Military School. He served in the Confederate Army, attaining the rank of Major. For a time he was a cotton planter and later became connected with the Vicksburg & Pacific Railway, which became the Southern Pacific. He retired from business fifteen years ago. He is survived by two daughters and one son.

EDWARD PAYSON GALLOUP, one of the wealthiest men in New Hampshire, died in Lebanon yesterday, aged 73. He acquired a fortune in Indianapolis, Ind., where for many years he was a prominent business man. He was a native of Lebanon and had resided there since 1894.

NANNIE NEWMAN, for the last sixty years a nurse in the family of Charles E. Kneeland, a real estate dealer of 19 Liberty Street, died yesterday at the home of Mr. Kneeland, at 100 East Seventieth Street.

ADLER MULLER, a brick manufacturer, and the author of several articles on fireproofing written for publications on engineering, died at his home, 628 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born in St. Thomas, West Indies, in 1844. He was a member of the Manufacturers' Association and Stella Lodge, F. and A. M. He left two sons, his wife having died two months ago.

ROBERT WINANT, a wealthy retired wholesale grocer, who was in business in the central section of New York City for half a century, died in his home in Utica, N. Y., on Thursday, in his eighty-seventh year.

JAMES SARGENT, inventor of the Sargent time lock to prevent safe burglary, died on Thursday night in his home in Rochester, N. Y., of hemorrhage, in his eighty-seventh year. He also invented a smoke consumer, a glass-enamelled steel tank, an automatic railway signal system, and other minor devices through which he made a fortune. Mr. Sargent was President of the Sargent & Greenleaf Company, lock manufacturers, at the time of his death.

NICHOLAS KANGISER, who died in Brockton, Mass., on Thursday, was 100 years old. He was born in Lithuania and learned to speak English after he was 90 years old.

Mrs. EFFIE RAYNOR BRAUER, wife of William W. Brauer of New York, died suddenly in London on Sunday.

WILLIAM COWRICK, formerly a sea Captain, who had amassed a competency in the China trade, died in his home in Asbury Park on Thursday of heart disease in his eighty-ninth year.

Capt. W. W. DAY, Commissioner of Revenue of Norfolk, a position he had held for a quarter of a century, died on Thursday in his home in that city in his sixty-eighth year.

DON JUAN CARLOS BLANCO, one of the most prominent men in Uruguay, who was several times a Minister and Judge of the Supreme Court, died on Thursday in his home in Montevideo.

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Have Removed to
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Murray Hill Bldg.

"Just a Wife" Premier in Cleveland.

David Belasco and the company that is to appear in Eugene Walter's new play, "Just a Wife," will leave this morning for Cleveland, Ohio, where the piece will have its premier Monday night at the Colonial Theatre. Charlotte Walker will appear as the star in the title rôle, and her supporting company will include Edmund Breese, Amelia Gardner, Bobby North, Ernest Glendinning, and Frederick Burton. After a week in Cleveland, and engagements in Buffalo and Rochester, "Just a Wife" will be brought to the Belasco Theatre on Feb. 1 for an indefinite run.

Rubin Goldmark Awarded Music Prize.

It was reported in dispatches from Boston that Rubin Goldmark of New York had won third prize in the annual Paderewski competition for musical compositions. The fact is the competition was divided into three classes, with only one prize in each, and to Mr. Goldmark was awarded that for the best composition in chamber music, for his quartet in A major for piano and strings. Mr. Goldmark, who is one of the best known of the younger American composers, is a nephew of Carl Goldmark of Vienna.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

STRONG—MILLER.—Jan. 13, at Chester, N. Y., Herbert Sherwood Strong, only son of the late Selah E. Strong, former Sheriff of Orange County, was united in marriage to Marjorie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs Guy Miller.

APY—VAN TASSELL.—Jan. 12, Florence D. Van Tassell to Edward Apy.

COGGINS—O'DWYER.—Jan. 12, Ellen F. O'Dwyer to Joseph F. Coggins.

DWYER—NAGLE.—Jan. 13, Lily E. Nagle to John J. Dwyer.

REYNOLDS—CARPENTER.—Jan. 12, Carrie A. Carpenter to Frank S. Reynolds.

RYAN—COLLINS.—Jan. 12, May Collins to James F. Ryan.

STAIGER—TIMMES.—Jan. 11, May G. Timmes to William E. Staiger.

New Jersey.

BIRD—DAWSON.—Jan. 12, Lake Hopatcong, Alice M. Dawson to John D. Bird.

DRAKE—CASTNER.—Jan. 8, High Bridge, Edith Castner to George Drake.

EISELE—STENGEL.—Jan. 12, Newark, Gertrude Stengel to Frederick H. Eisele.

KEARNS—FORD.—Jan. 12, Newark, Margaret Ford to Joseph I. Kearns.

OGBORN—STAGER.—Jan. 12, Trenton, Clara Stager to Herbert Ogborn.

SKINNER—MITCHELL.—Jan. 12, Jersey City, Alice Mitchell to Henry J. Skinner.

SMYTH—SIMPSON.—Jan. 12, Irvington, Mary D. Simpson to Douglas Smyth.

ZEISS—CARRUTHERS.—Jan. 11, Belleville, Emily F. Carruthers to J. Frederick Zeiss.

Connecticut.

BRIZMA—QUINN.—Jan. 12, Hartford, William L. Brizma to Charlotte Quinn.

Died.

BANGE.—At her residence, No. 495 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 13th, 1910, Emily Bange, beloved daughter of Matilda F. and the late Henry Bange. Funeral services at her late residence Saturday at 4 P. M. Interment private.

BISHOP.—At the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. V. Chalmers, on Jan. 14, in his 90th year, Henry Fitch Bishop, D. D. S. Funeral service Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Holy Trinity, 332 East 88th St. Interment Worcester, Mass. Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

BLAKE.—James W. Blake. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (CAMPBELL BUILDING,) Saturday afternoon, 3:30.

BLAKE.—Suddenly, on Jan. 13, at the Caledonia Hotel, New York, James Woodruff Blake. Services at THE FUNERAL CHAPEL, 241 West 23d St., Saturday, Jan. 15, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Oakwood, Troy, N. Y.

BOYCE.—At No. 19 West 10th St., Jan. 14, Caroline M. Boyce, widow of Charles Goodrich Boyce and eldest daughter of the late Allen Wardwell and Caroline Cock Hardie, in her 84th year. Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, East 12th St., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment private.

BUCK.—At his home in Yonkers, N. Y., Wednesday evening, Jan. 12th, Rev. Charles Henry Buck, D. D., aged 69. A brief service will be held at his late residence, No. 409 North Broadway, on Friday, Jan. 14th, at 10:30 A. M. Services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Simsbury, Conn., at 1 P. M., on Saturday, Jan. 15th.

CHAMPION.—At rest, the late Henry C. Champion, suddenly, Jan. 11. Funeral from late residence, 660 West 179th St., Friday, Jan. 14. Leaves widow to mourn his loss.

DE CAMUNAS.—Jan 14, Carlota Bird De Camunas. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St. Interment Porto Rico.

DENISON.—On Jan. 13, 1910, Ellery Denison, M. D. Funeral services at his late home, 113 West 12th St., Saturday, Jan. 15, 1910, at 4 P. M. Please omit flowers.

DYER.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, Caleb A. Dyer at his home in Orient, L. I., aged 62.

GILMAN.—In Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 14, Elisabeth Dwight Woolsey Gilman, widow of Daniel Coit Gilman and daughter of John M. and Jane Andrews Woolsey. Funeral services on Monday at 3:30 o'clock at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore.

HARTREY.—At his residence, 538A Monroe St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1910, Thomas O. Hartrey. Funeral Sunday, 2:30 P. M.

HOPKINS.—Rev Herbert Mueller Hopkins, at St. Luke's Hospital, Jan. 14, 1910, aged 39 years. Funeral at Church of the Holy Nativity, Bedford Park, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

LUDLOW.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 14, 1910, at her late residence, 256 West 57th St., Elizabeth Ludlow, beloved mother of Mrs. John Baldwin. Funeral private.

McKIERNAN.—On Jan. 14, 1910, Ellie Agnes, beloved daughter of the late Dennis and Mary McKiernan. Funeral from her late residence, 4,388 Park Av., Monday, Jan. 17, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, Bathgate Av., 177th St. Interment at Calvary.

MARTIN.—John F. The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of John F. Martin. Members are requested to attend interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Jerome Av. gate, on Sunday, Jan. 16, 1910, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET, President.
WARREN LESLIE, Secretary.

MESSMER.—Jan. 12, 1910, at his late residence, 211 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, N. J., F. George Messmer, beloved husband of Frances, in his 58th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence Saturday, Jan. 15, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of the N. Y. Produce Exchange and the Hamburg-American Line, are invited to attend.

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Died.

MEYER.—On Jan. 12, 1910, at his late residence, 21 East 127th St., August Carl Meyer, aged 68 years.

MURRAY.—At East Orange, N. J., on Friday morning, Jan. 14, 1910, Charles Murray, at his residence, 14 Mulford St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEVERS.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 13, 1910, George Gorham Nevers. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 208 Mt. Pleasant Av., Newark, on Sunday, Jan. 16, 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

NEWMAN.—Jan. 7, Nannie Newman, for sixty years a faithful nurse in the Kneeland family.

NUTTER.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1910, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Nutter, formerly of Salem Mass. Funeral service at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Stevens, 71 Franklin Av., New Rochelle, on Saturday at 2 P. M. Boston and Salem (Mass.,) papers please copy.

RUPRECHT.—Jan. 14, Lulu Kilian, wife of Philip Ruprecht, at her residence, 561 West 141st St., New York. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

SAMMET.—On Jan. 13, 1910, J. James Sammet, in his 27th year, beloved son of Joel and Ray Sammet, and brother of Mrs. Fred and Harry Sammet. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 662 West End Av., on Sunday, Jan. 16, 1910, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

SHIELDS.—At Troy, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1910, Caroline Tibbits Lane, wife of Howard Hart Shields. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 17, at 11 A. M.

SHULMAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, at her residence, 64 W. 51st St., Nannie, widow of Louis Shulman, of Plattsburgh, N. Y. Funeral at convenience of the family.

TWOMBLY.—Passed away at Florham Convent, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 11, 1910, Hamilton McKown Twombly, in the 61st year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Saturday morning, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

TRUAX.—On Friday, Jan. 14, 1910, Charles H. Truax, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral services will be held in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d St., between Fifth and Sixth Avs., on Monday morning, Jan. 17, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WADDILL.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Silas F. Catchings, 84 Davis Av., Livingston, S. I., Major George C. Waddill, at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 14, aged 78 years. Vicksburg, Memphis, and New Orleans papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—Jan. 13, Howell Williams, aged 39. Interment Palmyra. Arrangements by FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241 West 23d St.

AXTMAN.—Marie, 542 Madison Av., Jan. 12, aged 79. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

BLAKE.—Thomas, 84 Laight St., Jan. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

BROCKMEIER.—Charles L., Sr., 126 Varick St., Funeral private.

DIEHL.—Frederick, 239 East 80th St., Jan. 12. Funeral private.

FRENCH.—Mary J., 336 West 95th St., Jan. 12, aged 89. Funeral private.

GEARY.—William, 51 Monroe St., Jan. 13. Funeral to-morrow.

HASTINGS.—Walter E., Jan. 13. Funeral 241 West 23d St.

McGUONE.—Mary, 920 East 167th St., Jan. 12.

McKEON.—Thomas, 1,307 Washington Av., Bronx, Jan. 12. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

MATHEWS.—Frances L., Jan. 13. Funeral 1,908 Bathgate Av., Tremont, to-day.

MURPHY.—Christopher F., 1,040 Morris Av., Jan. 13. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

MURPHY.—Sophia M., 2,042 Prospect Av., Bronx, Jan. 12.

NEVINS.—Thomas J., 987 Forest Av., Bronx, Jan. 13. Funeral notice later.

NUGENT.—W. F., 335 1st Av., Jan. 13. Funeral to-day.

O'MEARA.—Edward, 1,248 2d Av., Jan. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

PEPE.—Francesco, 107 Macdougal St., Jan. 12. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

RIESZ.—Salome, 323 10th Av., Jan. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

SKIDMORE.—William, 336 West 51st St., Jan. 13, aged 52. Funeral to-day.

VAUGHAN.—John J., Jan. 13. Funeral 351 2d Av. to-day.

WALSH.—John J., 19 King St., Jan. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BENNETT.—Harriet, 2,252 Bedford Av., Jan. 13, aged 74. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

BURNS.—Mary, 404 Sackett St., Jan. 13.

BURTON.—Charles H., St. Catharine's Hospital, Jan. 11.

CHENEY.—Caroline, 178 Maujer St., Jan. 13, aged 75. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

COSTON.—Thomas, 434 51st St., Jan. 14, aged 36.

DUNBAR.—Sarah H., 615 58th St., Jan. 13. Funeral service to-day.

FARLEY.—Philip, 305 Berry St., Jan. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

FILAN.—Harold, 353 Court St., Jan. 13.

GAVITT.—John C., 697 Putnam Av., Jan. 14. Funeral notice later.

GILLIGAN.—Joseph, 168 North St., Jan. 12.

JORDAN.—Charles, 312 5th Av., Jan. 13, aged 62. Funeral to-morrow.

McAULIFFE.—Elizabeth, 418 5th St., Jan. 13.

MULLER.—Adler N., 628 Carlton Av., Jan. 13, aged 66. Funeral service to-day.

O'CONNELL.—Dennis J., 995 De Kalb Av., Jan. 13, aged 51.

Died.

OSBORN.—J. Wesley, 1,765 77th St., Jan. 13, aged 16. Funeral service to-day.

QUIGLEY.—Bernard, 94 Franklin Av., Jan. 13, aged 30. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

ROESCH.—Louisa, 334 Barbey St., Jan. 13, aged 87. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

ROSSBACH.—Christian, 2,748 Fulton St., Jan. 13. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

RUCKER.—Charles E., 406 Morgan Av., Jan. 13, aged 42. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

SCHLEGEL.—Dorothea, 251 Evergreen Av., Jan. 12, aged 70. Funeral to-day.

TAAFE.—Mary, 71 4th Place, Jan. 14. Funeral Jan. 17.

USHER.—Annie, 668 Gates Av., Jan. 12. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

Connecticut.

BANKS.—Sarah G., Bridgeport, Jan. 13.

CURRAN.—Thomas R., Bridgeport, Jan. 13, aged 53. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

GILBERT.—Fred, Farmington, Jan. 12, aged 50.

GILLETT.—John, Suffield, Jan. 11, aged 80.

HOLMGRENE.—Elmer E., Bridgeport, Jan. 12.

HOLST.—Julia M., 117 Grove St., Bridgeport, Jan. 14, aged 65. Funeral to-morrow.

McDONOUGH.—Patrick J. Hartford, Jan. 12.

MUNGER.—The Rev. Theodore T., New Haven, Jan. 11.

NETTLETON.—Lauren L., Killingworth, Jan. 12, aged 85.

O'NEIL.—John H., West Haven County, Jan. 13, aged 43. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

PICKARD.—Harriet M., 99 West Liberty St., Bridgeport, Jan. 13.

REILLY.—Jane, Bridgeport, Jan. 13.

SCHMIEDECKE.—Albert, New Haven, Jan. 12, aged 75. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

SHAMPER.—Mary, Collinsville, Jan. 12, aged 20.

SMITH.—Mrs. Charles, Thomaston, Jan. 11.

TOLLES.—George, Plainville, Jan. 12, aged 80. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

Long Island.

CARMAN.—Ellen F., Patchogue, Jan. 12, aged 84. Funeral to-day.

FRAMPTON.—Frances B., Woodside, Jan. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

FULLERTON.—James B., Central Park, Jan. 11. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

ROWLEY.—Capt. Samuel H., Wading River, Jan. 12, aged 87. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

New Jersey.

BALDWIN.—Mary S., East Orange, Jan. 13. Funeral to-day, noon.

BROACH.—John C., Franklin Park, Jan. 11, aged 86.

BURNETT.—Dillon B., 65 North Maple Av., Newark, Jan. 14, aged 57.

CHAMBERS.—Frederick F., Somerville, Jan. 13, aged 39. Funeral to-morrow, 3 P. M.

COLEMAN.—Bernard, 9 Ferdon St., Newark, Jan. 14. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

CONDIT.—Peter C., Caldwell, Jan. 13, aged 76. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

DANNIBALE.—Teresa, Newton, Jan. 12, aged 50.

DUGGAN.—Thomas, Newark, Jan. 14, aged 20. Funeral notice later.

EARL.—Joseph E., 133 Bowers St., Jersey City, Jan. 12.

FINNIGAN.—James, Irvington, Jan. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Mary, 404 Grand St., Jersey City, Jan. 12, aged 32.

FITZSIMMONS.—Daniel J., 90 Jay St., Newark, Jan. 12.

FLETCHER.—Mary, 225 Mount Pleasant Av., Newark, Jan. 14.

GAINEY.—Charity, Newark, Jan. 13. Funeral private.

GOEHNER.—Annie, 452 2d St., Hoboken, Jan. 12, aged 73. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

GARBARINO.—John, 566 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Jan. 12, aged 72.

HALL.—Albert, Phillipsburg, Jan. 12, aged 28.

HARTMANN.—Fanny, 53 Howard St., Newark, Jan. 13, aged 55. Funeral Jan. 17.

HITZLER.—Christina, 719 Clinton St., Hoboken, Jan. 13, aged 57.

HENERY.—Mary C., Newark, Jan. 13, aged [illegible]

HERZIG.—Elizabeth, 368 Littleton Av., Newark, Jan. 14.

JOHNSON.—Ida M., Burlington, Jan. 11, aged 3.

JOHNSON.—Mary M., 71 Hillside Av., Newark, Jan. 13, aged 96. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

JONES.—Malcolm, Plainfield, Jan. 12.

KING.—Anthony, 36 Magnolia Av., Jersey City, Jan. 13.

LAWLER.—Charles, Orange, Jan. 13. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

LINBARGER.—Sarah R., North Plainfield, Jan. 12, aged 81.

LOOKER.—Horace G., Newark, Jan. 13.

LYONS.—James A., 94 Church St., New Brunswick, Jan. 12.

McGROGAN.—William, Jersey City, Jan. 12, aged 85.

MARTIN.—Jennie T., 359 Bank St., Newark, Jan. 13, aged 13.

MAYS.—George A., 502 Hudson St., Hoboken, Jan. 13. Funeral notice later.

MEARS.—Robert, 453 South 10th St., Newark, Jan. 14. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

MISSKELLY.—John, Vineland, Jan. 11, aged 37.

NEWMAN.—William, 444 Warren St., Newark, Jan. 13, aged 24.

PFENNING.—Francisca, 518 Jefferson Av., West Hoboken, Jan. 12, aged 87.

REILLY.—Lillian A., 626 Park Av., Hoboken, Jan. 12, aged 16.

REINHARDT.—John C., 3,685 Boulevard, Jersey City, Jan. 12, aged 37.

ROSENER—Philipine H., 603 Bloomfield St., Newark, Jan. 13, aged 85. Funeral to-morrow.

SCHAEFER.—Henry, 389 Springfield Av., Newark, Jan. 13, aged 20. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—August, 154 Newark St., Hoboken, Jan. 12, aged 28.

SULLIVAN.—Mary, 183 Avenue E, Bayonne, Jan. 14, aged 40. Funeral Jan. 17.

TRAMM.—Rosalia, New Brunswick, Jan. 12, aged 64. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

VAN DYKE.—Henrietta V., Three Mile Run, Jan. 12, aged 86. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

VERIAN.—Arthur D., Belleville, Jan. 13, aged 8. Funeral to-day.

WERNER.—Fred J., Mount Arlington, Jan. 13, aged 34.

WESCOAT.—Daniel, South Vineland, Jan. 10, aged 71.

WILLIAMS.—Priscilla B., Bloomfield, Jan. 13, aged 63. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BARRETT.—Mary E., mass, Our Lady of Sorrows Church, South Orange, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

LAMB.—Annie, mass, St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

MALONEY.—Mary A., mass, St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

NANGLE.—Mary A., in memory of; died Jan. 15, 1909.

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LITTLE SUPPORT FOR PRICES

Wave of Liquidation Runs Unchecked to Day's Close—Currency Estimates Show Big Cash Gain by Banks.

The support which the stock market had received through earlier sessions of the week, enabling it to withstand the pressure of liquidating sales to some extent, was practically withdrawn yesterday, and prices declined violently on a volume of transactions which exceeded 1,250,000 shares. A notable feature of the break was the extreme weakness of many of the highest class railroad and industrial stocks. St. Paul, which really led the market down, lost 3⅜ points; Chicago & Northwestern 2⅞ points, Northern Pacific 3⅜ points, Reading 3⅜ points, Union Pacific 3⅜ points, and Pennsylvania New York Central, and Great Northern 2 points or more each. Among the industrials there were such declines as 5¾ points in Consolidated Gas, 3⅜ in American Smelting, 4¼ points in Westinghouse Manufacturing, and above 2 points in United States Steel common and preferred. The selling continued in undiminished volume up to the very close of business, and final quotations were in most instances the lowest of the day. Taken as a whole the market in its decline yesterday touched the lowest point attained by it since the culmination of the long Summer rise, and in a great many securities the major part of the gain secured in the course of that rise has been lost. The character of the day's market was in no wise determined by over-night developments, and it was likewise unrelated to any news disclosed during business hours. As a matter of fact the real reasons underlying yesterday's market were identical with those which have tended to unsettle the position of securities for weeks past; they are familiar to every one who has followed with any care the happenings, in a financial and a political way, of the past two months. It is a suggestive fact that Washington dispatches reported that city as flooded with requests from Wall Street for information regarding reported new moves by the Administration or its agencies and by Congress. Routine matters were passed over with little comment, but their importance was not necessarily diminished by reason of this fact. Declines of from $4 to $5 a bale occurred on the Cotton Exchange, a salutary development in many ways, particularly so because it will permit of purchases by spinners again, and will at the same time tend to further ease the immediate money market.

Curiously enough the fall in stocks went hand in hand with a diminishing rate for both call and time money. The day's renewals were made at not more than 3¾ per cent., and 4 per cent. was the highest quotation reported. In addition to the obvious assistance rendered the money market by the stock and cotton market liquidation of the week, preliminary estimates of the currency movements for the period foreshadow an exceptionally heavy cash gain by the local banks. Estimates of the amount run from $12,000,000 to above $16,000,000. Under the circumstances any considerable increase in loans is doubtful, while a substantial addition to surplus is altogether probable in to-day's Clearing House return.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Boston & Northern Street Railway.
Butte Electric and Power Co. preferred.
Columbus Street Railway preferred.
Eastman Kodak Co. common.
East St. Louis & Suburban Railway preferred.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Boston.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. preferred.
Electric Bond and Share Co. preferred.
Jacksonville Electric Co.
Knickerbocker Ice Co., Chicago, for annual meeting.
Old Colony Street Railway preferred.
Railway and Light Securities Co. common.
Reading Co. common.
Siegel Stores Corporation preferred.
Street's Western Stable Car Line Co. common.
United States Rubber Co. first and second preferred.
Yukon Gold Co. for rights.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Alliance Realty Co.
American Sealing Co. preferred.
American Seeding Machine Co. preferred.
American Shipbuilding Co. preferred.
American Smelting and Refining Co. on common.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
American Typefounders Co. on common and preferred.
Associated Merchants on first and second preferred.
Baldwin Co. on common.
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.
Boston & Suburban Electric Cos. on preferred.
Central Coal and Coke Co. on common and preferred.
Central District Printing Telegraph Co.
Chicago & Alton Railway on preferred.
Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light & Traction Co. on common and preferred.
Cincinnati Tobacco Warehouse Co.
Consolidated Traction Co. of New Jersey.
Corporation of United Cigar Stores.
Crown Reserve Mining Co.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad on preferred.
Detroit Edison Co.
Electric Bond and Share Co. on common.
General Electric Co.
Georgia Railroad & Banking Co.
Globe-Wernicke Co. on preferred.
Goldfield Consolidated Mines.
Granite Railroad.
H. B. Claflin Co. on common.
Illinois Brick Co.
International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.
International Paper Co. on preferred.
Kansas City Southern Railway on preferred.
Lackawanna Coal Co.
Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad & Coal Co.
McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines.
Manchester Traction, Light & Power Co.
Massachusetts Lighting Co.
Mexican Light and Power Co. on common.
Mexican Telegraph Co.
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad on preferred.
National Biscuit Co. on common.
National Carbon Co. on common.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.
New York Central Railroad.
Northern Central Railroad.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. on common and preferred.
Ohio Fuel Supply Co.
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Co. on preferred.
Otis Elevator Co. on preferred.
Ottumwa Railway & Light Co. on preferred.
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co. on preferred.
Quaker Oats Co. on common.
Realty Associates.
Reece Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.
Reece Folding Machine Co.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co. on preferred.
R. S. Brine Transportation Co. on preferred.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway on preferred.
San Diego Gas and Electric Co. on preferred.
Seattle Electric Co. on common.
Securities Co.
Southern New England Telephone Co.
Union Bag and Paper Co. on preferred.
Union Natural Gas Co., Pittsburg.
United Fruit Co.
United Gas and Electric Co. of New Jersey preferred.
United Gas Improvement Co.
United States Industrial Alcohol Co. on preferred.
United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co. on common and preferred.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. on preferred.
Wheeling Traction Co.
White Pass & Yukon Valley Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Strathman Automobile Co.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Automatic Utilities Co.
Georges Creek Coal and Iron Co.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Jan. 14, 1910 1,303,203
From Jan. 1, 1910 10,118,441
Corresponding period last year 10,135,974

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
83⅜	83½	56,900	*Amalg. Copper	86½	86½	82¾	83¼	−2¼
46	46¼	300	Am. Ag. Chemical	47	47	46¼	46¼	−¾
43¼	43½	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	45¾	45¾	43	43	−3
12½	12⅝	2,100	Am. Can	13⅛	13⅛	12½	12½	−½
78¾	79¼	1,600	Am. Can pf.	80⅝	80⅝	79	79	−1⅛
66½	66¾	3,500	Am. Car & Foundry	68⅞	68⅞	66½	66⅝	−1⅜
116	118	300	Am. Car & F. pf.	118	118	118	118	−1¼
64	65	1,700	Am. Cotton Oil	66¼	66¼	64	64	−1½
7¼	7¾	500	Am. Hide & Leather	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	−½
43	44	750	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	45	45	43¾	43¾	−1½
25¼	25½	2,500	Am. Ice Securities	25½	25½	24½	24½	−⅝
16	16½	700	*Am. Linseed	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	−¾
43	44	800	*Am. Linseed pf.	45¼	45¼	43⅛	44	−2¼
57	57½	3,800	Am. Locomotive	58	58	57	57	−1⅞
38	39	1,000	Am. Malt pf.	39⅞	39⅞	36½	38	−2
94¾	94⅞	38,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	98⅝	98½	94¾	94⅞	−3⅜
109	109¾	1,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	111	111	109½	109½	−1½
88¼	89½	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf., B.	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
63⅞	64	1,000	Am. Steel Foundries	64¼	64¼	64	64	−⅞
122⅛	122¼	900	Am. Sugar Ref.	123¾	123¾	122⅛	122⅛	−⅞
137½	137¾	4,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	139⅝	139⅝	137½	137¾	−1¾
33⅝	35	100	Am. Woolen	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+⅛
102½	103	125	Am. Woolen pf.	103	103	103	103	+⅛
49¾	50	6,900	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	51¼	51½	49¾	50	−1½
118½	118¾	29,450	At., Top. & S. F.	120½	120¾	118½	118½	−2⅛
103½	104	350	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+⅝
131¼	133	700	Atlantic Coast Line	133	133	131¼	131¼	−2¾
116⅛	116½	5,700	Baltimore & Ohio	117½	117½	116	116	−1¼
93	94¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	−½
31	33	200	Bethlehem Steel	33	33	32¾	32¾	−¼
74¼	74½	16,325	Brook. Rapid Transit	78⅛	78¼	73⅝	74⅛	−3⅜
156½	158	1,700	Brooklyn Union Gas	161½	161¾	156	157½	−3¾
128	133	100	Buf., Roch. & P. pf.	133	133	133	133	...
179⅛	179½	1,700	Canadian Pacific	181¼	181¼	179⅛	179⅛	−⅞
44	44⅛	5,100	Central Leather Co.	45½	45½	44	44	−1½
108¼	108⅞	100	Central Leather pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	−⅛
118½	120	15	Cent. & South A. Tel.	120	120	120	120	...
86¾	86⅞	24,720	Chesapeake & Ohio	89⅝	89¾	86¾	86¾	−2¾
32	32½	1,600	Chi. Gt. West., new	34½	34½	32	32	−2½
147¾	148	41,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	152	152	147⅝	147⅞	−3⅜
168½	169	650	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169½	169½	168½	168½	−1
157	157¼	5,350	Chi. & Northwestern	160⅝	160½	157	157¼	−2⅞
..	..	6,500	Chi. & N. W. rights	15⅛	15⅛	14¼	14¼	−¾
148	153	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	150	150	150	150	−5
4½	5	400	*Chi. Un. Tr. t. r., sta.	4⅝	4¾	4½	4½	−½
78½	79	300	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	79½	79½	78⅞	78⅞	−⅛
43¼	43¾	7,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46½	46½	43½	43¾	−2⅝
57½	58	800	Colorado & Southern	60	60	57⅝	57⅝	−2⅜
81	82	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	...
80	81	300	Col. & South. 2d pf.	80½	80½	80	80	−½
89½	90½	1,600	Colum. & H. C. & I.	91½	91¾	89¼	89½	−2
..	..	600	*Comstock Tunnel	†34	34	34	34	...
149⅞	150	21,400	Consolidated Gas	156¼	156¼	149¼	150	−5¾
20¾	21	3,200	Corn Products Ref.	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	−1¼
83	83¾	1,000	Corn Products R. pf.	84⅝	84⅝	83½	83½	−1½
177	179	900	Delaware & Hudson	180	180	177	177	−3½
44½	45¼	3,965	Den. & Rio Grande	48½	48½	45	45	−3⅛
79½	80	1,500	Den. & Rio G. pf.	82½	82½	79½	79½	−2⅜
34¼	35	850	*Distillers' Securities	35½	35½	34½	34½	−1⅛
16	16¾	200	Dul., S. S. & At.	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16¼	−¼
30	31	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	31	31	31	31	−½
32	32¼	4,200	Erie	32¾	32⅞	32	32⅛	−1⅜
49	49¾	2,000	Erie 1st pf.	50½	50½	49	49	−1½
39	40	400	Erie 2d pf.	39⅛	39⅛	39	39	−½
58	65	100	Evans. & Terre Haute	58	58	58	58	−2
152	154	1,600	General Electric	157¼	157¼	153¼	153¼	−3
135¼	135⅝	9,265	Great Northern pf.	137¼	137½	135⅝	135⅝	−1⅞
74	75	7,200	*Gt. N. cts., ore props.	78⅝	78⅝	73	74	−3½
90	90¼	600	Havana Electric	92	92	90⅛	90⅛	+⅛
141½	142½	3,300	Illinois Central	145½	145½	141¾	142	−3
23½	23¾	28,300	Interborough-Met	25¼	25⅜	23½	23½	−1⅜
59⅜	59½	21,100	Interborough-Met. pf.	62¾	62¾	59½	59½	−2⅞
120	122	1,700	Internat. Harvester	123¼	123¼	121	121	−2½
13	13¼	950	Internat. Paper	14¾	14¾	13½	13½	−1½
56	57	650	Internat. Paper pf.	57¼	57¼	56¼	56¼	−1¼
50	50½	3,600	Int. Steam Pump	53¼	53¼	50	50⅛	−3¼
26½	27½	300	Iowa Central	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	−1
50¼	51½	200	Iowa Central pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	−2
40½	41	1,400	Kansas City Southern	42½	42½	40½	40½	−2
106½	106¾	4,000	Laclede Gas	108¾	108¾	106½	106¾	−2
61	62	500	Lake Erie & West. pf.	61	61½	61	61	−¾
66	69	200	Long Island	67	67	67	67	−1
153¾	154½	5,500	Louisville & Nash	155¾	155¾	153¼	153¾	−2
85	90	100	Mackay Cos.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+1¼
76½	79	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+½
136	139	100	Manhattan Elevated	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	+¾
6½	6¾	400	Mercantile Marine	7	7	6¾	6¾	−⅛
20½	21½	850	Mercantile Marine pf.	22½	22½	21	21	−1⅝
20	25	214	*Met. Street R'way	24½	25	24½	25	+2
..	49	300	Minn. & St. Louis	50	50	49½	49½	−1¾
135	136	550	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	137¾	137¾	135	135	−2¼
46⅛	46⅜	14,[illegible]	Mo., Kan. & Texas	48⅝	48⅝	45⅞	46¼	−2¼
72	74	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	−⅜
66¼	66¾	7,100	Missouri Pacific	69⅝	70	66½	66½	−2⅝
113	114¾	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	115	115	115	115	...
23½	24½	1,700	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	25	25¼	23⅜	23½	−1½
84	85	3,000	Nat. Lead Co.	87	87	84½	84½	−2½
110¼	112	50	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	...
60½	61¼	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	−⅝
24⅞	25	1,100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	25½	25½	24¾	24⅞	−¼
90	90½	250	N. Y. Air Brake	91½	91½	91	91	−1
119¾	120	17,800	New York Central	122⅜	122⅜	119⅝	119⅞	−2⅜
60	62	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	61½	61½	60	60	−5½
155	156	600	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	158	158	158	158	+1
46	46¼	2,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47⅝	47⅝	46⅛	46⅛	−1⅜
96½	97	4,700	Norfolk & Western	98⅞	99	96¼	96½	−2⅛
79¾	80	2,910	North American	82	82	79	79⅞	−1⅝
136¼	136⅜	12,200	Northern Pacific	139⅜	139⅜	136¼	136¼	−3
115	117	100	Pacific Coast	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	−⅛
33¾	33⅞	2,000	Pacific Mail	36	36	33¾	33¾	−2¼
39	41	450	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	43	43	40	40	−3¼
132¾	133	44,130	Pennsylvania R. R.	134⅞	135	132¾	133	−2⅛
112⅝	113	3,650	People's Gas, Chi.	114⅜	114⅜	112¾	112¾	−1¼
101	103	800	Philadelphia Co.	103½	103½	102½	102½	−2¼
96	97	750	P., C., C. & St. Louis	98½	98½	97	97	−1⅜
21½	22	2,800	Pittsburg Coal	25	25¼	21½	21½	−3¾
74	75	1,100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	79	79	75	75	−4
46½	47	610	Pressed Steel Car	48¼	48¼	47	47	−1½
189	190	100	Pullman Company	189½	189½	189½	189½	+1¼
47¾	47⅞	600	*R'way Steel Spring	48¼	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	−1⅛
106⅝	107	100	*R'way Steel Sp. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	−¼
160⅞	161	175,750	Reading, ex div.	164½	164½	160⅝	160⅞	−3⅜
102	103	100	Reading 2d pf.	103	103	103	103	−2
41	41¾	7,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	43½	43¾	41¾	41¾	−1½
100	102	1,600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	103¼	103¼	102	102	−1
44½	44⅝	28,850	Rock Island Co.	45¾	46¾	44	44½	+⅝
85	87	1,800	Rock Island Co. pf.	87	87	84½	86	+1
..	..	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	−1
56½	57	1,900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	57½	57½	56½	56½	−1½
31	31½	500	St. Louis Southwest'n	32¼	32¼	31⅛	31½	−¼
73½	73¾	600	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	74¾	74¾	73¾	74	−1
82	84	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	83	83	82¾	82¾	−2¼
130¼	130¾	88,585	Southern Pacific	134¼	134⅜	130¼	130¾	−3⅜
30¾	30⅞	4,400	Southern R'way ext	31⅞	31⅞	30¾	30¾	−1⅛
68	69½	2,760	South. R'way pf., ext.	72	72	69	69	−3
36⅞	37¼	1,200	Tennessee Copper	37¾	37¾	37	37	−¾
32⅜	32½	4,900	Texas & Pacific	34¾	34¾	32	32½	−1¾
88	89½	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	88	88	88	88	−1½
16	16⅛	4,420	Third Avenue	17¼	17¼	16	16	−¼
12½	13¼	500	Tol. R'way & Light	13	13½	13	13½	−1½
50	51	400	Tol., St. L. & West.	51⅞	52¼	51½	51½	−1½
69¼	70	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	70¾	71	70	70	−¼
113½	114	1,015	Twin City R. Transit	114	114	114	114	−1
142	150	100	Twin City R. T. pf.	145	145	145	145	...
193⅞	194	108,440	Union Pacific	198	198⅛	193¾	194	−3⅜
100¾	101¼	1,500	Union Pacific pf.	102⅜	102⅜	100½	101	−1
111¾	112½	219	United Dry Goods pf.	112⅜	112½	112	112½	...
40½	41	260	United R'ways Inv.	41¾	41¾	41	41	−½
28	29	315	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	29⅛	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+⅜
83	84	100	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	83	83	83	83	−⅛
124	130	200	U. S. Express	125½	125½	125	125	...
81	82	300	U. S. Realty & Imp.	81¾	81¾	81	81	−1
8	10¼	200	U. S. Red. & Ref.	11	11	9	9	−1¾
46	46½	2,300	U. S. Rubber, ex r.	48⅝	48¾	46⅛	46⅛	−2⅛
..	..	2,440	U. S. Rubber rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
112	112½	1,250	U. S. R. 1st pf., x r & x d	113⅞	113⅞	112⅞	112⅞	−1½
84⅞	85	258,800	U. S. Steel	87½	87½	84¾	85	−2⅛
122⅝	123	2,300	U. S. Steel pf.	124½	124¾	122¾	122¾	−2¼
52¾	53	13,400	Utah Copper	56½	56½	52⅞	52⅞	−3⅝
54½	54¾	9,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical	56¾	56¾	54½	54⅝	−1⅞
125	127	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	126	126	126	126	−1
69	70	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	70	70	69	69	−2
21¾	22	5,700	Wabash	23¼	23½	21⅞	21⅞	−1⅜
48½	48¾	12,470	Wabash pf.	54	54	48½	48¾	−4¾
48½	49½	3,700	Western Md., 4th pd.	50½	50½	48¼	48¼	−1¾
74¼	74½	1,400	Western Union Tel.	75⅛	75⅛	74½	74½	−¼
74	76	2,700	Westinghouse E. & M.	78	78	74	74⅞	−3⅜
5½	5¾	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+⅜
10½	11	1,100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	11½	11¾	10½	10½	−½
5¾	6	900	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	6¼	6¼	6	6	−¼
49	52	100	Wisconsin Central	49	49	49	49	−⅞

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¾	101¼
2s, c., 1930	100¾	..
3s, r., 1918	101¾	102½
3s, c., 1918	101¾	102½
4s, r., 1925	114½	115½
4s, c., 1925	114¾	115¾
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100	101
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100	101
Adams Exp.	250	300
Alb. & Sus.	286½	..
Allis-Chal.	14	15
Allis-C. pf.	50	51
Am. Ag. C. pf.	99	..
Am. B. S. pf.	93	94
Am. Coal	100	150
Am. C. Oil pf.	103	107
Am. D. T.	10	25
Am. Exp.	280	300
Am. Loc. pf.	113	114
Am. Malt	6⅜	8
Am. Snuff	250	..
Am. S. pf.	96¼	100
Am. Sug. R. pf.	121¾	122½
Am. T. & C.	70	77
Am. Tob. pf	95	95¾
Ann Arbor	15	30
Ann. Ar. pf.	..	50
Batopilas M.	3	4
Beth. St. pf.	61	67
Bruns. Ter.	15⅛	18
B., R. & P.	101	107
B. & S. pf.	..	60
But'rick Co.	33	34
Canada So.	68	70
C. R. R. of N. J.	300	310
Chi. & Alton	64¼	65
C. & A. pf.	..	68⅝
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	118
C. Gt. West. pf.	59½	60
C., I. & L. pf.	65	80
C. & N. W. pf.	195	215
C., St. P., M. & Om.	148	153
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	175
C. Un. Trac. pf. cfs. st.	10	13
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	104	108½
Cleve. & P.	174	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	113	120
Cons. Coal	100	..
Crex Carpet	54	61
D., L. & W.	590	600
D. M. & F. D.	9	12
D. & M. pf.	..	93
Det. U. R.	62	67
DuP. Pow. pf. ex. div.	85⅝	87
E. & T. H. pf.	80	90
F. M. & S.	70	75
Fed. M. & S. pf.	86	87
Gen. Ch. Co.	94	..
G. C. Co. pf.	103¼	104½
Granby Con.	..	112
G. B. & W.	80	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	97	99½
Hav. E. R. pf.	94	99¾
Hock. V. r.	108	120
Hock. V. pf.	..	90
Homestake	83	90
Ill. C. l. l.	98	..
Inger.-Rand.	90	..
I.-R. pf.	95	..
Int. Har. pf.	126	128
Int. Paper	8¼	30
I. S. P. pf.	89½	90¼
Jol. & Chi.	170	..
K. & M. r.	50	58
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	77	80
K. C. S. pf.	69⅞	70
K. & D. M.	8	9
K. & D. M. pf.	40	45
Kings Co. E. L. & Pow.	128	133
Lac. Gas pf.	90	98
L. E. & W.	22	23
Lake Shore	300	400
L. & W. C.	200	..
Man. C. R.	310	..
Man. Beach	3	6
Man. El.	136	139
Md. Coal pf.	50	..
Mich. Cent.	145	180
M. S. T. pf.	92	..
M. & St. L. pf.	..	88
M., St. P. & S. S. M. l. l.	92	92¼
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	151	154
N., C. & St. L.	138	145
Nat. Bis. pf.	123	125
Nat. En. pf.	95	100
N. Cent. C.	30	60
N. Y., C. & St. L.	60	62
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88	95
N. Y. D. Co.	37	40
N. & W. pf.	89	91
Nor. Cent.	200	..
N. O. T. & L.	36¼	38½
Ont. Mining	2⅝	3
Pac. C. 1st pf.	101	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	116	117
P. T. & T.	80	98
Peo. & East.	24	28
Phelps-D'ge.	245	265
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	110	120
P., Ft. W. & C.	173	..
Pr. S. Car pf.	105	107
Quicksilver	3⅛	3½
Q'silver pf.	4	4¾
Read. 1st pf.	92	93
Rens. & Sar.	195	..
R., W. & O.	124	..
Rub., G. M. Co. pf.	100	110
Rutland pf.	30	38
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	70	72
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. cfs.	150	180
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new cfs.	63	65
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	..	120
Sears-R. pf.	..	125
S.-Sh. S. & I. pf.	..	119
So. P. R. S.	81	84
So. P. R. S. pf.	110	114
S. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	84⅛	90
Texas Cent.	35	..
Tex. C. pf.	70	..
T., P. & W.	17	20½
Un. B. & P.	12	13
Un. B. & P. pf.	71	74
Un. Cig. M. pf.	105	111
Un. Dry G.	119	120½
Un. Rys. In. pf.	69½	70½
U. S. R. & R. pf.	25⅛	32
U. S. R. 2d pf. ex. div. & ex. r.	81	83
U. & B. Riv.	174	..
Vul. Detin.	21	26½
Vul. D. pf.	76½	78
W. F. Exp.	180	186
W. Md. war.	48¼	49½
Westingh'se 1st pf.	120	135

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—The following were the closing transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	Crucible Steel	16¾	15⅝	15⅝
865	Crucible Steel pf.	89¼	88¾	88¾
25	Fireproofing pf.	28	28	28
165	Harb.-Walker Ref.	35	34	34
65	Ind. Brewing pf.	20	19¾	19¾
850	Mfrs. L. & H.	22	21¼	21¼
421	Ohio Fuel	58	57⅞	58
435	Pittsburg Brewing	23⅞	23¾	23¾
20	Pitts. Brewing pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	76	76	76
20	Pitts. Oil & Gas	11½	11½	11½
50	River Coal	10½	10¼	10½
75	River Coal pf.	25¼	25	25
45	U. S. Glass	45½	45½	45½
110	U. S. Steel	85½	85⅜	85⅜
209	Westing. Air Brake	146	145	145
45	Westing. Elec. 2ds	39	38	38
	BANKS.			
14	Federal National	178	176	178
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s	99½	99½	99½
1,000	P., McK. & Con. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
	UNLISTED.			
100	Kansas Gas	41	41	41
2,400	Mount Elliott	32c.	31c.	31c.
50	Ohio Fuel Oil	8	8	8
1,450	San Toy	37c.	36c.	36c.
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Jones & Laughlin 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Impri Jap Gov 4½s, sterl loan
7,000 .... 95⅜
1,000 .... 95⅛
2d series
2,000 .... 94⅝
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
5,000 52
10,000 50
N Y City 4s, 1958
15,000 .... 100⅛
N Y City 4s, 1959
38,000 100
receipts
60,000 100
10,000 .... 99⅞
N Y City 4½s, 1957
3,000 .... 109½
new
5,000 .... 109¼

Allis-Chalmers 5s
13,000 .... 84¼
6,000 84
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 .... 101⅝
Am Spirits Mfg 6s
1,000 .... 96¼
2,000 96
Am T & T conv 4s
16,000 .... 104⅛
11,000 .... 103⅞
50,000 .... 103½
3,000 .... 103⅜
1,000 .... 103⅝
10,000 .... 103¼
Am Tobacco 6s
1,000 .... 106¾
Am Tobacco 4s
10,000 78
1,000 .... 78¼
Armour & Co 4½s
10,000 .... 94¼
10,000 94
At, T & S F gen 4s
3,000 .... 100⅜
15,000 .... 100⅜
500 .... 100⅞
6,000 .... 100½
adjustment 4s
1,000 .... 94⅝
stamped
8,000 .... 94⅜
conv 5s
4,000 .... 119⅜
1,000 .... 119¼
5,000 119
10,000 .... 118⅝
5,000 .... 118½
conv 4s
5,000 .... 118⅛
50,000 .... 118⅜
conv 4s, sub rect 1st paid
12,000 120
Trans S L 4s
2,000 .... 94½
Atl Coast Line 4s
2,000 .... 94¾
Atl Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s
5,000 .... 93¾
10,000 .... 93½
1,000 .... 93⅜
10,000 93
Balt & O gold 4s
13,000 .... 99¼
1,000 .... 99⅜
1,000 .... 99¼
registered
1,000 .... 98¼
Bway & 7th Av 1st con 5s, regstd
1,000 101
B R T refg conv 4s
8,000 .... 86⅛
7,000 .... 86¼
10,000 .... 86⅛
7,000 86
3,000 .... 85¾
17,000 .... 85½
1,000 .... 85¼
75,000 85
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
7,000 .... 102½
Buffalo Gas 5s
5,000 .... 66½
Can So 1st ext 6s
2,000 .... 104⅞
Cent Leather 5s
2,000 .... 99⅜
2,000 .... 99½
5,000 .... 99⅜
1,000 .... 99½
11,000 .... 99⅜
12,000 .... 99½
Cen of N J gen 5s
10,000 .... 125¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000 .... 97¼
1,000 .... 97¼
26,000 .... 97⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000 .... 102¾
fund 5s
61,000 105
C, B & Q gen 4s
1,000 .... 99⅝
10,000 .... 99¾
5,000 .... 99⅛
19,000 99
Chi, B & Q joint 4s
1,000 .... 96¾
2,000 .... 96⅞
5,000 .... 96¾
6,000s5f 96⅝
10,000 .... 96¾
5,000 .... 96⅞
5,000 .... 96¾
28,000 .... 96⅞
14,000 .... 96¾
1,000 .... 96⅞
Ill div 3½s
8,000 .... 89½
Nebr ext 4s
3,000 .... 99⅞
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A
16,000 .... 100⅛
30,000 100
5,000 .... 100⅛
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
8,000 .... 91½
46,000 .... 91⅜
14,000 .... 91⅛
26,000 91
C, R I & P R R 4s
7,000 .... 81¼
10,000 .... 81⅜
13,000 .... 81⅝
40,000 .... 81¼
10,000 .... 81⅛
35,000 81
Chi, R I & Pac R R col trust 5s
1,000 .... 102⅝
Col Industrial 5s
16,000 .... 82¼
Col & South ref & ext 4½s
500 c 98
95,000 .... 97¾
Col & 9th Av 1st
19,000 .... 101½
Corn Prod ref S F 5s, 1934
18,000 96
Del & H, Pa div 7s
1,000s20f 120
Del & H conv 4s
5,000 .... 101¼
20,000 101
Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s
49,000 94
3,000 .... 93½
Det So, O So div 4s
2,000 73
Erie conv 4s, Ser A
30,000 .... 80½
10,000 80
Series B
10,000 72
3,000 .... 71⅞
Ft Wth & D C 1st
4,000 .... 113½
Gen El conv deb 5s
1,000 .... 145¼
Gr Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
30,000 16
Inter-Metro 4½s
1,000 .... 82⅞
40,000 83
10,000 .... 82¾
50,000 83
1,000 .... 82⅞
14,000 .... 82¾
1,000 .... 82⅝
5,000 .... 82½
45,000 .... 82⅝
Int Rap Tr 5s
6,000 .... 103⅛
149,000 103
Interb R T con 6s
1,000 .... 103¾
3,000 .... 103⅞
7,000 .... 103¾
Int & Gt Nor 2d 5s, Trust Co ctfs
5,000 .... 107½
7,000 .... 107¼
Int Paper conv 5s
2,000 87
Int Steam Pump 5s
1,000 96
Iowa Cent ref 4s
4,000 .... 75½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
8,000 82
Kan City So 5s
4,000 .... 102¾
Kan City So 3s
2,000 .... 73¼
Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd
1,000 .... 85¼
2,000 .... 84½
Lackaw Steel 5s
5,000 .... 99¼
L S & M So 4s, 1931
10,000 .... 94¾
L S & M So 3½s
11,000 92
Lex Av & P F 1st
25,000 99
Lo & N unified 4s
6,000 .... 100⅝
2,000 .... 100¼
At, Knox & Cin 4s
1,000 .... 94¼
Mer Mar col tr 4½s
17,000 70
Met St gen 5s
1,000 .... 78¼
5,000 .... 78⅜
Met St Ry ref 4s
5,000 54
Tr Co ctfs stmpd
20,000 53
1,000 .... 53¼
20,000 54
1,000 .... 53½
Mex Cent con 4s
5,000 .... 97¼
Mich Cent deb 4s
9,000 .... 92¼
55,000 92
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
9,000 .... 99¾
Mo, K & T s f 4½s
2,000 .... 90¼
Mo, Kan & T 1st & ref 4s
6,000 .... 84⅝
Mob & O new 6s
6,000 .... 120⅝
Nat R R of Mexico prior lien 4½s
1,000 .... 94⅜
5,000 .... 94⅝
9,000 .... 94⅞
5,000 .... 94⅞
N Y C & H R R R gen 3½s
1,000 .... 91⅜
deb 4s, 1934
3,000 .... 95⅜
L Sh col 3½s
15,000 .... 80½
registered
1,000 79
N Y, C & St L 25-year deb 4s
9,000 .... 90⅞
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
2,000 103
pur money 4s
1,000 .... 84¼
1,000 84
4,000 .... 83½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
1,000 .... 134½
10,000 134
conv 3½s
3,000 101
N Y, Susq & Wn gen 5s
1,000 93
N Y Tel 4½s, rects
32,000 .... 98¼
19,000 .... 98⅛
1,000 .... 98⅝
19,000 .... 98¼
Norf & Wn conv 4s
25,000 .... 101⅝
3,000 102
5,000 .... 101½
10,000 .... 101¼
divisnl 1st 4s
2,000 .... 92¾
North Pac gen 3s
10,000 .... 73¾
10,000 .... 73⅞
30,000 74
Ore R & N con 4s
22,000 .... 97½
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
1,000 .... 99¼
1,000 .... 99⅜
4,000 .... 99¼
Penn conv 3½s
25,000 101
1915
55,000 .... 96¼
2,000 96
27,000 .... 96⅛
Peo & E inc 4s
4,000 65
Pitts, Ft W & C 2d 7s
2,500 .... 105½
Reading gen 4s
1,000 100
1,000 .... 99⅞
1,000 .... 99¾
Rio Gd & W 1st
5,000 .... 94¼
Rutland R R 4½s
2,000 .... 101⅛
St L, Ir M & So gen 5s
1,000 .... 109½
St L, Ir M & So unify & ref 4s
1,000 85
St L & San F R R gen 5s
24,000 .... 88⅝
11,000 89
15,000 .... 88¾
10,000 .... 88½
2,000 .... 88⅝
17,000 .... 88½
39,000 .... 88⅝
25,000 89
ref 4s
8,000 .... 84½
10,000 .... 84⅜
2,000 .... 84¼
St L S W con 4s
1,000 .... 79¼
5,000 79
San An & A P 4s
1,000 .... 88⅛
St Paul, Min & M Mont ext 4s
2,000 99
Southern Pac 4s
5,000 .... 92¼
25,000 .... 92⅜
5,000 .... 92¼
5,000 .... 92½
500 92
2,000 .... 92⅜
So Pac conv 4s
79,000 .... 104¼
62,000 .... 104⅜
4,000 .... 104¼
20,000 .... 104⅛
56,000 .... 104¼
110,000 104
5,000 .... 103⅞
10,000 104
15,000 .... 103⅞
10,000 .... 103⅞
86,000 .... 103⅝
5,000 .... 103¾
90,000 .... 103½
1,000 .... 103¼
10,000 .... 103½
10,000 .... 103⅜
16,000 .... 103½
20,000 .... 103⅝
10,000 .... 103¼
15,000 .... 103⅜
20,000 .... 103¼
10,000 .... 103⅛
49,000 103
So Pac ref 4s
3,000 .... 94½
22,000 .... 94⅜
Tenn Coal, I & R DeBard C & I 6s
1,000 100
Third Av con 4s, Cent Trust Co ctfs stamped
10,000 .... 68¼
15,000 68
10,000 .... 67¾
10,000 68
Undergd Elec Rys of L'don 4½s
10,000 85
Income 6s
10,000 .... 33½
Un Pac 1st 4s
20,000 .... 101¾
1,000 .... 101⅞
10,000 .... 101¾
1,000 .... 101⅞
5,000 .... 101⅝
Un Pac conv 4s
2,000 .... 113¾
1,000 .... 113⅝
15,000 .... 113¾
10,000 .... 113½
50,000 .... 113¼
25,000 113
105,000 .... 112¾
75,000 .... 112¼
155,000 .... 112⅛
27,000 112
35,000 .... 111⅞
50,000 .... 111¾
13,000 .... 111½
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s
1,000 .... 97¼
1,000 .... 97⅛
11,000 .... 97⅛
U S R & Imp 5s
10,000 92
10,000 .... 92¼
20,000 .... 92½
15,000 .... 92¾
5,000 93
1,000 .... 93¼
9,000 93
20,000 .... 93½
25,000 93
59,000 .... 93½
9,000 .... 93¼
25,000 .... 93⅜
41,000 94
5,000 .... 94¼
34,000 94
5,000 .... 93⅝
U S Rubber 6s
22,000 .... 104⅛
5,000 104
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
13,000 .... 104⅜
95,000 .... 104⅜
1,000 .... 104⅞
16,000 .... 104⅜
1,000 .... 104⅞
40,000 .... 104⅜
1,000 .... 104⅞
34,000 .... 104⅜
registered
500 105
500 105
2,000 .... 104⅝
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
4,000 .... 97⅝
Wabash 1st 6s
1,000 .... 111⅜
Wabash Ref & ext 4s
2,000 .... 75¼
32,000 .... 75⅛
2,000 .... 75⅛
17,000 75
1,000 .... 75⅛
7,000 75
2,000 .... 74¾
11,000 .... 74½
22,000 74
Wab Pitts Ter 1st Trust Co ctfs
30,000 .... 48½
4,000 .... 48⅝
25,000 .... 48¾
31,000 48
5,000 .... 47¾
4,000 .... 47½
5,000 .... 47¼
1,000 .... 47⅛
7,000 47
Wab Pitts Ter 2d Trust Co ctfs
2,000 7
10,000 .... 7½
10,000 .... 7¼
5,000 .... 7¼
3,000 .... 7⅛
7,000 .... 6⅞
West Md 4s
1,000 .... 85½
West Shore 4s
10,000 102
registered
2,000 .... 100¼
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
9,000 87

Total sales Jan. 14, 1910 .... $4,826,000
From Jan. 1, 1910 41,275,000
Corresponding period last year 54,381,020

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Smaller Volume in Driving Snow, with Prices on Decline.

HEAVY LOSSES IN COPPERS

At Low Levels Losses Ranged from Fractions to 1½ Points, Though Small Recoveries Were General at Close.

Curb trading was in small volume yesterday, a condition toward which the storm was a considerable factor, and in sympathy with the weakness on the Stock Exchange prices were substantially lower. In the copper list the declines ranged from fractions to 1½ points, although at the close there was some small recovery. Boston Copper sold down from 20⅞, to 19⅝, closing after transactions of 2,000 at 19½; Butte Coalition dropped from 27, to 25⅝, on sales of 1,200; Davis-Daly lost ½, Greene-Cananea ¼, and British Columbia ¼. Miami, after selling from 26¾ down to 25½, closed at 25⅝, transactions totaling 7,000. Nevada Consolidated dropped 1 point from the opening at 26⅞, but recovered ½ point, closing at 25⅞ after transactions of 8,000.

⁂

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	INDUSTRIALS.				
225	Am. Tobacco	425	427	424	425
50	A. G. & W. I. pf.	27	27	27	27
200	Bay State G.	¾	13-16	¾	13-16
200	June Oil	22	22	22	22
32	Standard Oil	660	660	660	660
100	United C. M.	90	90	90	90
2,600	U. S. L. & H.	2⅝	2⅝	2 7-16	2 7-16
	RAILROADS.				
100	Chicago S.	5	5	5	5
100	K. C., M. & O.	20½	20½	20½	20½
200	St. L. & S. F., when relsd.	41¼	41¼	40¾	40¾
	MINING STOCKS.				
2,000	Boston Cop.	20⅞	20⅞	19⅝	19½
245	Braden Cop.	4⅝	4 11-16	4⅝	4 11-16
300	Brit. C. C.	8	8	7¾	7¾
1,200	Butte Coal'n.	27	27	25¾	25¾
800	*Carisa	49	50	49	50
4,000	Chino Cop.	13⅝	13⅝	13	13
3,000	*Cobalt Cent.	21½	22	21½	21½
3,800	*Comb. F.	40	42	40	41
400	*Com'l Min.	52	52	52	52
9,000	C. Ari. S.	3 3-16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1,400	Davis-Daly C.	3½	3⅝	3	3
100	First Nat. Cop.	6	6	6	6
1,000	Gila Copper	10	10	10	10
3,500	Giroux Min.	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
2,700	Goldfield C.	7¾	8	7⅝	7 13-16
2,500	Greene-Can.	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10⅝
8,500	*Greenwater	10	10	8	8
1,100	Inspir. Copper	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
3,500	Kerr Lake	9 13-16	10⅛	9½	9 9-16
400	*La Rose Con.	4⅞	4⅞	4 13-16	4 13-16
125	Mason Valley	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16
7,000	Miami Copper	26¾	26¾	25½	25⅝
4,000	*Monte. of C. R.	4	4½	4	4½
1,200	Mines Co. of A.	50	50	50	50
8,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	26⅞	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞
100	Nevada Smelt.	1	1	1	1
2,000	Nev.-U. Min. & Smelting	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 7-16	1½
700	Nip. Mines Co.	10¼	10¼	10	10
900	Ohio Copper	4 15-16	5	4 13-16	4⅞
2,700	Pacific Smelt.	1½	1½	1 7-16	1½
500	Precious Met.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,500	Ray Central	3⅞	3 15-16	3¾	3 13-16
2,000	Ray Con.	†26	26	†24⅝	24¾
1,000	Silver Leaf	12½	12½	12½	12½
500	Silver Queen	25	25	25	25
1,200	Tenabo M. & S.	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Tonopah Min.	6¾	6¾	6	6
22,500	*Tramps Con.	6½	6½	3⅜	3½
500	Tuolumne Cop.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
2,500	Union Mines	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
400	United Copper	8	8	7¾	7¾
550	Yukon Gold M.	4⅞	4 15-16	4⅞	4 15-16
	BONDS.				
$3,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	70½	70½	70½	70½
310,000	Mo. Pacific 5s, less interest	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅝

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

⁂

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Jan. 14. Bid.	Jan. 14. Asked.	Jan. 13. Bid.	Jan. 13. Asked.
Am. Tobacco	424	425	424	425
Am. Writing Paper	2¾	3¼	2¾	3½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24½	27	24½	27
Am. Light & Traction	300	302	300	302
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110	108	110
Borden's Cond. Milk	110¼	121	110¼	121
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	105	107	105	107
Boston Copper	19½	19⅝	20½	20¾
British Col. Copper	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞
Braden Copper	4⅝	4¾	4½	4¾
Butte Coalition	25¾	26¼	27	27½
Chicago Subway	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	5
Combination Fraction	40	42	39	41
Cobalt Central	21½	22	21	22
Davis-Daly Copper	3	3¼	3½	3¾
Giroux	11½	11⅝	11½	11¾
Goldfield Con.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
Greene-Cananea	10½	10⅝	10¾	11
International Salt	4	8	4	8
Kerr Lake	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
Manhattan Transit	2	2¼	2	2¼
Mason Valley	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Miami Copper	25⅝	25⅞	26¼	26⅜
Nevada Con. Cop.	25⅞	26	26¼	26⅜
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	1½	1⅝	1 9-16	1 11-16
Nipissing Mines Co.	9⅞	10	10	10¼
Ohio Copper	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4 15-16
Pope Mfg.	79½	81	79½	81
Pope Mfg. pf.	86½	88	86½	88
Ray Central	3¾	3 13-16	3¾	3⅞
Ray Con.	24½	25	25¾	26
St. L. & S. F., w. i.	40½	41½	41	42
Seaboard	26	27	26	27
Silver Queen	22	28	..	..
Southern I. & S.	22	24	22	24
Southern I. & S. pf.	50	52	50	52
So. Utah M. & S.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Standard Milling	20	21	20	21
Standard Milling pf.	58	59	58	59
Standard Oil	658	662	659	661
Tri-Bullion	1	1¼	1	1 1-16
Tonopah Mining	6¾	7	6¾	7
United Cigar Mfg.	89½	91	89½	90
United Copper	7⅝	8	7⅝	8¼
U. S. Light & Heat	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
U. S. Light & Heat pf.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
West Pac. 5s	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
Yukon Gold Mining	4⅞	5	4⅞	5

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 3⅝ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 2¾ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $439,825,055; balances, $15,171,865; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,695,008.

The local banks gained $2,428,000 on their week's operations with the Sub-Treasury.

Sterling exchange was firm, with demand quoted at $4.8685@$4.8690, sixty days at $4.84, and cables at $4.8730@$4.8735.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16⅞ plus 1-64@5.16¼ less 1-16 for cables and 5.16⅞ less 1-32@5.16⅞ for sight; reichsmarks, 95 5-16 less 3-64@95 5-16 for cables, 95 3-16 less 1-32@95 3-16 plus 1-64 for sight, and 94⅛@94⅜ for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 35c premium; New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 60c premium; St. Paul, 80c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d higher in London, at 24 3-16d per ounce, and ⅛c higher in New York, at 52⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44@48c.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 291 failures in the United States during the week, against 271 for the previous week and 319, 431, 234, and 270 for the corresponding weeks of 1909 to 1906. The Middle States had 82, New England 23, Southern 97, Western 52, Northwestern 14, Far West 23, and Territories 0. Canada had 44 against 33 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

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WANTED
200 Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Pfd.
200 Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Com.
100 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
33 Sen-Sen Chiclet
100 Mich. State Tel. Com.
100 Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Com.
100 Arizona Power Com.
100 Arizona Power Pfd.
100 International Trac. Com.
FOR SALE
100 Western Power Com.
100 Am. Gas & Elec. Pfd.
$10,000 N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. 5s
100 Celluloid
100 Guanajuato Power & Elec. Com.
100 Guanajuato Power & Elec. Pfd.
100 Virginia Ry. & Power Com.
200 Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
111 Broadway, New York.
OPEN MARKET SECURITIES DEPARTMENT
Horace Hatch, Mgr. T. F. Shields, Bonds.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

$100 $500 $1,000
First Mortgage Bonds
To Yield 6%
Secured by property having title legalized and assured by FEDERAL PROVISION, on a completed project which is under State Supervision.
Write for Circular A-76.
Blake & Reeves
BANKERS
34 Pine Street New York

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation
BONDS
To net
3½% to 6%
Write for descriptive circular.
O'CONNOR & KAHLER,
49 Wall Street, New York

WANTED
Singer Manufacturing Co. Stock.
Listed securities carried on margin.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
'Phone 6060 Hanover.
43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Railroad
United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
General Mortgage 4s, due 1929
Legal for Savings Banks in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts.
Tax-free in New Jersey.
Price on application.
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STANLEY B. McLEAN
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
32 BROADWAY, N. Y.
FRACTIONAL LOTS
bought and sold for cash or on margin.
SEND FOR SPECIAL LETTER ON
Penn. R. R., Southern Ry., Missouri Pac., M., K. & T. and Tex. Pac.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

St. Paul Gen. 4s, 1989
La Crosse & Davenport 5s, 1919
Chicago & Pacific West. Div. 5s, 1921
Morris & Essex 7%, 1915
W. C. Langley & Co.
BANKERS
10 WALL ST. 'Phone 5360 Rector.

Lexington Ave. & Pav. Ferry 5s, 1993
Columbus & 9th Ave. 1st 5s, 1993
Broadway & 7th Ave. Cons. 5s, 1943
Second Ave. Cons. 5s, 1948
American Writing Paper Pfd,
Paterson & Co.
BONDS
Traction, Gas, Inactive Railroads
Tel. 1985-6-7 Rector 20 BROAD ST., N. Y.

American Light & Traction
American Gas & Electric
Denver Gas & Electric Co.
Empire District Electric Co
All marketable public utility securities.
Williams, McConnell & Coleman
60 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 5621 John.

H. M. BYLLESBY & CO.
INCORPORATED
ENGINEERS
EXAMINATIONS & REPORTS
218 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
Oklahoma City, Okla. Mobile, Ala. San Diego, Cal.

Blaugas Co. of America
Chicago Lumber & Coal Co. Com.
Intercontinental Rubber Co. Com. & Pfd.
Kan. City, Mex. & Orient Com. & Pfd.
E. BUNGE & CO.
20 Broad Street. 'Phone 4735-4736 Rector.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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OF NEW YORK, 30 NASSAU STREET.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 NASSAU ST., New York.
33 LOMBARD ST., London, E. C.
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus and undivided Profits 5,614,293

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If you are looking for a desirable Furnished Room see Page 15.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

St. Paul's Earnings and Dividend.

One of the weakest stocks in the early part of yesterday's decline was St. Paul common. This, perhaps, was affected by suggestions in circulation in the financial district yesterday that the dividend might be reduced from the 7 per cent. rate, which has long been maintained. The suggestion, however, was declared in authoritative quarters to be entirely without foundation. There has been no thought among the Directors, it was explained, of cutting down the dividend and no reason existed for such a course. It was admitted that the earnings for last month may not show the full proportion of the dividend earned, partly on account of the unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed during the month, but this, it was said, would not govern the Directors in determining the dividend rate, for one month with another the dividend had been earned. Moreover the St. Paul has a large surplus available for dividends, which, if need be, might be resorted to to keep the dividend at 7 per cent. In connection with this, however, it was pointed out that any possible deficiency in the earnings of the old St. Paul lines would be more than made up by the earnings of the Pacific Coast extension. The first six months' interest on the $100,000,000 of Puget Sound bonds held in the St. Paul treasury falls due this month, and, it is understood, will be paid into the old road's treasury, thus adding $2,000,000 to the amount available for dividends. The Pacific Coast line earned the six months' interest on its bonds during the four months ended Nov. 30, the net earnings for that period having amounted to $2,067,000.

⁂

New Offices for Gould Roads.

Announcement of the purpose of the Gould lines, including the Missouri Pacific and its allied lines, to move their offices from the Western Union Building, at 195 Broadway, to the City Investing Building, at 165 Broadway, aroused more than routine interest yesterday, because of the fact that this moving was regarded as the final severance of the intimate connection which long existed between the Goulds and the Western Union, control of which some time ago passed from the Guilds by their sale of their stock in the company to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. By long tenure of offices in the Western Union Building the Gould name came to be almost as closely connected with 195 Broadway as the Standard Oil name is with 26 Broadway.

⁂

The Harvester Announcement.

Wall Street noted with interest that the announcement of the International Harvester dividends was made yesterday by the Directors of the company in advance of formal action by them fixing the date of payment and other details of the cash dividend of 4 per cent., which it is proposed to pay on the company's common stock. These dates will not be formally fixed until the Directors' meeting to be held on Jan. 29, but in the interval the Directors announced their decision to distribute a stock dividend and to begin cash dividends on the common stock. A banker who is known to be in the confidence of the Directors of the International Harvester Company said that it was his understanding that this course had been pursued with a view to doing away with the possibility of any suggestion that information regarding the big distribution had been held back after the Directors had actually decided on the matter, although some details still remained to be formally acted on. It was recalled in connection with this that authoritative admission of the general scope of this distribution plan was made some time ago.

⁂

Large Cash Gain from Interior.

The weekly estimates of the currency movement indicated yesterday an unusually heavy influx of cash from the interior to banks in New York City. The gain on the interior movement was estimated at from $11,000,000 to $15,000,000, this being one of the largest gains in any single week which could be recalled. In addition the banks gained about $1,500,000 on operations with the Sub-Treasury, which gain was only partly offset by gold withdrawn during the week for export. A large part of the cash received by the banks this week came from the South and Middle West, other points contributing relatively little to the movement in favor of New York.

⁂

New York City Bonds at Par.

Bankers reported yesterday offers of New York City bonds of the latest issue at par, this being about three-eighths of a point under the price at which the bonds were placed in the recent public sale. The recent firmness in money is regarded as contributing to this decline, but conditions in this respect are now improving, with the chance that the change in money rates may help to better the position of these most lately issued New York City bonds. Time money for the shorter periods was easier yesterday, a decline of one-quarter being reported in the rates for some maturities.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday business was practically at a standstill. Prices were unchanged, except tin, which was off about ⅛c.

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday copper, for both spot and future deliveries, unchanged from the initial prices of the day, at the close showed an advance of 1s 3d from the final quotations of Thursday for both. The market finished quiet, closing prices ruling at: Spot, £60 18s 9d; futures, £61 17s 6d. Pig tin ended steady with spot deliveries down £1, to £147 5s, and future deliveries off £1 2s 6d, to £148 17s 6d. Spelter was steady and unchanged, at £23 7s 6d. Spanish pig lead was steady and unchanged, at £13 16s 3d. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 52s 1½d.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Standard copper:				
Spot	13.12½	13.50	13.12½	13.50
January	13.12½	13.50	13.12½	13.50
February	13.12½	13.50	13.12½	13.50
March	13.12½	13.50	13.12½	13.50
Spelter	6.10	6.25	6.10	6.25
Lead	4.67½	4.72½	4.67½	4.72
Tin	32.40	33.00	33.50	33.75

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.20	Justice	.20
Alpha Con	.11	Kentucky Con	.15
Andes	.25	L. Wash. Con	.16
Belcher	1.20	Mexican	1.75
Best & Belcher	.84	Occidental Con	.35
Bullion	.21	Ophir	2.05
Caledonia	.63	Overman	.71
Challenge Con	.36	Potosi	.63
Chollar	.33	Savage	.55
Confidence	1.10	Sag Belcher	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	Sierra Nevada	.76
Con. Imperial	.08	St. Louis	.06
Crown Point	1.17	Union Con	.91
Gould & Curry	.41	Utah Con	.13
Hale & Norcross	.59	Yellow Jacket	1.30
Julia	.18		

Silver bars, .52⅝; Mexican dollars, .46@.47½; drafts, sight, 4@5c premium; telegraph, 9@10c premium.

TONOPAH:		Diamond Field	.01
Belmont	.93	Goldf'ld Con. Mines	7.75
Jim Butler	.09	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.27	Jumbo Extension	.13
Midway	.18	Kendall	.02
Montana	.85	Lone Star	.08
North Star	.01	Red Hills	.03
Ohio	.01	Standstorm	.02
Tonopah Extension	.67	St. Ives	.07
West End	.2	Silver Pick	.07
GOLDFIELD:		BULL FROG:	
Adams	.01	Bull Frog Nat. Bk.	.02
Atlanta	.10	Gold Bar	.01
Blue Bell	.02	Home Stake King	.01
Comb. Fraction	.41	Montgomery Mount	.02
Crackerjack	.01	Tramps Cons	.06
Daisy	.05		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Heavy general selling swept prices down on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Transactions totaled 197,210 shares, the largest business since June 17, 1909, when the total was 212,380 shares. Seventy different issues changed hands. The market was made technically the weaker in the early dealings by reason of the fact that a large number of the room traders had covered their outstanding short contracts in the later dealings of Thursday. Commission house stop-loss orders were reached in all sections of the list, this adding to the pressure against prices. United States Steel common led in volume, with sales of 55,630 shares.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,290	Amal. Copper	86⅜	86⅜	83	83¾
250	Am. Beet Sug.	45½	45½	43¾	43¾
720	Am. Can	13⅛	13⅛	12¼	12¼
310	Am. Car & F.	68¾	68¾	66⅞	66⅞
100	A. H. & L. pf.	44¾	45¼	44¼	44¼
50	Am. Ice	25	25	25	25
20	Am. Linseed	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
90	Am. Loco	57⅛	57⅛	57½	57½
10	Am. Malt pf.	38	38	38	38
10,480	Am. Smelting	98¼	98¾	95	95
60	Am. Sugar	123⅜	123⅜	122½	122½
430	Anaconda Cop.	51¼	51¼	49⅝	49⅝
950	A., T. & S. Fe.	120⅝	120⅝	118⅜	118⅜
40	Balt. & Ohio	117¼	117¼	116	116
1,550	Brooklyn R. T.	78¼	78¼	74½	75
360	Cent. Leather	45¼	45¼	43⅞	43⅜
1,040	Ches. & Ohio	89⅛	89⅛	86⅝	87
40	C. G. W., new	34½	34½	33⅞	33⅞
4,710	C., M. & St. P.	152	152	147⅝	148⅜
2,120	Col. F. & I.	46⅝	46⅝	43⅞	43⅞
890	Consol. Gas	156	156	149½	150
150	Corn Products	21½	21½	21	21
490	Den. & R. G.	48¼	48¼	45	45⅛
40	D. & R. G. pf.	81⅝	81⅝	80⅝	80⅝
100	Dist. Secur.	35¼	35¼	34⅜	34⅜
460	Erie	33¼	33⅛	32	32⅛
80	Erie 1st pf.	49¼	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝
120	Gt. North. pf.	137	137	135⅞	135⅞
10	Gt. North. cts.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
1,420	Inter-Met.	25¼	25¼	23⅝	23⅝
910	Inter-Met. pf.	62½	62½	59⅝	59⅝
10	Ill. Central	142	142	142	142
90	Kan. City So.	42¼	42¼	40⅝	40⅝
70	Louis. & Nash.	156	156	155	155
870	Mo., K. & T.	48¼	48¼	46	46
340	Mo. Pacific	69½	69½	66⅛	66⅝
220	Nat. Lead	87	87	84⅝	85
120	N. Mex. 2d pf.	25¼	25¼	24	24
1,880	N. Y. Central	122¼	122¼	119⅝	119⅞
190	N. Y., O. & W.	47⅝	47⅝	46⅛	46⅛
840	Norf. & West.	98¼	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
20	N. American	80	80	80	80
810	Northern Pac.	139¼	139¼	136⅛	136⅝
160	Pacific Mail	35⅞	35⅞	33⅞	34⅛
1,660	Pennsylvania	135	135⅛	132⅝	132⅞
80	People's Gas	114¼	114¼	113	113
420	Pitts. Coal	25	25	22½	22½
60	Pressed S. C.	47	47	47	47
40,500	Reading	164⅝	164⅝	160⅞	161¼
230	Repub. Steel	43	43¼	41½	41½
20	Rep. Steel pf.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2,740	Rock Island	46½	46⅛	44	44
10	Rock Isl. pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
10	St. L. S'west.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
6,780	Southern Pac.	134¼	134¼	130½	131
950	Southern Ry.	31⅞	32	30⅝	30⅞
60	South. Ry. pf.	72½	72½	69⅝	69⅝
110	Tenn. Copper	37⅜	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜
170	Texas Pacific	34⅜	34⅜	32¼	32¼
800	Third Avenue	17⅛	17⅛	15⅜	15⅜
41,260	Union Pacific	198	198	193⅞	194⅛
200	U. S. Rubber	48¼	48¼	46½	46¾
55,630	U. S. Steel	87⅜	87⅜	84⅞	84⅞
180	U. S. Steel pf.	124⅜	124⅜	123	123
320	Utah Copper	55⅞	55⅞	52⅝	52⅝
640	Va.-Car. Chem.	56⅝	56⅝	54⅝	54⅝
390	Wabash	23¼	23¼	22	22
1,330	Wabash pf.	53⅞	53⅞	49¼	49¼
20	West. Union	74½	74½	74½	74½
20	Westingh. El.	76	76	76	76
197,210					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	C. Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
200	Crown Point	1.15	1.20	1.15	1.20
400	Comstock	.34	.35	.34	.35
250	G'field Cons.	7.87½	8.00	7.87½	8.00
1,500	G'field Daisy	.09½	.09½	.09	.09
200	Jim Butler	.10	.10	.10	.10
200	Mexican	1.85	1.85	1.82½	1.82½
200	Ophir	2.07½	2.07½	2.07½	2.07½
200	Portland	.89	.89	.89	.89
500	Tonopah Ext.	.73	.73	.73	.73
800	Tramps Con.	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
4,650					

BOND.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Comstock 4s	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞

WHEAT.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
350,000	May option	1.13⅛	1.13⅛	1.11⅝	1.11⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The local list showed a decline all around as a result of the day's trading. Amalgamated sold down to 83, North Lake lost over 2 points of its recent advance, and Lake Copper declined to 83. Heavy selling orders appeared in all the active issues, and the undertone continued weak throughout the session. The market closed irregular at the decline.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	102	102	102
4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92½	92½	92½
1,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
16,500	A. G. & W. I. S. S. 5s	70½	70	70½
2,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	87	87	87
9,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96¾	96⅝	96¾
2,000	C. & West. Mich. 5s	104	104	104
2,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5,000	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100½	100¼	100½
6,000	K. C., C. & Sp. 5s	97	97	97
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	104½	104½	104½
5,000	Penn. 3½s, 1915	96½	96½	96½
2,000	United Fruit 4½s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
30,000	U. S. Coal & Oil 6s	160	160	160

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Atchison	120⅝	118⅞	118⅞
110	Boston Elevated	135½	135¼	135½
55	Boston Suburban	16	16	16
5	Boston & Albany	232	232	232
261	Boston & Maine	150	150	150
9	Fitchburg pf	130	130	130
270	Mass. Electric	19¼	18½	18⅞
100	Mass. Elec. pf	80½	80¼	80½
90	N. Y., N. H. & H.	157⅛	156⅛	156⅛
35	Union Pacific	196¼	194⅝	194⅝
160	West End	94½	94¼	94½
10	West End pf	107	107	107

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,435	American	139¾	138	138½
100	Cumberland	144	144	144
150	Mexican	3½	3½	3½
60	New England	136½	136	136
410	Western	17¼	17	17
10	Western pf	94	94	94

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
275	Am. Agr. Chem	47	46¼	46¼
40	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	102½	102½	102½
218	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	11¼	10½	10½
215	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf	27⅝	27½	27½
380	Am. Pneu. Svc	7⅝	7⅛	7½
110	Am. Sugar Rfg	124	123	123
42	Am. Sugar Rfg. pf	122⅝	122	122
25	Am. Woolen	34	34	34
135	Am. Woolen pf	103	102⅝	102¾
10	Dom. Iron & Steel	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
82	East. S. S	81¼	81¼	81¼
8	Edison	244	244	244
1,092	Edison, (rights)	3¾	3½	3½
10	Ga. Ry. & Elec	104	104	104
39	Gen. Electric	157	156	156
350	Mass. Gas	80	80	80
200	Mass. Gas pf	95⅝	95	95
88	N. E. Cotton Yarn	124	123½	123½
26	Pullman	189	189	189
830	Rotary Ring	15¼	14	14
3	Seattle Elec. pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
78	Swift	109	108½	108½
10	Torrington pf	28	28	28
62	United Fruit	167¼	167	167
1,231	United Shoe	69	68¼	68¼
2,404	U. S. Steel	87	84⅜	85⅛
50	U. S. Steel pf	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,390	Adventure	9	7½	7½
5,285	Amalgamated	86⅝	83	83¼
390	Allouez	55	54	54
290	Am. Zinc	38	37½	37½
445	Arcadian	9½	9	9
695	Arizona Com'l	47¼	46½	46½
2,660	Atlantic	12¼	11	12¼
50	Batopilas	3½	3½	3½
1,565	Boston Con	20⅝	19	19⅝
1,495	Boston Corbin	24½	23	23
150	Butte Balakala	12½	12⅛	12⅛
1,092	Butte Coalition	27⅛	25⅞	25½
455	Calumet & Arizona	97½	96	96
16	Calumet & Hecla	670	665	665
20	Centennial	35	35	35
100	Con. Mercur	15c	15c	15c
1,850	Copper Range	84⅝	83	83
45	Daly-West	8½	8½	8½
653	East Butte	12⅜	12	12
1,580	Elm River	2	1⅞	1⅞
12,228	Franklin	21	19	19
3,680	Giroux	11½	11	11⅛
1,400	Greene-Cananea	11	10½	10⅝
440	Hancock	33⅜	33	33
70	Helvetia	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,205	Isle Royale	28½	27	27
585	Kerr Lake	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
660	Keweenaw	6⅛	5¾	5¾
3,988	Lake	87½	83	83⅜
3,389	La Salle	19	17½	17½
700	Mass	8⅛	7½	7½
300	Mayflower	1⅛	1	1⅛
49	Mexico	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4,500	Miami	26½	25⅞	25½
985	Mohawk	70	69	69½
1,484	Nevada	26⅜	25⅜	25⅝
300	Newhouse	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
270	Nipissing	10⅜	10	10⅜
2,426	North Butte	42¼	40	42¼
16,170	North Lake	17¼	14	15¼
4,285	Ojibway	12⅜	10⅞	12
200	Old Colony	1½	1½	1½
20	Osceola	164½	164	164
160	Parrot	20¾	20	20
45	Quincy	88	88	88
795	Shannon	17	16¼	16¼
290	St. Mary's Land	67	65	65
2,955	Superior	68¼	65¼	66
622	Superior & Boston	17¼	16	16¼
125	Superior & Pittsburg	16	15⅞	16
189	Tamarack, (rights)	2⅛	2	2⅛
80	Trinity	10½	10	10½
6,663	U. S. Oil	40⅞	39⅛	39¼
1,215	U. S. Smelting	53	51	51
736	U. S. Smelting pf	53	51⅛	51¾
710	Utah Apex	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
495	Utah Con	42½	41½	42
60	Utah Copper	55⅛	53⅛	53⅞
775	Victoria	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜
4,875	Winona	15	12⅞	12⅜
10	Wolverine	149	149	149

Read the Lost and Found articles on Page 15.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat, Corn, and Oats Markets Active and Weak—Cotton Demoralized Under Enormous Liquidation.

Wheat developed decided weakness. The cables were very firm on bullish Argentine news and small Argentine shipments, but these reports appeared to be about the only bullish developments of the day. The market opened at a trifle advance, sold off, and at midday was moderately steady, but in the afternoon became very weak, selling down steadily, and closed at the low point of the day, 1½ to 2c under the high of the morning, and on the Curb was about ½c lower. The demand for cash wheat was reported poor. Receipts were big in the West, and for five days this week have increased nearly 100,000 bushels a day over last week, and have been double last year. The reports regarding the appearance of the wheat crop where the snow had disappeared were favorable, with ample moisture. Australian exports were extremely heavy, the total being 3,200,000 bushels, more than making up for the deficit in the Argentine.

Cash wheat was dull and lower with futures. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.30 bid, in elevator, domestic basis; $1.31, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.25; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.25⅝; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.19⅝.

Corn was active and very weak, developing heavy realizing pressure, particularly in the afternoon. The decline was so rapid that a good many stop orders were caught, and with the weakness in wheat, decline in stocks, and demoralization in cotton there developed general selling pressure, which carried the market off about 1½c for the day, with the close at the lowest. Weather conditions were bad through the West again, but these conditions appear to have lost their effect. Western receipts in five days have increased 700,000 bushels over last year, notwithstanding the weather, while shipments from the interior have decreased 900,000.

Cash corn was dull and easier. No. 2 corn was quoted at 76c, elevator, domestic; 74½c export rate; No. 3, 73½c; No. 4, 72½c; steamer, 73½c.

Oats were also weak, with active selling in the afternoon. The break in wheat and corn and the technical position of the market were all against values. A large long interest has been built up by the advance, and the decline brought a good deal of selling pressure and pronounced effort at profit taking. While wheat and corn receipts have been increasing this week oats receipts at the interior have been decreasing, and shipments have been increasing.

Cash oats were quoted with natural whites, 52½ to 54½c, track; white clipped, 53 to 56c; mixed, 50c.

Provisions were dull. The market opened up on small receipts of hogs and firm live hog prices, but in sympathy with the decline in grain there was a general recession in values. The close was easy with grain.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.20⅝	$1.19	$1.19	$1.20⅝
July	1.11⅝	1.10⅝	1.10⅝	1.11⅝
Corn—				
May	79	79	79	78¼
Oats—				
May	..	..	54⅝	54⅝

Curb, 2:30 P. M., May—Wheat, $1.19. Puts, $1.18¼; calls, $1.19⅝.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
January	..	..	$1.12	$1.13⅝
May	$1.13⅝	$1.11½	1.11⅝	1.13¼
July	1.03⅝	1.02⅝	1.02⅝	1.03⅝
September	99	98	98⅛	99

2:30 to 2:45 P. M.—May ups, $1.12⅛; downs, $1.10⅛.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Corn—				
January	..	..	64⅝	66
May	70¼	68⅝	68⅝	70⅛
July	69⅝	68	68	69⅝
September	69½	68	68	69⅝

May ups, 69⅛@69⅝c; downs, 68⅛c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Oats—				
January	..	..	47⅛	48⅛
May	49⅛	48⅛	48⅝	49⅛
July	45⅝	45	45⅛	45⅝
September	42½	42	42	42⅝
Lard—				
January	12.75	12.72½	12.72½	12.77½
May	12.35	12.25	12.25	12.27½
July	12.27½	12.20	12.20	12.20
Ribs—				
January	..	..	11.75	11.77½
May	11.70	11.60	11.60	11.65
July	11.72½	11.62½	11.62½	11.67½
Pork—				
January	22.05	22.00	22.00	22.12½
May	22.25	22.10	22.10	22.20
July	22.27½	22.12½	22.12½	22.20

COTTON.

Cotton again repeated the demoralizing breaks which have been seen day after day this week. In face of higher cables it opened down, with very heavy overnight selling orders. There were several good-sized lines and a large amount of scattered selling after the opening and new low levels made. Buying on this decline was active, however, and by houses who usually represent spot and spinning interests. This brought about a recovery of 25 to 30 points, and the middle of the day there was quite a steady undertone and limited movement. The buying power, however, was exhausted shortly after 1 o'clock, and bear pressure began again. Prices worked off rather slowly at first until the market broke through the morning low.

After that the bottom literally fell out and prices went down with 5 to 10 points between trades at times, showing a loss at the extreme of about $6 a bale from the morning high, and about $14 a bale from the high of Christmas week. The break brought on the market very heavy stop order selling, and the market was so demoralized that it was unable to withstand the pressure coupled with aggressive bearish pounding, and an absence of support by powerful enough interests to affect values.

As usual there were a great many disturbing rumors and reports regarding certain big interests which have been great bulls on the situation and had heavy lines of cotton which had not been liquidated. After the close a report was current that one important interest had turned over its cotton to certain big spot people who in that way had covered hedges against spot cotton and taken a big speculative load off the market. Opinions were expressed that such condition materially cleared the atmosphere. Calls for margins had been so excessive during the past ten days that the commission houses have been well protected against the violence of the decline as they have been apprehensive of a smash such as has occurred.

The week's statistics were of practically no influence. The into-sight figures were 280,000 bales. Spinners' takings were only 291,000 bales, however, against 425,000 last year.

Spot cotton quiet, 50 decline. Middling uplands, 14.45. Middling Gulf, 14.70.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
January	14.68	13.65	13.65@13.70	14.50
February	....	....	13.68@13.75	14.53
March	14.74	13.49	13.73@13.83	14.62
April	14.50	14.50	13.78@13.86	14.65
May	14.92	13.70	13.90@13.97	14.74
June	14.77	14.50	13.90@13.95	14.68
July	14.90	13.69	13.94@13.97	14.71
August	14.51	13.40	13.65@13.77	14.45
September	13.50	12.90	12.90@13.00	13.45
October	13.05	12.65	12.70@12.80	12.90
December	12.85	12.50	12.65@12.70	12.70

The market was excited and irregular, closing steady at 5, to 87 decline.

COFFEE.

Coffee was quiet, but prices after opening steady, unchanged, developed an easier feeling and closed at a net decline of 5@10 points, with sales of 14,500 bags. There was considerable pressure of coffee, thought to be the result of liquidation on the part of Wall Street, and cotton houses brought about the big decline in cotton. There was comparatively little feature to the foreign market, but Havre was unchanged to ¼ franc lower, while Hamburg was unchanged to ½ pfennig decline and Rio was 25 reis higher. Sentiment appears to be rather bearish, and the opinion seems to be gaining ground that prominent spot interests are against the market in view of the prospective sales of valorization coffee. Spot coffee, quiet but steady; Rio No. 7, 8⅝c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
January	6.70	6.70	6.70@6.75	6.75
February	..	..	6.75@6.80	6.80
March	6.85	6.75	6.75@6.80	6.85
April	..	..	6.80@6.85	6.85
May	6.90	6.80	6.80@6.85	6.90
June	..	..	6.85@6.90	6.95
July	6.85	6.85	6.90@6.95	7.00
August	..	..	6.90@6.95	7.00
September	7.00	6.90	6.90@6.95	7.00
October	..	..	6.90@6.95	6.95
November	..	..	6.90@6.95	6.95
December	..	..	6.85@6.90	6.95

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Pierre Jay, Vice President of the Bank of Manhattan Company, has been elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Stuart Kennedy.

Twenty-five shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 202@203, one share of Importers and Traders' at 565, and 100 Fourth National rights at 1.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway Company yesterday, William Stewart Tod was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John S. Kennedy.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to the list New York Telephone Company, Kidder, Peabody & Co.'s full paid receipts for first and general mortgage sinking fund 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1939.

The American Light and Power Company, through its subsidiary, the Portland Gas and Coke Company, has purchased the Portland Gas Company of Portland, Ore., which operates under unlimited franchises, and does the entire gas business in Portland.

The annual dividend on the common stock of Sears, Roebuck & Co. was increased yesterday from 6 to 7 per cent. by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. The dividend is payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Feb. 1. The dividend was raised from 1 per cent. quarterly to 1½ per cent. at the time of the last payment, Nov. 15.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Fairly Active Trading in London—Prices in Berlin Stronger.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Money was easily obtainable and discount rates were weak to-day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was fairly actice, with a good undertone. Consols and gilt-edge securities hardened on investment buying despite the forthcoming issue of a $20,000,000 3½ per cent. Canadian loan. Home rails were quiet, but foreigners improved on Paris buying, while Kaffirs were quite strong and active.

Only a small business was done in the American section during the early session. Union Pacific advanced a point, but the rest showed very little change. In the afternoon prices hardened slowly, under the lead of Rock Island, on covering orders, but the New York opening caused values to decline slightly, and the market closed about steady.

Bar silver steady at 24 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼@3 3-16 per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

At closing 3 per cent. rentes were 99f 10c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Prices were stronger on the Boerse to-day, following better reports from the iron market.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	82 13-16	..	..	+3-16
Consols, account	82 15-16	..	..	+3-16
Anaconda	10⅝	51⅝	51¼	+¼
Atchison	124¼	120⅞	120⅝	+½
Canadian Pacific	185⅜	180⅞	180	+½
St. Paul	156	151⅝	151¼	+½
Erie	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+¼
Erie 1st pf	52¼	50⅞	50⅝	+⅛
Illinois Central	150	146	145	+1
Louis. & Nash	160	155⅝	155⅞	+⅜
N. Y. Central	126	122⅝	122¼	+⅜
Pennsylvania	69½	135⅛	135	+⅜
Reading	84¼ ex	167¼	167⅛	+⅜
Southern Pacific	138¼	134⅝	134⅜	+¼
Union Pacific	203⅞	197⅞	197⅝	+¾
U. S. Steel	89⅞	87	87⅜	−⅛
U. S. Steel pf	128¼	124⅞	125	−½

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	9	0	Dolores	1	10	0
Tomboy	0	18	0	Stratton's Independence	0	3	3
El Oro	1	7	6				
Esperanza	2	18	0				

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The local market was more wholly under the depressing influence of Wall Street to-day than at any time this year. Activity was confined principally to Cambria Steel, Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, and Electric Storage Battery, and all of these were weak with the exception of the last, in which there was steady buying on the belief that the dividend rate will be advanced to 5 per cent. before the year 1910 is far gone.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Car & Foundry	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
30	Am. Cement	26¼	26¼	26¼
50	Am. Railways	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
70	B. R. T.	77	75⅝	75⅝
3,703	Cambria Steel	51⅝	49¼	49¼
10	Del. & Bound Brook	198	198	198
14	Electric Co. of Am	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
12	E. Co. of Am., scrip	86	86	86
2,100	Elec. Storage	62½	61	61
160	Erie	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
785	Gen. Asphalt	32	30½	30½
335	Gen. Asphalt pf	82½	82	82
10	Ins. Co. of N. A.	23	23	23
100	Inter.-Met.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
8	Keystone Tel. pf	40	40	40
110	Lehigh Nav.	120	120	120
400	Lake Sup. Corp	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
300	L. Sup. C. trust ctfs	120½	120	120
17,065	Lehigh Valley	107½	102½	102½
100	N. Y. Central	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
2,133	Penn.	67 9-16	66⅛	66⅛
5	Penn. rects. $30 paid	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
5	Penn. Salt Mfg.	108¼	108¼	108¼
365	Phila. Co.	52	51	51⅝
712	Phila. Elec.	14¼	14	14⅛
1,750	Phila. R. T.	21½	26⅞	27
100	Phila. Traction	88	88	88
100	Pittsburg Coal	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1,365	Reading, ex. div.	82¼	80⅝	80⅝
100	Southern Ry.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
50	Tonopah Belmont	15-16	15-16	15-16
400	Tonopah Mining	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
330	Union Tract.	52½	52	52
2,557	U. G. I.	94⅞	93½	..
11,555	U. S. Steel	87⅛	85	85

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
4s —May, '59,	l'chg	100	100¼	100¼	100½
4½s—May, '57,	l'chg	109	109⅝	109⅝	109⅞
4½s—Nov., '57,	l'chg	109	109⅝	109⅝	109⅞
4½s—May, '17,	l'chg	103⅛	103½	103½	103⅞
4s —May, '57,	l'chg	100	100⅛	100¼	100½
4s —Nov., '58,	l'chg	100	100⅛	100¼	100½
4s —Nov., '56,	reg	99⅞	100	100	100¼
4s —Nov., '36,	reg	99⅞	100	99⅞	100¼
3½s—Nov., '55,	l'chg	88½	89¼	89¼	89⅞
3½s—May, '54,	coup	88½	89¼	89¼	89⅞
3½s—May, '54,	reg	88½	89¼	89	89⅞
*6s —Nov., '10,	rev	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
Rcts. 4s—May, '59		99⅞	100⅛	100¼	100⅝

*Coupon or registered.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.

60 Wall Street.
New York, January 11th, 1910.

A dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock and $2.00 per share on the Cumulative 4% Prior Lien & Participating Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable February 15th, 1910, to holders of record of said stocks at the close of business January 31st, 1910. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of these dividends.

Checks for the above dividends will be mailed.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway has this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%), payable on and after February 1st, 1910, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 21st, 1910.

The Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 21st, 1910, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on February 2d, 1910.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., January 11th, 1910.

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE COMPANY.

Dividend No. 19.
New York, January 13, 1910.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter (1¼%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Electric Bond & Share Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1910, on which date the transfer books will close, and reopen Wednesday, February 2, 1910.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE COMPANY.

Common Stock Dividend No. 3.
New York, January 13, 1910.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the Common Stock of the Electric Bond & Share Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 14, 1910. The transfer books for the Common Stock will not close.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS CO.

New York, January 12th, 1910.

A dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. will be paid on the Common Stock of this Company on February 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record on January 26th, 1910, at 3 P. M.

Transfer books of Common Stock will close January 26th, 1910, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 4th, 1910, at 10 A. M.

MAURICE WERTHEIM, Secretary.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on February 25, 1910, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 20, 1910.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of PERFECTED MANTLE COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1910, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At this meeting a vote will be taken upon the proposition to amend Section 1, Article 3, of the By-laws, so that the same shall read as follows:

"The Board of Directors, immediately after the annual meeting, shall choose one of their number by a majority vote to be President, and they shall also elect one or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and the offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by the same individual. Each of such officers shall serve for the term of one year, or until the next annual election."

The transfer books will close on January 8th and will open on January 28th, 1910.

FREDERICK W. MAYER, Secretary.
Dated New York, January 8, 1910.

Broadway and 19th St., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1909.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of W. & J. Sloane (a corporation) will be held at the offices of the Company, 884 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1910, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SLOANE, Secretary.

Executor Chartered 1822 Trustee

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
LONDON, 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Century Bank of the City of New York.

New York, January 13th, 1910.

At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on January 11th, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Leroy W. Baldwin, W. A. Gillespie,
Harden L. Crawford, William A. Grippin,
Arthur H. Dayton, Thomas L. Leeming,
Henry Dimse, A. Milton Napier,
Charles A. Frank, J. Frederick Talcott,
Harris Whittemore,

and as Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:

Harry Stevenson, Joseph P. Ranney.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Harden L. Crawford was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. Henry Dimse, and Mr. Arthur H. Dayton were unanimously re-elected Vice Presidents. Mr. C. Stanley Mitchell was reappointed Cashier, and Mr. Theodore S. Fuller and Mr. William D. Pike were reappointed Assistant Cashiers.

C. STANLEY MITCHELL, Cashier.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.

New York, January 13th, 1910.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on January 11th, 1910, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Hobart J. Park, Alfred G. Evans,
Benjamin Altman, Arthur L. Lesher,
Corcelius H. Hackett, Stanley T. Cozzens,
John S. Huyler, John C. Moore,
Edward D. Faulkner, Harold H. Hackett,
Charles H. Tenney, Chas. L. Tiffany,
Charles Scribner, Edward C. Evans,
Geog. McNeir, Samuel McRoberts.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Corcelius H. Hackett was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. Geo. McNeir and Mr. Edward C. Evans were unanimously elected Vice Presidents, Mr. Edwin S. Laffey was appointed Cashier, and Mr. Herbert G. Kimball Assistant Cashier.

E. S. LAFFEY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 14th, 1910.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on the 11th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Vernon H. Brown, Charles H. Marshall
William Barbour, Cord Meyer
J. William Clark, Samuel T. Peters
James M. Donald, John S. Phipps
William C. Duncan, William Rockefeller
James Francis Fargo, Elijah P. Smith
E. Hayward Ferry, James Stillman
William Halls, Jr., Isidor Straus
William De F. Haynes, James N. Wallace
Arthur Curtiss James, James T. Woodward
William Woodward

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, Mr. James T. Woodward was unanimously re-elected President, and Messrs. James M. Donald, E. Hayward Ferry, William Woodward, and Henry R. Carse were unanimously re-elected Vice Presidents.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 11th, 1910.

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, held this date, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward C. Schaefer, Louis P. Bach,
Daniel Brubacher, George E. Mott,
Bernhard Beinecke, J. Chr. G. Hupfel,
Charles A. King, Edward Benneche,
Charles Gulden, Gustave Lindenmeyr,
Oscar F. Zollikoffer, William H. Schmidt,
Otto M. Eidlitz, John Rheinfrank,
Charles A. Stadler.

Messrs. Herman F. Kanenbley, Thomas G. O'Connor, and Henry Gucker were unanimously re-elected Inspectors of Election.

At the meeting of the Directors, held January 14th, 1910, the following officers were unanimously re-elected, viz.: Edward C. Schaefer, President; Charles A. King, Vice President; Bernhard Beinecke, 2d Vice President. Loftin Love was reappointed Cashier and John Burckhardt was reappointed Assistant Cashier.

The Citizens' Central National Bank of New York.

New York, January 14, 1910.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Francis M. Bacon, Jr., Jacques Huber,
Carl F. Boker, Darwin P. Kingsley,
Albion K. Chapman, Woodbury Langdon,
Ralph L. Cutter, Augustus F. Libby,
Daniel A. Davis, Henry Sampson,
L. F. Dommerich, Edwin S. Schenck,
Frederick T. Fleitmann, James Stillman,
Robert B. Hirsch, Henry B. Stokes,
Edward A. Walton.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Edwin S. Schenck was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Francis M. Bacon, Jr., was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 13th, 1910.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 11th, 1910, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons,
Cornelius N. Bliss, T. Frank Manville,
Robert W. Stuart, Thomas H. McKittrick,
Richard T. Wilson, Mortimer L. Schiff,
James G. Cannon, L. F. Loree,
William S. Opdyke, Edward A. Shepard.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President, and Mr. James G. Cannon, Vice President, were unanimously re-elected.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Office of the Maryland Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway, New York, January 5th, 1910.

The annual meeting of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election of a President and ten Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, February 1st, 1910, at Eleven A. M.

Transfer books will close on January 20th at three P. M., and reopen on the morning of February 2d, 1910.

H. R. NEDHAM, Secretary.

The Commercial Trust Company of New York.

New York, January 6th, 1910.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors of THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the offices of the Company, Broadway and Forty-first Street, New York, on Wednesday, January 19th, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will remain open until 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on January 7th, 1910, and reopen January 20th, 1910.

J. G. HEMERICH, Secretary.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

4 Irving Place.
January 1st, 1910.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 24th, 1910. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 8th, 1910, at 12 M. and reopen Tuesday, January 25th, 1910.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the F. C. Linde Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner Beach and Varick Streets, in the City of New York, on Saturday January 22d, 1910, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated January 7th, 1910.

D. H. VAN NAME, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Atlantic Terra Cotta Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 1,170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, Friday, January 21st, 1910.

PATRICK H. HART, Secretary.

LE ROY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Le Roy Construction Company will be held at No. 3 Broad Street, New York City, on the 22d day of January, 1910, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before said meeting.

Dated New York, January 4th, 1910.

CLARENCE C. BURKE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held on Tuesday, January 18th, 1910, at 12 M., at No. 750 Washington Street, New York City. Transfer books closed January 8th to 19th, 1910.

E. H. GARRISON, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTors of the Innovation Ingenuities Incorporated will be held at 327 Fifth Avenue on January 17th at 11 o'clock A. M.

S. W. BONSALL, President.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 150 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

34	208	535	1099	1637	2069	2726	3379
45	237	544	1164	1648	2108	2798	3596
69	258	558	1177	1651	2128	2804	3612
70	287	641	1183	1706	2229	2816	3622
74	298	643	1186	1779	2250	2818	3635
79	322	645	1217	1788	2360	2954	3636
105	339	800	1227	1794	2362	2972	3651
114	360	814	1262	1853	2389	2974	3653
129	409	859	1264	1867	2427	2987	3663
143	419	870	1288	1869	2485	2995	3665
149	428	894	1377	1877	2518	3020	3686
153	457	902	1392	1882	2560	3035	3689
157	460	924	1429	1898	2629	3127	3744
158	461	940	1449	1918	2642	3156	3815
175	471	1043	1512	1936	2644	3325	3834
189	478	1055	1531	1938	2659	3337	3843
196	505	1056	1580	1942	2683	3339	3848
198	506	1066	1596	2045	2701	3373	3865
203	526	1091	1615	2050	2722		
							150

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: From and after the 25th day of February, 1910.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company
By ROBERT S. LOVETT,
President.

New York, December 27, 1909.

To the holders of the
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the
MISSOURI RIVER POWER COMPANY.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, successor to COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the first mortgage of the MISSOURI RIVER POWER COMPANY, hereby gives notice that it has at its disposal in the Sinking Fund of said company the sum of Twenty-five thousand, four hundred and twenty-seven and 11-100 dollars ($25,427.11) and offers to purchase first mortgage bonds of said company to an amount sufficient to exhaust the said sum, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. Sealed offers, indorsed "Offers of Missouri River Power Company Bonds," will be received at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York, until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, February 1st, 1910.

The right to reject any and all offers is reserved.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA,
Trustee.
By WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
NEVADA-UTAH MINES AND SMELTERS CORPORATION.
100 Broadway, New York.

Notice is hereby given that for the purposes of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Corporation, to be held at Corporation office, 281 St. John's St., Portland, Cumberland County, Maine, on Wednesday, Feb. 9th, 1910, the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Jan. 15th, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, and remain closed until Thursday, Feb. 10th, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. J. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

80 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, January 7th, 1910.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, of the class of 1913, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 18, 1910, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close January 17 and reopen January 19, 1910. JOHN V. B. THAYER, Secretary.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fidelity Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors, the appointment of three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Chambers and Hudson Streets, New York, on Wednesday, January 19, 1910, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock P. M.

ANDREW H. MARS, Secretary.
December 18, 1909.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

New York, December 15, 1909.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York, on Wednesday, January 19, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. January 5, 1910, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. January 20, 1910.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

New York City, January 6th, 1910.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Woldmere Realty Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 309, No. 425 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Saturday, January 22d, at 2 P.M., for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

RUDOLPH APPEL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PILES, SPLIT-SHEAVE Pulleys, Cold-rolled Shafting, Car Wheels, Gear Cutters, Valves, Pipe Fittings, etc. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., February 14, 1910, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 555) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 55 National Realty Building, New Orleans, La., and 1086 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Tex.; Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill., and Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, Tacoma, Wash.—F. C. Boggs, Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

CONSTRUCTION, FORT HANCOCK, N. J. December 16, 1909.—Sealed proposals for construction, plumbing, heating, electric wiring and fixtures of 1 double set N. C. O. quarters, (stucco,) 1 double set Firemen's quarters, (brick;) 1 Fire station, (brick,) and construction of second story (brick) to Quartermaster's store house at Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received here until 12 M., January 15, 1910, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Plans of the buildings can be seen at the Office of Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the East, Governors Island, N. Y. City, or at this office. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for construction," addressed C. J. GOODIER, Constructing Quartermaster.

THIRD AVENUE Railroad Company REORGANIZATION

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AS DEPOSITARY UNDER THE BONDHOLDERS' AGREEMENT, DATED NOVEMBER 6, 1907, FOR FOUR PER CENT. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE HUNDRED YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Depositing Bondholders and Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the Central Trust Company of New York as Depositary, under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated November 6, 1907, between holders of the above mentioned Four Per Cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Hundred Year Gold Bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company, as parties of the first part, and James N. Wallace and others, Committee, as parties of the second part, that pursuant to the terms and provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated December 2, 1909, and has lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York as Depositary.

As provided in said Bondholders' Agreement of November 6, 1907, to which reference is hereby made, holders of certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company as Depositary may assent to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization either by filing with said Depositary their written assent thereto, specifying the date and number of the certificates held by them, or by failing, within thirty days after the completion of the publication of this notice, to file with the Depositary written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement, specifying the date and number of the certificates held by them. Such dissent must be filed on or prior to February 28, 1910, with the Depositary at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization will become effective and binding upon all Certificate Holders and will be finally and conclusively deemed to have been assented to by all Certificate Holders unless within thirty days after January 29, 1910, the latter being the date of the completion of the publication aforesaid, one-third in amount of the Certificate Holders shall file with the Depositary written notice of their dissent from said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, the notice of dissent filed by each Certificate Holder specifying the date and number of the certificates held by him.

Printed copies of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained by Certificate Holders on application to the Depositary at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

Dated New York, January 13, 1910.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
MORTIMER L. SCHIFF,
JAMES TIMPSON,
HARRY BRONNER,
Bondholders' Committee.

THIRD AVENUE Railroad Company REORGANIZATION

Notice to Non-Depositing Bondholders

TO HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE HUNDRED YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY ISSUED UNDER ITS MORTGAGE DATED MAY 15, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the above-mentioned Four Per Cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Hundred Year Gold Bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company issued under its mortgage dated May 15, 1900, that pursuant to a Bondholders' Agreement, dated November 6, 1907, entered into between certain holders of said bonds, as parties of the first part, and James N. Wallace and others, Committee, as parties of the second part, to which Bondholders' Agreement reference is hereby made for all its terms and provisions, a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated December 2, 1909, has been duly prepared and adopted and a copy thereof duly lodged with the Central Trust Company of New York as Depositary. Printed copies of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained at the office of said Depositary, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

Holders of said Four Per Cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Hundred Year Gold Bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company who have not yet deposited their bonds under the aforesaid Bondholders' Agreement of November 6, 1907, are hereby notified that they may without penalty, become parties to the said Bondholders' Agreement of November 6, 1907, and entitled to avail of the benefit of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, by depositing their bonds with the coupon of January 1, 1908, and all subsequent coupons accompanying the same, with the Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary as aforesaid, on or before February 18, 1910, and such deposit shall be deemed equivalent to the filing of written assent to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. Bonds so deposited will thereafter be held by the Depositary for account of the Committee, subject to the terms and provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement of November 6, 1907, and said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as fully to all intents and purposes as if heretofore deposited.

Dated New York, January 13, 1910.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
MORTIMER L. SCHIFF,
JAMES TIMPSON,
HARRY BRONNER,
Bondholders' Committee.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.

First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this company has set apart out of the net income derived from its lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000, in the year 1909, in trust, to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the holders, to the amount of $12,809.40 in the sinking fund. Bids should be presented to this company at its office, 120 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated December 27th, 1909.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

6% Coupon Bonds

In $100, $500, and $1,000,
Maturing in May, 1914.
Secured by tax exempt mortgages on income real estate in Brooklyn.
Send for booklet "Series A."
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.
185 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
On New York City Real Estate
LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY
RICHARD M. HURD, President.
Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000.
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan. 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

If you are looking for a select Boarding House see Page 15.

PHILLIPS DENOUNCES NEW COPPER MERGER

President of the Nevada Company, in a Letter to Stockholders, Charges Bad Faith.

COMPARES THE COMPANIES

Head of Nevada Concern Declares Plan Backed by the Guggenheims Is Unfair to His Company.

The fight between the Guggenheim interests in the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company and the shareholders who have lined up with its President, James Phillips, Jr., has been brought to an acute stage in a letter sent to stockholders by the President yesterday, in which the project, backed by the Guggenheims, of merging the company with the Utah Copper Company and the Boston Consolidated Copper and Gold Mining Company is denounced in the strongest terms.

A month ago negotiations between the Guggenheims, who were then generally supposed to be the dominant interest in the Nevada Consolidated as well as the Utah Copper Company, and the principal stockholders of the Boston Consolidated Company, were concluded, and the stock of the Utah Company was increased so as to provide, among other things, for the taking over of the Nevada Consolidated and Boston Consolidated stocks at the ratio of 1 share of the new Utah stock for each 2¼ shares of the Nevada Consolidated Company and each 2½ shares of the Boston Consolidated Company, the Nevada stockholders receiving an additional inducement in the way of subscription rights to Utah shares.

It was provided that the offer to the Nevada stockholders would not be effective unless a majority accepted within a limited time. The opposition of President Phillips began at once, and, backed by some of the minority Directors, he has since been waging the campaign against the deal, which came to a head yesterday. The circular sent to stockholders, besides attacking the Guggenheim interests, takes up in great detail the relative merits of the several companies as they appear to President Phillips of the Nevada Company, the argument covering eight closely printed pages.

In reviewing the history of the negotiations, President Phillips accuses the Guggenheim Directors of bad faith in going ahead with the merger before the figures submitted by their engineers had been verified. The action proposing the merger was taken by the Utah Copper Directors, President Phillips says, only a few days after a meeting at which Directors W. Hinckle Smith, C. Hartman Kuhn, and himself of the Nevada Company had "secured the unconditional promises of Messrs. Guggenheim that no steps would be taken toward any merger until the figures submitted by the Guggenheim engineers had first been verified by metallurgical experts and the accounts of the Utah Company had been submitted to the examination of auditors, to render a report upon the ratio of values, based on any obtainable facts and on the comparative earnings and financial condition of the Utah and Nevada Companies." At the meeting, President Phillips says, "all agreed there was not any mining necessity nor exigency nor any economic or geographic reason (the properties being 250 miles apart) for a union at this time."

Why Phillips Took Up the Fight.

In this connection the circular points out that three of the Nevada board are also Directors in the Utah Company, "and would be debarred by custom and equity from voting on the proposed merger." He adds that the responsibility for protecting the outside interests in the company fell upon Directors Smith and Kuhn and himself, and continues:

"This fact also demonstrates the necessity for a thorough examination of the properties by a board of independent engineers should any further plans for an alliance of these companies be forced upon us. The Nevada Company should welcome this action, as it has nothing to fear or conceal from any form of physical or financial examination, however rigid."

President Phillips then recites in detail the information demanded about the Utah and Boston properties, which included data of ore reserve, percentages of copper and extraction, financial conditions and details of "so-called deferred charges," borrowed money, and "facts as to having earned the dividends already paid and the possibility to continue dividends after consolidation." He states in reference to the data presented at the meeting regarding the quantity of ore and the extraction:

> The chief engineer of Messrs. Guggenheim refused to certify to the correctness of the estimates and assays until he had a week's time or more to check up such assay maps as he possessed and statistics involved. An assurance was at once given that sufficient time would be allowed for examination and certification before any further action would be taken. It was also agreed that auditors should duly go over all the facts and figures submitted by the chief engineer up to this time and for the future, and also report fully on the financial conditions of both the Utah and the Boston Consolidated Company.

It was the failure to do this which has been responsible chiefly for the fight which the Phillips interests are now waging against the Guggenheims. The circular says on the matter of good faith involved:

> Messrs. Guggenheim declared definitely and positively that unless these statements as to dividend earnings could be substantiated, the deal would fall through and no further attempt would be made to combine the Nevada with the Bingham properties. Without the fulfillment of one of these promises, the Utah offer was forced through the Utah board on the following Friday on the terms presented. Nor has your President had any proof that any of these promises made at the meeting have been kept.

A Comparison of the Properties.

After reciting the causes of the minority Directors' split with the Guggenheim interests, the circular makes a detailed comparison of the status of the Nevada property with what it says "an investigation by competent engineers familiar with all the porphyry mines of the country, and especially with the Nevada and Utah properties" brought out, showing the disadvantages of the Utah company. He summed up his reasons for publishing the disadvantages he believes the Utah company possesses in comparison with his own property as follows:

> The extraordinary attitude assumed by the Utah Board in practically seeking to force the 6,000 stockholders of Nevada Consolidated, uninstructed as regards the facts, to barter away by far the most successful porphyry copper mine in the country, one in which every promise and prophecy have been more than verified, one of the largest smelters in the world, and a railroad which alone is conservatively valued to-day at $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, for a small minority interest in a mining property that possesses neither of these advantages, and to reach a determination upon the unverified figures of the engineers based upon the unchecked assay charts of the Utah Company, all combined force me to draw a comparison between the two companies.

In making a comparison between the two properties stress is laid on disadvantages of operation and equipment which the circular attributes to the Utah property, and the statement is made that "Utah's copper is costing it 10 cents per pound; Nevada Consolidated's copper 6½ cents per pound, both including overburden charges." In speaking of his own property President Phillips says that the full capacity of its present plant will allow it to ship 70,000,000 pounds of copper during 1910, on which he figures a profit of $4,900,000 on a basis of 13½-cent copper, and increasing earnings running up to $7,000,000 on 16-cent copper. "It is entirely reasonable," he says, "to expect that by January, 1911, we can pay $2.50 per share, or $4,000,000 in dividends, with strong possibility of $3 in that year, or even $4 in the years to follow."

In conclusion the circular states that the interests allied with him do not oppose the larger consolidation of copper companies now being arranged by the Amalgamated and Cole-Ryan interests. It says:

> We stockholders who oppose this subsidiary merger discriminate between the plans suggested by the Guggenheim interests and the plans originally contemplated for a larger merger of all dividend-paying companies, including the Cole-Ryan and Amalgamated interests. That plan should mean honest valuation and highly satisfactory values for your stock. But at present no good reason exists why the Nevada Company should be merged with Utah Copper on any terms whatever.

Daniel Guggenheim's Reply.

When the circular attacking him and his associates was called to the attention of Daniel Guggenheim yesterday, he made this reply:

"When negotiations were begun looking to an exchange of the stock the whole matter was referred to eminent mining engineers for a thorough examination. These gentlemen finally united in the recommendation that an exchange of the stock, upon the basis of one share of the Utah Company for two and one-quarter shares of the Nevada Company, was just and fair.

"In addition to this investigation, we personally gave the matter most careful and thorough consideration, and we reached the conclusion that the proposed basis of exchange was fair and that the exchange would result in benefit to both companies, and, notwithstanding the various statements that have been made, we are still of the same opinion.

"We then entered into an agreement with the Utah Company for the exchange of between 800,000 and 900,000 shares of the stock of the Nevada Company. When the negotiations were first begun we insisted that all stockholders of the Nevada Company, no matter how small their holdings might be, should have exactly the same terms and rights as were given to us, and that they should have ample time in which to make up their minds as to whether or not they would make the exchange.

"This was assented to by the Utah Company, and is fully provided for in the agreement executed by us. After this agreement is ratified by the shareholders of the Utah Company, the Utah Company will make to the shareholders of the Nevada Company an offer for the exchange of their stock upon the same terms and conditions as are contained in the agreement made with us, and the shareholders of the Nevada Company will then have the opportunity of determining for themselves whether they will make the exchange."

CROPS EXCEED ESTIMATE.

Final Figures of Yield in Saskatchewan Are Compiled.

REGINA, Saskatchewan, Jan. 14.—The final returns of the field crops in Saskatchewan, as compiled by the Bureau of Information and Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

	Total Acreage.	Total Yield.	Aver. Yield.
Wheat	4,085,000	90,255,000	22.1
Oats	2,240,000	105,465,000	47.1
Barley	244,000	7,833,000	32.1
Flax	319,100	4,448,700	13.9

These figures both of acreage and yield are somewhat in excess of the estimates of last September, made at the close of cutting, with the single exception of barley, the average yield of which fell two bushels per acre below the estimate.

Rights in Pittsburg & Lake Erie.

New stock at par will be offered to the stockholders of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad on Jan. 26 at the rate of 40 per cent. of their present holdings, the Directors having voted to increase the capital stock by $6,000,000 divided into $50 par shares. The company now has outstanding $15,000,000 of an authorized issue of $30,000,000. The stock offering follows the extra cash dividend of 40 per cent., or $20 a share, declared at Wednesday's meeting. The new stock, which must be paid for between Feb. 1 and 16, participates in any dividends after the latter date.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
1st week Jan....	$60,739	$58,453	$2,286
July 1-Jan. 7...	2,088,334	1,873,104	215,232
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
1st week Jan...	204,500	185,500	19,500
July 1-Jan. 7...	6,487,800	6,163,800	324,000
CHICAGO & ALTON—			
4th week Dec...	315,624	282,658	32,966
Month	1,090,327	1,078,414	11,913
From July 1....	7,200,704	6,699,256	501,448
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
1st week Jan...	79,706	77,590	2,116
July 1-Jan. 7...	3,128,131	2,829,648	298,483
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
1st week Jan...	146,974	134,584	12,390
July 1-Jan. 7...	4,587,899	4,022,688	565,211
DETROIT & MACKINAC—			
1st week Jan...	16,886	19,588	*2,702
July 1-Jan. 7...	583,512	535,238	48,274
GRAND TRUNK—			
1st week Jan...	654,885	536,240	118,645
July 1-Jan. 7...	23,521,952	21,491,853	2,030,099
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
1st week Jan...	6,222	11,162	*4,940
July 1-Jan. 7...	258,172	331,814	*73,642
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
4th week Dec...	77,527	71,233	6,294
Month of Dec...	312,104	291,431	20,673
From July 1....	1,970,227	1,806,238	163,989

*Decrease.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for November—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Mileage	1,916	1,916	
Gross	1,117,426	1,008,064	1,130,879
Exp. and taxes..	749,957	714,372	861,423
Net	367,469	293,692	269,456
5 months gross..	5,174,319	4,899,432	5,342,390
Exp. and taxes..	3,569,793	3,550,527	4,064,788
5 months net....	1,604,526	1,348,905	1,277,602

CHICAGO & ALTON report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for November—

	1909.	1908.	Increase
Mileage	998.08	998.08	.....
Total oper. rev.	1,215,708	1,036,841	178,866
Total oper. exp.	748,903	660,065	88,837
Net oper. rev...	466,805	376,776	90,029
Outside op. debit	5,275	*1,899	7,175
Total net rev...	461,529	378,675	82,853
Taxes	32,000	30,000	2,000
Oper. income...	429,529	348,675	80,853
July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Total oper. rev.	6,110,378	5,620,801	489,577
Total oper. exp.	3,512,311	3,087,745	424,565
Net oper. rev...	2,598,067	2,533,056	65,011
Outside op. debit	6,407	5,643	764
Total net rev...	2,591,659	2,527,412	64,247
Taxes	160,000	150,000	10,000
Oper. income...	2,431,659	2,377,412	54,247

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for November—

Mileage	7,511.56	7,511.03	0.53
Total oper rev.	5,950,752	5,120,361	827,391
Total oper. exp.	3,871,369	3,398,557	472,802
Net oper. rev...	2,085,392	1,730,803	354,588
Outside op. net.	9,565	7,422	2,142
Total net rev...	2,094,957	1,738,226	356,731
Taxes	206,636	197,810	8,826
Oper. income...	1,888,320	1,540,415	347,905
July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Total oper. rev.	29,567,440	27,573,907	1,993,533
Total oper. exp.	19,172,493	16,925,003	2,247,489
Net oper. rev...	10,394,947	10,648,903	†253,956
Outside oper. net.	164,162	154,070	10,091
Total net rev...	10,559,109	10,802,974	†243,864
Taxes	1,033,163	990,288	42,875
Oper. income...	9,525,946	9,812,685	†286,739

*Credit. †Decrease.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND (the Puget Sound extension of the St. Paul) report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for November—

	Nov., 1909.	Aug. 1 to Nov. 30.
Mileage	1,399.83	
Freight revenue	$947,458	$3,131,159
Passenger revenue	78,494	358,643
Other transpor. revenue..	12,499	58,674
Total oper. revenues......	1,044,787	3,548,756
Non-transpor. revenues	6,345	20,253
Maint. of way and struct.	31,546	114,353
Maintenance of equipment.	60,731	193,781
Traffic expenses	20,771	82,231
Transportation expenses..	307,532	981,564
General expenses	9,691	46,818
Total operating expenses..	436,271	1,418,744
Net operating revenue....	608,515	2,130,012
Outside oper. (net)	2,975	17,121
Total net revenues	611,491	2,147,133
Taxes	20,000	80,000
Operating income	591,491	2,067,133

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN PNEUMATIC SERVICE CORPORATION for eight months ended Aug. 31—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Profits	$327,266	$203,220	$124,046
Charges	159,808	140,727	19,081
Surplus	167,458	62,493	104,966

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE COMPANY of Philadelphia for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	1909.	1908.
Gross earnings	$551,052	$528,237
Oper. expenses and taxes	274,084	261,778
Net income	276,968	266,459
Interest charges and reserves for renewals	183,949	206,978
Surplus	93,019	59,481

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday as follows:

	Jan. 13.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Cust's.	$1,242,501.07	$9,416,327.32	$177,472,231.28
Int. rev.	683,041.48	7,810,286.27	144,844,089.96
Misc.	150,396.06	1,560,410.47	23,555,135.98
Tot. rec.	2,076,330.41	18,099,024.06	345,872,147.22
Expend.	3,861,469.03	22,714,621.51	373,513,655.14

Excess of disbursements over receipts—Jan. 13, $1,785,138.62; month, $3,721,597.45; fiscal year, $27,641,507.92.

JENKINS EXPELLED FROM LITTLE BOARD

Promised Enormous Profits in Circulars Sent to Prospective Country Customers.

ACCUSED OF OBVIOUS FRAUD

Governors of Consolidated Exchange Resolve to Report Law Violations to the District Attorney.

K. K. Jenkins, one of the old-timers on the Consolidated Exchange, was expelled yesterday for "obvious fraud." Incidentally, the Secretary of the Exchange made public a resolution adopted by the Board of Governors on Thursday by which the Exchange means to transfer to the District Attorney's office responsibility for the punishment of any member caught in violations of the law. The resolution, which is revolutionary in Wall Street practices, in which hitherto information obtained by Exchange officials from offending members has been regarded as privileged, reads:

> Resolved, That where an investigation of any member of this Exchange reveals a breach of the laws, the evidence secured by the Exchange be sent to the District Attorney for such action as he may deem proper.

Jenkins was one of the active oil brokers on the Petroleum Exchange in the eighties. After a brief retirement he joined again in 1893, and up to about six months ago did practically nothing but floor business, executing orders for other brokers. Then he opened offices in 80 Wall Street, and branched out as a seeker of country business. Circulars were sent broadcast in his name which promised big profits in the market in much the same terms as those used by "520 per cent. Miller" to catch the small speculator.

Some of these circulars got back to the officials of the Consolidated Exchange, and Jenkins was summoned before the Ways and Means Committee to explain.

One of the circulars which got him into trouble bore the catch line: "100 Per Cent. Profit in One Day." Other circulars recited the attractive experiences of customers who had invested $500 or $250 with him and had had it doubled in a couple of days. This was too much for the Exchange officials.

Jenkins, when seen at his offices yesterday, protested that he had done nothing wrong. He denied that he had been operating a discretionary pool, and said that the circulars had been worded by an employe of his and that he was not really responsible for their optimistic tone. He did not appear to defend himself before the Board of Governors before being expelled. He is allowed thirty days under the Exchange's constitution to demand a retrial. He said yesterday that he was too nervous to appear on Thursday, but was surely going to reopen his case and was confident of reinstatement.

None of the Exchange officials would say flat-footedly yesterday that they had acted on the resolution to put evidence before the District Attorney or that they would send their information about Jenkins's office to the District Attorney.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions, Dun's Review says;

> Notwithstanding the seasonable lull in business, general conditions are fully normal, and the volume of trade as measured by bank exchanges and railroad earnings is very heavy, the clearings aggregating 12.2 per cent. greater than last year outside of New York, and 17.9 per cent. in New York, while railroad earnings in the first week of January show gains of 7.7 per cent. There is a wide diversity of reports from the diffrent trades and trade centres, but even the last satisfactory indicates no fundamental weakness, while a majority of the reports, particularly those from cities furthest removed from the influence of the unsettled conditions in the financial markets, show a healthy condition of affairs. It is noticeable that, while the industrial and mercantile situation is that of normal prosperity, the speculative markets are disturbed, with much said about the possible effect of the political crisis in England, the influence of legislation in this country bearing upon the corporations, and the economic consequences of the high prices. The money market is also an object of some solicitude, owing to the decreased reserves of the banks. In cotton there has been a sensational decline in the option prices, and this speculation restricts operations in cotton goods to some extent, but large sales of print cloths are reported. Pig iron is in increased demand, but finished steel products are somewhat irregular. The distinguishing feature of the whole business situation is the sharp contrast between the hesitation prevailing in the security markets, and the confidence and activity prevailing in productive enterprise. Exports at New York are slightly under 1909, but imports hold their own, and the excess of imports over exports in the latest week amounts to $4,934,920, against $4,416,603 last year.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—On the local Exchange Streets' Stable Car line took a big tumble. A leading house was credited with unloading a large line of stock accumulated in the last few weeks. There was a fair volume of trading in Diamond Match, Sears-Roebuck, and Swift shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
420	American Can	13¼	12½	12½
405	American Can pf	80½	78¾	79
200	Am. Tel. & Tel......	138½	138½	138½
81	Booth Fisheries	38	36⅞	37
100	Booth Fisheries pf...	72	71	71
265	Chic. Pneu. Tool	42	41	41
25	Chic. Rys., Series 2..	31⅝	31¼	31¼
93	Chicago Telephone ...	131	131	131
215	Com. Edison	121¼	120¼	120¼
2,507	Com. Edison rights..	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
160	Corn Products	21¼	21¼	21¼
206	Ills. Brick	77½	76¼	76⅞
25	K. C. Ry. & L	34	34	34
10	Met. Elevated	16	16	16
500	Met. Elevated pf....	53½	53½	53½
300	Nat. Biscuit	113¼	113	113
6	Nat. Carbon	110	110	110
410	People's Gas	114¼	113	113
6	Quaker Oats pf	105	105	105
413	Sears-Roebuck	159¼	156¼	156¼
10	Sears-Roebuck pf ...	121¼	121¼	121¼
3	South Side El	55	55	55
2,238	Streets' Stable Car pf.	43½	40	40¼
700	Swift & Co	109⅝	109¼	109⅝
135	United Boxboard	13	12¾	12¾
12	Western Stone	20	20	20

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Though prices as a rule were unchanged, there was some softness, notably Seaboard Company common, which lost a full point, to 25¼, and the second preferred dropped 1½, to 45. Shares, 659; bonds, $128,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	A. C. L. cons. 4s.	94¼	94¼	94¼
2,000	A. C. L. R. R. 4s. ctfs.	102	101½	102
1,000	Augusta Ry. & El. 5s.	102	102	102
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	75½	75½	75½
15,000	C. G., E. L. & P. 4½s.	85	85	85
3,000	Con. Gas 4½s	95	95	95
1,000	Fair & Clarke T. 5s.	96	96	96
1,000	Maryland Elec. 5s.	97½	97¼	97¼
1,000	M., Dub. & Sav. 5s.	97	97	97
3,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	Rich. & D. deb. 5s.	106¼	106¼	106¼
25,000	Seaboard 4s, stamped.	84¼	84¼	84¼
55,000	United Rys., inc.	60½	60	60
1,000	Va.-Midland 2d.	101	101	101
1,000	Va.-Midland 5th.	107	107	107

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	American Bonding	80½	80	80
60	Consolidation Coal	117	116½	116½
10	Balto. Trust	304	304	304
5	Exchange Bank	155	155	155
10	Fidelity & Deposit	154	154	154
250	Houston Oil	8	8	8
15	Maryland Casualty	127	127	127
70	Seaboard Co. com	25¼	25¼	25¼
200	Seaboard Co., 2d pf	45½	45	45

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 14.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot..	8½	8¾	McKinney ..	46	48
Elkton	70	70¼	Old Gold ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso	63¾	64¾	Portland ..	87	89
Gold Dollar..	11¼	11¾	Vindicator .	71	76
Isabella	17¾	18¾	Jennie Sample	9½	9¾
Jackpot	7	7½			

ROCK ISLAND PARTY HOLDS ON

No Change in Control of Property on Account of Foreign Buying.

Representatives of the Rock Island party, in reiterating yesterday that control of the company is still in the hands of William H. Moore and Daniel G. Reid and their associates, admitted that the foreign holdings of the stock have largely increased of late. These holdings, however, consist more of common than of preferred, and the common carries no voting right.

Among the foreign purchasers are F. S. Pearson and Sperling & Co. of London, who in Thursday's reports were credited with having acquired control of Rock Island. The interest which they have acquired is in no sense a controlling one, although some estimates yesterday placed their holdings at about one-fifth of the company's total stock. It was authoritively stated yesterday that instead of seeking control of the property the London purchasers are in fact co-operating with the interests heretofore identified with the Rock Island.

The Pearson group is interested in Mexican properties, including railways in that country, which there is some talk of extending to the American border. In this event connection between these lines and the Rock Island lines may be established. It is understood that this possibility is one of the reasons for the Pearson-Sperling purchases of Rock Island stock.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MOSES SCHWARTZ.—Moses Schwartz, waist manufacturer, 213 Greene Street, has made a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash, and the petition in bankruptcy filed against him on Dec. 6 has been dismissed.

DAVID KALOGERATOS.—David Kalogeratos, wholesale confectioner, 631 East Twelfth Street, has made a settlement with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash, and the petition in bankruptcy filed against him on Dec. 22 has been dismissed.

MAX DENKER.—Max Denker, storekeeper, of 1,836 Wallace Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $1,362 and no assets. He filed another petition on Dec. 3, 1908, but it lapsed. He was formerly a jeweler on the Bowery.

JACOB SIMON.—Jacob Simon of 315 East Eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $150 to two creditors, who obtained judgments against him in 1896, and no assets. This is one of the smallest petitions thus far filed here.

DAVIS FUR COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Davis Fur Company, 23 Union Square, show liabilities of $20,000 and assets of $5,000 in stock and some outstanding accounts, amount not given. Among the creditors are Levinson Brothers, $2,000; A. Zippman, $1,750; Struck, Chaitin & Co., $1,450; L. Rabinowitz, $1,480; Leopold Gassner, $1,282; William Hoffman & Co., $1,257, and Gitler & Cohen, $1,097.

HAWIE BROTHERS.—Judge Hand has appointed J. Waring Parks receiver in bankruptcy for Hawie Brothers, manufacturers of metal goods at 48 Howard Street. The liabilities are $20,000 and the assets $3,000. It was stated that the partners have been absent from the place of business for several days and left it in charge of Michael Saloom, who thinks that both men have left the country. A City Marshal has levied on the plant, and checks to creditors have come back marked "N. G."

GOLDSTEIN & EISENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Goldstein and Solomon Eisenberg, who compose the firm of Goldstein & Eisenberg, waist manufacturers, 97 Greene Street, by these creditors: Louis Cohen, $230; Israel Dresner, $295, and Leo Rachline, $9. It was alleged that they were insolvent, made preferential payments of $1,000, and transferred merchandise and accounts valued at $1,500. The liabilities are said to be $7,500 and the assets $2,000. They have been trying to put through a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

THIRTY-FIVE EAST THIRTIETH STREET COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Thirty-five East Thirtieth Street Company, which has an apartment house at that address, show liabilities of $440,633, nominal assets of $512,555, actual assets of $465,085, subject to mortgages and liens, leaving net actual assets of $76,742. The assets consist of the apartment house 35 East Thirtieth Street, nominal value $510,000, actual value $450,000, subject to mortgages of $340,000 and liens of $48,343, and cash in bank, $85. Among the creditors are the United States Trust Company, $315,683, secured by mortgage; Dr. L. H. Seaman, $30,150, secured by mortgage; Howard Nott Potter, $41,344, money advanced, and Charles G. Peters and Virginia Potter, $38,080, money advanced.

JOHN W. WALLACE COMPANY.—Judge Hand has authorized Albert G. Milbank, receiver in bankruptcy for the John W. Wallace Company, manufacturer of metal goods, 394 to 400 South Second Street, Brooklyn, to continue business for twenty days. There were ninety-five men on the payroll, and the monthly sales were $18,000. The assets are estimated at $160,000. One reason for the appointment of the receiver was that a building adjacent to the factory, which was rented by the company, was damaged by fire, and the owner failed to restore the premises, the company declined to pay rent, and is threatened with dispossess proceedings. There is considerable merchandise in the premises, and the company has no other place to store it.

Judgments.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Bastone, Domenico—Abendroth Brothers, $112.
Berger, Morris, et al.—D. Blank, $175.
Baker, John H., et al.—E. S. D. Hierapolis et al., $7,687.
Bonner, Samuel—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y., $246.
Cohen, Max D., Jr., et al.—G. Zagat, $1,410.
Dalberg, Melvin H., et al.—S. Harrison, $218.
Distler, John—J. Christopher G. Hupfel Brewing Co., costs, $110.
Dolan, Thomas—O. H. Beagan, costs, $118.
Dietiker, Corinne—Biddle Piano Co., possession of property and $20, or $195.
Fessler, Mandel L. and Jennie—J. C. Bogert Co., $156.
Furness, Dwight—J. H. Greaves, $1,248.
Fagan, Bernard—J. Sinnott, $205.
Glick, Emanuel, et al.—G. Zagat, $1,410.
Gumpert, S. Eugene—G. W. Beck, $2,548.
Griffiths, B. Franklyn—W. B. Nisbet, $164.
Goldberg, Solomon, et al.—A. Brodvin et al., $4,101.
Giles, James M.—J. M. Lesser et al., $2,681.
Granitza, August J.—Gibson Distilling Co., $112.
Hammond, Ethel D.—M. D. Gaige, $706.
Hoffman, Felix—L. Higer et al., $160.
Heller, Victor, et al.—W. Knoerr, $832.
Hoffman, William M. V.—S. B. Armstrong, $1,039.
Jacobowitz, Israel, et al.—D. Blank, $175.
King, Samuel J.—D. H. Kehlenbeck, $436.
Kurrus, Edward J.—Ennis Rubber Manufacturing Co., $236.
Kratschovil, Stanislaw—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y., $190.
Lissner, Sigmund, et al.—M. Brodvin et al., $101.
Leven, Kalman—D. W. Trilling, costs, $112.
Levey, Harry—P. Bunnell, $144.
Miller, Morris—Abendroth Brothers, $372.
Montgomery, Walter C., et al.—S. Harrison, $218.
Muller, Henry C. and Charles—Union Bank of Brooklyn, $730.
Muller, Richard—F. K. Mitchell, $151.
Markowitz, Joseph—H. Eising et al., $128.
Nicholas, George, Jr.—E. M. Gattle & Co., $385.
O'Rourke, John F.—John Simmons Co., $501.
Porta, Michele—E. Invernizzi, $126.
Pritchard, Selina—C. H. Barson et al., costs, $113.
Prager, Louis D., et al.—E. Smith et al., $212.
Phelan, Timothy—P. Jordan, $7,670.
Roberts, Isaac—T. G. Sellew, $196.
Ritter, Isaac—H. B. Claflin Co., $344.
Rau, Seymour L.—Gainsborough Studios, $751.
Siskind, Jacob C.—J. McCann, $190.
Slattery, Emma and Patrick—N. Marks, $138.
Schwartz, Ignatz, et al.—D. Blank, $175.
Spitzer, Geza, et al.—W. Knoerr, $332.
Thomas, Wm. E.—J. T. Farrett, $294.
Terry, Geo. S.—R. B. Aldcroftt, Jr., $8,375.
Tonjes, Henry—J. G. Simmons, $170.
Victor, Romildo S.—United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co., $583.
Waram, Charles—L. J. Field et al., $426.
Wells, Harry M.—Empire Automobile Tire Co., $456.
Dunmore Realty Co.—D. Mitchell, costs, $108.
Equity Building and Contracting Co. et al.—G. Smith et al., $212.
Kingsway Construction Co.—City of N. Y., $515.
Trinity Springs Co.—H. C. Meyer, $369.
Lawrence E. Blake Realty Co.—J. F. Blake et al., $518.
Central Fish Co.—Royal Live Fish Co., $2,006.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—H. Kanner, $1,291.
Great Western Brokerage Co. et al.—E. S. De Hierapolis et al., $7,687.
United Mining Co.—F. C. Nicholas, $70,017.
Charles Lehmann Co.—P. Lyons, $273.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Bromley, Chas. P.—A. Kahn, Jan. 29, 1907, $220.
Fifth Avenue Restaurant Co.—D. W. Shoyer et al., Dec. 28, 1909, $470.
Gallagher, Ellen—S. Kaplan, March 19, 1907, $331.
Koster, Anton—People, &c., March 15, 1907, $180.
Kurzrok, Raphael—City of N. Y., Dec. 23, 1908, $265.
Kahn, Isaac—D. Lesser, Dec. 27, 1905, $177.
Koster, Anton—People, &c., March 7, 1907, $234.
Marshall, Wm. F., et al.—C. A. Youngs, May 13, 1902, $261.
Hillebrand, Charles, et al.—C. A. Youngs, May 13, 1902, $261.
Mitchell, James M.—Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co., May 13, 1909, $143.
Meyer, Bernard D., et al.—T. Prince, Nov. 10, 1909, $174.
Bubander, John D., et al.—T. Prince, Nov. 10, 1909, $174.
Reynall, Nathaniel C. and Mary—N. Y. Exchange for Woman's Work, Nov. 19, 1909, $415.
Monakad, Elias—C. B. Fritz et al., April 20, 1909, reversed, $2,828.
Cong. Beth Hakneses Ansher—City of N. Y., Dec. 31, 1908, vacated, $265.
Getzler, Ellis—M. E. Graul, Oct. 21, 1908, released, $213.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY

FEDERAL.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The following were among the proceedings in the United States Supreme Court:

551—The United States, appellant, v. Oberlin M. Carter et al., and 552—Oberlin M. Carter et al., appellants, v. The United States.—Argument continued.

77—Lyda B. Conley, appellant, v. the Secretary of the Interior et al.—Argued and submitted.

79—Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway, plaintiff, v. J. Slade and E. M. Pless, composing the firm of Pless & Slade.—Argued.

Day call for Monday: Nos. 81, 86, 87, 88, 89, 94, 91, 92, 93, 95, and 96.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Elias Gussaroff, respondent, vs. Ben Cohen, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Burt Sheldon, respondent, vs. Harriett A. R. Mills, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Eva S. Cochran et al., respondents, vs. Floyd B. Wilson, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In re Concrete Steel and Tile Company, appellant, vs. Samuel Green, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In re Arthur V. Pratt, appellant, vs. New York Mercantile Exchange, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. Opinion per curiam. (Laughlin and Clarke, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Benjamin Berger, appellant, vs. Henry Russell, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Reginald G. Barclay, respondent, vs. Alexander Barrie, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Memorandum per curiam. Order filed.

Metropolitan Trust Company, appellant, vs. Arthur P. Heinze, respondent.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Corrine B. de Briou, respondent, vs. Clarence M. Busch, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to move at Special Term for additional security. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Stanley Jones, appellant, vs. John H. Davis et al., respondents.—Order affirmed as stated in order, and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Stanley Jones, appellant, vs. John H. Davis et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Maud Knapp, respondent, vs. Alfred S. Knapp, appellant.—Order reversed and motion denied. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

People vs. Michael Mirenda; Max Mailheimer vs. Morris Bloch; Manix Company vs. Oscar Wentzel; Charles J. Brooks vs. Racich Manufacturing Company.—Motions granted unless appellant complies with conditions stated in orders. Orders filed.

Jesse L. Boskowitz vs. Joseph H. Sulsbacher.—Motion denied, with leave to renew as stated in order. Order filed.

Rebecca S. Blaikie vs. Franklin Post.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Nicholas La Rosa vs. Michael Larkin; Major O. Scott vs. Stacy B. Opdyke; in the matter of Della Foley.—Motions granted, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

In the matter of George Moeser; the same; the same: the same; Thomas J. McLaughlin vs. George Moeser.—Motions granted, with the costs in each case. Orders filed.

Dennis A. Spellissy vs. Abraham Vexler.—Motion to dismiss appeal from judgment granted, with $10 costs, and motion to dismiss appeal from order denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Walter W. Miller vs. Charles E. Campbell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Cotton Wood Creek Company vs. Robert Kuenner; same vs. same.—Motions denied. Orders filed.

In the matter of City of New York.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Robert R. Sizer vs. Kline Brothers; Harry A. Ely vs. Thomas F. Russell; James G. Shaw vs. Stanley, Jordan & Co.; Guillaume Reusens vs. Oliver M. Arkenburgh; Frederick Sieman vs. New York Transportation Company; Diederich Sieman vs. same; Louis H. Backman vs. Thomas W. Topham; Ephraim Siff vs. Eber Forbes; Maynard N. Clement vs. George L. Donellan.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

People ex rel. Adrian H. Joline vs. William R. Willcox; Jeannette H. Joseph vs. Simon Herzig; matter of Georgianna M. Amidon; William J. Schieffelin vs. George B. McClellan.—Motions granted, questions certified. Orders filed.

Frederick Sieman vs. New York Transportation Company; Diederich Sieman vs. same.—Motions for stay denied. Settle orders on notice.

Cornelius G. Coakley vs. "George" L. Rickard; in the matter of Celine S. Hollins, as executor.—Motions for stay granted. Settle orders on notice.

Guy M. Grest vs. City and County Contract Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

Herbert L. Percy vs. Leander S. Sire.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum vs. Atlas Construction Company; De Graff & Palmer vs. Mayer L. Mayper et al.; Joseph Simon, an infant, vs. Henry L. Preston; Aniiss E. Heerman vs. Caroline L. C. Payne; Ira Mowery vs. Charles F. Pierce, impleaded; Diedrich Blendermann vs. Emma M. Wray; Marcel Prineveau vs. Reno R. Billington; John A. Morris vs. William H. Woolverton, as President; Abram V. Smith vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company; Samuel M. Hotchkiss vs. Ann Errett, &c., et al.; Trust Company of America vs. Henry Conklin.—Motions to appeal from Appellate Term denied, with $10 costs. Orders signed.

Kathinka M. Simon vs. Ignatz Schmitt.—Motion granted. Order signed.

Frederick J. Ogden et al. vs. William L. Sergeant.—Motion granted upon plaintiff filing stipulation mentioned in order. Order signed.

In the matter of Nathan S. Levy, an attorney.—Reference ordered. Settle order on notice.

Aniiss E. Heerman vs. Caroline L. C. Payne.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

Samuel C. Master vs. Samuel Lewis.—Motion to appeal from the Appellate Term denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Bella Usefof vs. David Herzenstein, impleaded.—Motion to appeal from Appellate Term denied, with $10 costs. Order signed. Same vs. same.—Motion for stay denied. Settle order on notice.

Frank Ochoa, an infant, vs. Mace Moulton, Jr., as administrator.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed. Same vs. same.—Motion for stay denied. Settle order on notice.

James P. Murphy vs. Solomon Levy.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed. Same vs. same.—Motion for stay denied. Settle order on notice.

Bella Usefof vs. David Herzenstein, impleaded.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed. Same vs. same.—Motion for stay denied. Settle order on notice.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J.—Ex parte business.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate: Samuel T. Graham, Emma Weeks, Theodore F. Schumann.
CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—New York City Ry v. Plaza Oper Co.—Lewis A. Delafield.
SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Bullowa v. Cuttilla—John T. Dooling. Egler v. Liebmann (2)—Charles M. Beattie. In re Cunningham—Charles L. Denks.
SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Croxson v. John Marx Const Co.—Edmund J. Tinsdale. Reitemeier v. Silverman—Patrick J. Dobson. Mook v. Mook—William Allen.
SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Van Norden Trust Co v. Dullan—James E. McDonald.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Elkan Holzman v. Isaac M. Golomb—James Loeb. Jacob Larchan v. Max Wachsman—Jerome A. Kahn.
CITY COURT—La Fetra, J.—Adolph Leloff v. Patrick Langan—Samuel Lewis.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—First Lieut. M. E. Hughes, Medical Reserve, to Benicia Arsenal, California, for duty.

Capt. J. P. Harbeson, Twelfth Infantry, to Philadelphia on official business pertaining to the manufacture of patterns of shelter tents.

First Lieut. B. C. Daly, Thirteenth Infantry, to General Hospital, Washington.

Capt. L. Parsons, Ninth Cavalry, to General Hospital, Washington, for treatment.

Major J. K. Cree, Coast Artillery, to the Presidio of San Francisco Hospital for treatment.

Major H. P. Young, Quartermaster, will assume temporary charge of the duties of the Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, relieving Lieut. Col. F. Von Schrader, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Capt. G. W. Read, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. J. A. Cole, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. D. C. Cabell, First Cavalry; Capt. F. Sayre, Eighth Cavalry, will report to the examining board at Fort Riley for examination for promotion.

The Navy.

Lieut. E. Woods to recruiting station, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Lieut. A. B. Reed to temporary duty on the Pensacola.

Lieut. F. A. Brooks to the Albany.

Lieut. W. J. Giles to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. W. J. Moses to home.

Lieut. L. E. Morgan to home and granted sick leave two months.

Ensign R. Wilson continue treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Yankton, Vulcan, Panther, and Mars, at Guantanamo; Nanshan, at Yokohama; Brutus, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Leonidas, from Bocas del Toro for Guantanamo; West Virginia and Pennsylvania, from Nagasaki for Yokohama; Mayflower, from Charleston for Washington.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; I. Palmer, flannels; 31 Union Square; Hotel St. Denis.
Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. Stahl, millinery; 377 Broadway.
Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; L. Hirsch, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; L. N. Levinson, cloaks, suits, waists, and skirts; 72 Leonard Street.
Schaper Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Schaper, muslin underwear; 817 Broadway.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. D. Wilhelm, housefurnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Earlington.
Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. V. Feldman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.
Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; A. P. Spengler, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Grand.
Mistrot-Munn Company, Houston, Texas; W. C. Munn, general merchandise; 43 East Seventeenth Street.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Bode, millinery; 11 West Thirty-second Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hoffman House.
Bennett, E. K., Pittsburg, Penn.; millinery; Miss Arthur, millinery; Hoffman House.
Casper & Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Casper, furnishing goods; Hotel Latham.
Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. C. Kunkel, dry goods; Hotel Seville.
Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel King Edward.
Callender, McAuslan & Troupe Company, Providence, R. I.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.
Goldsmith, J., Sons Co., Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, cloaks, suits, and waists; E. Eldredge, boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. J. Gillen, dress goods and silks; 683 Broadway.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Thorne, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Marcuse, M., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Marcuse, notions, laces, and hosiery; 101 Franklin Street; Hotel York.
Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; I. Upright, furnishing goods; J. P. Avrie, notions; G. C. Henriat, books; C. E. Elkington, ribbons, hosiery, and gloves; 31 Union Square; Hotel Flanders.
Arbuthnot-Stevenson Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; R. K. McInestin, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Kent & Rountree Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; J. H. Rountree, domestics; A. H. Rountree, dry goods; 258 Church Street.
Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; Miss K. Ryan, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Osborn, Thomas & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Lamping, ribbons and hats; Herald Square Hotel.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Interest to be Added. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar A 4s, March 15, 1911....	98	98½
Am. Cigar B 4s, March 15, 1912....	96¾	97¼
Atl. Coast Line 5s, March, 1910....	100	100⅛
Bethlehem Steel Co. 6s, Nov., 1914..	99¾	100¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911....	100⅛	100½
Interborough 6s, May, 1911....	103½	103⅞
Kan. City Ry. & L. 6s, Sept., 1912..	96	97
Lack. Steel Co. 5s, March, 1910....	99⅞	100
Lake Shore 5s, Feb., 1910....	99⅞	100¼
Louis. & Nash. 5s, March, 1910....	100	100⅛
Michigan Central 5s, Feb., 1910....	99⅞	100⅛
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911....	99¼	99¾
New York Central 5s, Feb., 1910....	99⅞	100⅛
Norfolk & Western 5s, May, 1910....	100	100¼
Pennsylvania 5s, March 15, 1910....	100	100⅛
Southern 5s, Feb., 1910....	100	100⅛
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913....	101½	102
Westing. El. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1910..	100⅛	100⅜

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CLAMOR H. F. HETTLING, Bankrupt.—No. 11,160.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt and of his trustee in bankruptcy in a certain policy of insurance on the life of said bankrupt in the New York Life Insurance Company for one thousand ($1,000) dollars, No. 907,401, and dated the 14th of December, 1898, will be sold under the direction of James F. McNaboe, Trustee herein, at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Manhattan, New York City, on Wednesday, February 2d, 1910, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw said policy from sale unless same shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

New York, January 14th, 1910.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

CHARLES J. BRECK, Attorney for Trustee, 27 William Street, New York City.

Guide for Buyers

Directory of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.

For rates for advertising telephone 1000 Bryant.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, KILTS, & ROMPERS
Bergoffen & Philip, 128 E. 7th St., nr. Av. A.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
FURS.
A. Arnstam & Co., 97 Fifth Av., cor. 17th.
JEWELRY.
S. F. Myers Co., 47-49 Maiden Lane.
KNITTED UNDERWEAR.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS.
Scott & West Company, 133 Fifth Av.
Joseph Wild & Co., 366-370 Fifth Av.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th St.
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.
SPECTACLES. Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Av.
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS.
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE EASTERN GARMENT CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 13,160.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the bankrupt, consisting of ladies' garments, including sweaters, petticoats, waists, suits, etc.; also machinery and fixtures, including Singer sewing machines, 3 horse power electric motor, power tables, 8 Remington typewriters, No. 7, Belknap rapid addressing machine and stand, filing cabinets, safe, desks, tables, chairs, etc.; also mailing list and system (to the purchaser of the mailing list and system will be delivered all orders received from customers) will be sold at public auction at No. 130 West 17th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 20th day of January, 1910, at 10:30 A. M.

The aforesaid property will be open for inspection on the 18th and 19th days of January, 1910, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1910.

FREDERICK W. HAMBERG, Receiver, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WATTS-WOODWARD PRESS, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells by order of the Court, at No. 22 Thames Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock, property of the said bankrupt, consisting of printing presses, two color presses, cutting machines, type, and other machinery used in a first-class printing establishment, all in excellent condition; desks, typewriter, safe, filing cabinets, etc. The said property can be inspected at No. 22 Thames Street any week day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Further information regarding the sale can be obtained from the Receiver or his attorney.

WILLIAM F. CARELL, Receiver.

FRANK M. PATTERSON, Attorney for Receiver, 27 William Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS ETTINGER, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction that a petition was, on the 17th day of December, 1908, duly filed herein for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Louis Ettinger, and that said alleged bankrupt is not within the district and that service of a subpoena herein cannot after diligent search be made upon him; now upon reading and filing the petition in bankruptcy herein, the return of the Marshal herein and the annexed petition, and on motion of Siegel & Siegel, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, it is

Ordered that Louis Ettinger appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 28th day of January, 1910, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 18th day of December, 1908, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, or demur, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 8th day of January, 1910, and that a copy of this order be mailed to said Louis Ettinger at his last known place of abode on or before the day of the first publication.

Dated New York, January 6th, 1910.

LEARNED HAND, U. S. D. J.

SIEGEL & SIEGEL, Attys. for Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, N. Y. C.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.

Wednesday, Jan. 19th, 1910

at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF LAWRENCE E. SEXTON, TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES TO BE SOLD IN LOTS TO CONFORM WITH CERTIFICATES OR ENTIRE TO SUIT PURCHASERS:

3 shs. Corn Products Refining Co. common.
10 shs. Electric Vehicle Co. common.
350 shs. War Eagle Consolidated Mining Co. prefd.
1,342 shs. War Eagle Consolidated Mining Co. common.
1,300 shs. Consolidated Rway, Electric Lighting & Equipment Co.
70 shs. Consolidated Rway, Electric Lighting & Equipment Co.
230 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Co.
167 shs. Canadian Northern Quebec Rway.
2,000 shs Underground Electric Rways Co. of London, Ltd., (ctf. of Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee, under agreement date Sept. 8, 1902.)
500 shs. Orleans County Quarry Co.
10 shs. Orleans County Quarry Co.
115 shs. Orleans County Quarry Co.
4,076 shs. United Breweries Co. of Chicago prefd.
$42,000 Beaver Land & Irrigation Co. of Col. 1st mtg. 6% 10-year S. F. Bds., due June, 1917.
781 shs. Beaver Land & Irrigation Co. of Col.
$71,000 Pittsburgh, Westmoreland & Somerset R. R. 1st mtg. 5% Gold Bds., due Oct., 1935, with interest notes dated April 1, 1908, due April 1, 1918, for April and Oct., 1908 and 1909, interest, and with coupons from April, 1910, attached.
$45,000 Pittsburgh, Westmoreland & Somerset R. R. 1st mtg. 5% Gold Bds., due Oct., 1935, with interest notes dated April 1, 1908, due April 1, 1918, for April and Oct., 1908 and 1909, interest, and with coupons from April, 1910, attached.
8,537 shs. Pittsburgh, Westmoreland & Somerset R. R., (majority and controlling interest in completed and operating R. R. in Pennsylvania.)
$17,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st mtg. 6% Gold Bds., due Oct., 1927.
67 shs. Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. prefd.
68 shs. Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. common.
200 shs. R. T. Davis Mill & Manufacturing Co.
140 shs. Clinch Valley Coal & Iron Co. common, par value reduced to $96 by payment of $4 per share.
70 shs. Clinch Valley Coal & Iron Co. prefd., par value reduced to $96 by payment of $4 per share.
68 shs. Kentucky Union Co. common.
13 6-10 shs. Kentucky Union Co. prefd., par value reduced to $8.50 per share.
70 shs. New York Phonograph Co. trust certificates of Voting Trustees.
17¼ shs. Ensley Land Co., new stock.
310 shs. Osceola Placer Mining Co. common, scrip certificates, Series B.
140 shs. Conneaut Water Works & Supply Co.
5 shs. New York & Charleston Warehouse & Steam Navigation Co.
Daimler Manufacturing Co. of N. Y. All debts, dues, claims, and demands of Lawrence E. Sexton, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of Kessler & Co., formerly bankers at 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, against Daimler Manufacturing Co., amounting to upward of $300,000, together with 2,401 3-5 shares stock of Daimler Manufacturing Co. common; also 66 9-10 of said shares prefd. held as collateral against $6,690 of above indebtedness, and 10 shares old stock of said company, excepting books, records, patterns, etc., which belong to Co., but which will be turned over to purchaser, to be sold all together as one entire lot.
1,341 shs. Daimler Manufacturing Co. prefd., collateral in so-called Manchester Escrow, to be sold pursuant to order of court of agreement.
$5,000 United Breweries Co. of Chicago 6% note, dated Sept. 17, 1903, due Sept. 17, 1913, Manchester Escrow.
$20,000 United Breweries Co. of Chicago 6% note, dated Sept. 17, 1903, due Sept. 17, 1914, Manchester Escrow.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

20 shs. United States Medicine Co. of N. J.
137 shs. United Box Board Co. of N. J.
20 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
40 shs. Norwich & Worcester R. R. prefd.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Asso.
75 shs. Realty Associates.
20 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtge. Guar. Co.
$8,000 Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. 4% Deb. Bds., 1951.
20 shs. Guanajuato Amalgamated Gold Mines Co.
12 shs. Indiana Lighting Co.
$81 Indiana Lighting Co. scrip ctf.
$854 Indiana Lighting Co. 1st mtg 4% scrip ctf.
200 shs. Camden Land Co.
60 shs. Dominion Copper Co.
20 shs. Dominion Mining & Chemical Co. prefd.
20 shs. Dominion Mining & Chemical Co. common.
1,000 shs. Funter Bay Mining Co.
100 shs. Goldfield Hub Mining & Milling Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.

3 shs. Utica, Shenango & Susq. Valley R. R.
3 shs. N. Y., Lack. & West. Ry.
7 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
16 shs. Chicago, Mil., & St. Paul R. R. prefd.
17 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
7 shs. Kan. City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. prefd.
7 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
1 sh. Interborough-Metropolitan common.
3 shs. Interborough-Metropolitan prefd.
21 shs. Union Pacific prefd.
16 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co.
22 shs. Pullman Co.
3 shs. Delaware & Bound Brook R. R.
3 shs. American Tel. & Cable Co.
7 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha prefd.
3 shs. Chic. & North Western R. R. common.
7 shs. Chic. & North Western R. R. prefd.
3 shs. Delaware & Hudson Co.
$2,000 New York City 3½% corp. stock, due Nov., 1954.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.

5 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.

FOR ACC. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

25 shs. Hoffman Brothers Realty Co.
5 shs. New Orleans Gas Light Co. rights on 10 shs. Bank of Lawrence, Lawrence, L. I.
$80,000 La France Copper Co. 6% Bds., due Jan., 1932.
400 shs. American Ice Securities Co.
42 shs. Union Exchange National Bank.
20 shs. Lincoln Trust Co.
50 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
100 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Title Insurance Co. of N. Y.
50 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtge. Guar. Co.
20 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
250 shs. A. Booth & Co., (old common stock.)
$10,000 Promissory Note and Mtge. made by Henry H. Alpin to B. Sherwood Dunn on lands in Arapahoe County, Colorado, dated May 1, 1901, payable May 1, 1911, with interest, mortgage recorded Feb. 27, 1902, in office of Clerk of Arapahoe County, Col., in Book 1,447 of Mortgages, at Page 273.
$5,000 Promissory Note and Mtge. made by Henry H. Alpin to B. Sherwood Dunn on lands in Arapahoe County, Colorado, dated May 1, 1901, payable May 1, 1911, with interest, mortgage recorded Feb. 27, 1902, in office of Clerk of Arapahoe County, Col., in Book 1,447 of Mortgages, at Page 276.
$10,000 Promissory Note and Mtge. made by Henry H. Alpin to B. Sherwood Dunn on lands in Arapahoe County, Colorado, dated May 1, 1901, payable May 1, 1911, with interest, mortgage recorded Feb. 27, 1902, in office of Clerk of Arapahoe County, Col., in Book 1,447 of Mortgages, at Page 279.
$50,000 C. K. Davis Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds.
$5,000 C. K. Davis Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds.
$31,000 Alma Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds.
$15,000 Alma Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds.
500 shs. C. K. Davis Coal Co. common.
50 shs. C. K. Davis Coal Co. common.
400 shs. Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co.
27 shs. Realty Associates.
79 shs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. guar.
20 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
10 shs. Woman's Hotel Co.
$12,000 Pitts., Binghamton & Eastern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1956, April, 1908, coupons on.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
20 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. Astor Trust Co.
25 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
3 shs. Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.
10 shs. Lawyers Mortgage Co.
10,000 shs. Dominican Placer Mining Co.
40 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
24 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
79 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
8 shs. Union Trust Co.
20 shs. Crocker-Wheeler Co.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SALVATORE MANZELLA, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated December 28, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 31st, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 13th, 1910.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 12,843.—EMIL F. STRUEVER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emil F. Struever, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January eighth, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 24th, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 8th, 1910.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William Waldorf Astor Buys a Parcel in West 26th St. at a Record Price—Victor Hall Sold to an Investor—Many Bronx Sales.

William Waldorf Astor paid yesterday what is believed to be a record price for an inside lot on Twenty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue.

The property, 19 West Twenty-sixth Street, adjoins the offices of the Astor estate and those of Col. John Jacob Astor, and has an area of 25 by 98.9.

Covering it is a comparatively new five-story apartment house. The price paid by Mr. Astor for the parcel is said to be about $110,000.

This section is rapidly developing into a trade centre, and many loft buildings have been erected. It is believed, however, that the Astor purchase was made simply as an investment and for the purpose of protecting the estate offices.

The adjoining property to the east, 15 and 17, forming a plot 44 by 98.9, was purchased last September by the Realty Holding Company for a twelve-story loft building. This plot was secured by the company at a figure approximating the price paid for the property just purchased by Mr. Astor.

At $110,000, the price for 19 figures about $4,400 per running foot. The new land maps issued last year by the Tax Department quote a unit value for lots in this block of $1,800 a front foot for those on the north side of the block, and $1,40 for the south side.

Sale Opposite Gimbel Store.

H. M. Weill has sold for Richard Cooper, representing Strong & Cadwalader, the three-story twenty-one-foot dwelling at 132 West Thirty-second Street, opposite the new Gimbel store. Negotiations are under way by the purchaser for the adjoining property, 130 West Thirty-second Street, recently leased by the New York Cab Company to L. & E. Pincus.

Old Five Points Mission House Sold.

The Children's Aid Society has sold to James H. Cruikshank the old four-story school building, 156 to 160 Leonard Street, on plot 60.7 by 75 by irregular, between Centre and Baxter Streets.

The society acquired the property in 1875 and it has been used for many years as a school for the instruction of Italians. Originally it was occupied by the Five Points mission.

The school was removed to the Five Points building on Worth Street some months ago. Mr. Cruikshank has no definite plans for the future of the property. It will either be resold to a builder for improvement or else altered for business purposes.

West 78th St. Dwelling Resold.

George W. Elkins has resold 150 West Seventy-eighth Street, a four-story and basement stone front dwelling on lot 20 by 102.2. Mr. Elkins recently purchased the house from the McDonald estate.

Van Vliet & Place have sold the three-story and basement dwelling, 322 West Twelfth Street on lot 20 by 40, for the estate of George C. Kornahrens.

Buys Victor Hall for Investment.

Victor Hall, an eight-story fireproof apartment house nearing completion at 622 West 113th Street, was sold by F. R. Wood & Co. yesterday for the builders, the V. Cerabone Construction Company.

The new structure, which is valued at about $300,000, contains four apartments to a floor, and occupies a plot 77 by 100.11 adjoining the southeast corner of Riverside Drive. The purchase was made by an investor for cash.

Heights Plot Sold for Improvement.

Charles S. Sykes has sold to Donald Robertson the southeast corner of 191st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, a vacant plot, 100 by 100, on which will be erected a high-class six-story elevator apartment house. J. J. Plummer was the broker.

Opposite this corner on St. Nicholas Avenue, a new Subway station is being built, which is expected to aid materially the growth of the northern end of Washington Heights.

The Henry Morgenthau Company recently sold the block front on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 191st to 192d Street, to Henry T. Bulman for improvement with two six-story elevator houses, and the northwest and northeast corners of St. Nicholas Avenue and 190th Street have also been sold for similar improvement.

Another Resale on the Heights.

Another resale of Washington Heights property was reported yesterday by Shaw & Co., who have resold for a client to Hogenauer & Wesslau for improvement the plot, 50 by 99.11, on the north side of 184th Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. This is part of the six-lot plot sold recently by Schmeidler & Bachrach through the same brokers.

Eugene Stratton & Co. have sold for R. Maslen to a client the northwest corner of Macomb Road and West 175th Street. The improvement of this plot is contemplated in the near future.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Thomas H. Roff 882 and 884 Home Street, between Intervale and Stebbins Avenues, two one-family frame dwellings.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the Bronx Heights Land Company the six-story apartment dwelling on the north side of 158th Street, 150 feet west of Elton Avenue, on lot 50 by 100.

H. L. Phillips has sold for Henry Burch 1,050 Hoe Avenue, a five-story ten-family new-law flat, on plot 40 by 100; also, for Charles Roser 451 East 140th Street, a five-story ten-family flat, on plot 38 by 100, to a client; also, for Annie Jhon 456 Willis Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores, on plot 25 by 100, to a client.

Andrew Hally has sold for the H. F. Muller Company a two-story frame dwelling, on plot 50 by 100, on the corner of Westchester and Beach Avenues; also, for Anna Ehlers, a plot, 100 by 108, on the north side of Watson Avenue, 105 feet west of Olmstead Avenue, Unionport.

Old Union Bank to be Remodeled.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Miller for remodeling the old Union Dime Savings Bank in Greeley Square at Thirty-second Street, refitting the basement stores and rebuilding the entrance and making over the old banking rooms into offices, the improvements being made from designs by Shire & Kaufman as architects for Weber & David, lessees.

A $115,000 Building Loan.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has made the first advance on the building and permanent loan to the Degenhardt Construction Company of $115,000. The property is situated at the northwest corner of 178th Street and Pinehurst Avenue, on plot 100 by 105 feet, on which five-story brick and stone flats are being erected.

Mrs. Gillespie Buys Allen Home.

S. Osgood Pell & Co., representing the purchaser, and Frank E. Gurley, representing the seller, report the sale of the Allen place, on the ridge five miles north of Stamford, Conn., to Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie of New York City.

The property comprises sixty-five acres of land, a very fine dwelling of French architecture, lodge, barns, and other buildings. There is a lake on the property covering four acres. It is one of the handsomest places in that section.

Big Sale in Flushing.

A big sale of property on Broadway, Flushing, in the rear of the Samuel McCreery homestead, was made yesterday by A. S. Robbins of Manhattan to Frank S. Hutchinson of Murray Hill. The property contains about eight acres, fronting 553 feet on Boerum Avenue and 700 feet on Murray Lane.

Sag Harbor Block Sold.

On of the most valuable blocks in Sag Harbor, L. I., known as Crowell's Block, on Main Street, opposite the Post Office, has been sold to Morris Meyer, clothier, for Mrs. James H. Crowell of Manhattan. The terms are private, but the property has been held at $15,000. Morris Meyer is a brother of Jacob Meyer, merchant and bank Director, of Riverhead. He now owns two of the most desirable and valuable properties in the business section.

Notes.

The new building for which plans have just been filed by George A. and W. C. Reeber, will be a five-story brick storage warehouse on Third Avenue, north of 139th Street.

H. B. Knowles has filed plans for enlarging the five-story and basement dwelling and school at 6 and 8 East Forty-sixth Street into bachelor apartments and stores, erecting a new ornamental façade crowned with a mansard roof. The improvements are to be made at a cost of $38,000 for Mary E. Pinchot as owner.

Leases.

E. W. Gray has leased for A. W. Madison, 51 West Fourteenth Street, the second loft, to Aspler & Bader.

Huberth & Gabel have leased in the New York American Building, Fifty-ninth Street and the Circle, the store and basement at the southwest corner of the Circle and Broadway, to the Auto Supply Company for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $75,000.

Large floor space in the United Lead Company's building, on the south side of Washington Street, between Front and Water Streets, Brooklyn, has been leased to the Arbuckle Brothers by the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Albert F. Jammes, 19 West Forty-fifth Street to a client, for a term of years.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Hewitt Realty Company the third floor, containing 18,000 square feet of space, in the Peter Cooper Building, southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. The lease is for a long term of years to the Palmer & Embury Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, large wholesale furniture dealers and manufacturers, at present located on East Twentieth Street, near Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

146th St, 548 to 552, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 75x90.11, two five-story flats; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Feb. 4.

110th St, 126, s s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. A. Cording, $23,733.

Rivington St, 319, s s, 24.6 ft w of Goerck St, 22.9x64, three-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Hugo Cohn, $8,084.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

8th Av, 2,794, e s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 50x80, five-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Jan. 21.

By Samuel Marx.

136th St, 25, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Meyer Jarmulowsky, $33,728.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

119th St, 422 to 426 East, for a three-story brick stable, 62.2x90; Garfield Construction Co., 2,239 1st Av, owner; E. J. Clark, architect; cost, $30,000.

Hunt's Point Road, e s, 25.6 ft s of Gilbert Place, for three one-story brick stores and dwellings, sizes irregular; Lane Realty Co., Inc., 8 Wooster St., owner; Cohn Brothers, architects; cost, $12,000.

Loring Place, s e corner of Fordham Road, for two two-story brick stores and dwellings, 35.3x27.6 and 41; A. L. Merritt, 331 West 83d St, owner; B. H. Simonson, architect; cost, $8,000.

180th St, s s, 90.24 ft w of Honeywell Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x106; the Jansen Coast Co., 900 East 179th St., owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

32d St, s s, from Broadway to 6th Av, to a five-story brick store and offices; Weber & David, premises, owners; Shire & Kaufman, architects; cost, $5,000.

Cortlandt St, 31, to a five-story brick store and lofts; C. F. Benton, Perth Amboy, N. J., owner; J. E. Westervelt, architect; cost, $25,000.

46th St, 6 and 8 East, to a five-story brick apartment store; Mary E. Pinchot, Washington, D. C., owner; H. P. Knowles, architect; cost, $35,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.

AVENUE B, 30 and 32, w s, 48.6x80; 4th St, 213 and 215, n s, 47.8x96.2; St. Mark's Place, 24, s s, 26x120; Morris Janos and others to Jacob C. Heinsheimer, $1.

AVENUE C, n w corner of 14th St, Lot 397, map of Unionport; James G. Richardson to Charles W. Thorn, $100.

BRADHURST Av, 124, e s, 25x75; Sol Mintz to S. & L. Construction Co., mtg $18,750...$1

BRIGGS, Joseph A., and others to Francis Shepperd; Marion Av, 2,687, w s, 30.6x51.11x157.1x155.4, 2 years, $2,000.

BROADWAY, 395 to 399, s w corner of Walker St, 127.7x irregular; General Realty and Mortgage Co. to Improved Property Holding Co., (mtg $750,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, 474½ and 476, e s, 49.9x irregular; Henry Corn to Improved Property Holding Co. of New York, (mtgs $545,000,) $100.

CATHARINE ST, 61, s e corner of Monroe St, 2¼, 17.9x80; Joseph Parisi to Carmela Bua of Brooklyn, N. Y., mtg $30,500...$1

GILBERT PLACE, n s, 125 ft w of Faile St, 50x100; Morris Lazar to Trich Von Eschwege, mtg $12,000...$100

GILBERT PLACE, n s, 25 ft w of Faile St, 100x100; Morris Lazar to Broad Realty Co., mtg $24,000...$100

GILBERT PLACE, n w corner of Faile St, 175x100; Irvine Realty Co. to Morris Lazar, mtg $36,000...$100

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, w s, 250 ft n of 192d St, 100x111.5; Michael J. Dowd to Anna Keil, $100.

GREENE ST, 129 and 131, w s, 50.10x100, (mtg $85,000;) Stone St, 37 and 39, n s, 33.6x irregular, (mtg $40,000;) Stone St, 41 and 43, n s, 42.6x83.8, (mtg $40,000;) Albert E. Barron and others to Hermanos Realty Co., $1.

GREENE ST, 129 and 131, w s, 50.10x100, (mtg $85,000;) Stone St, 37 and 39, n s, 33.6x irregular, (mtg $40,000;) Stone St, 41 and 43, n s, 42.6x83.8, (mtg $40,000;) John C. Barron to Hermanos Realty Co., $23,302.

GREENE ST, 129 and 131, w s, 50.10x100, (mtg $85,000;) Stone St, 37 and 39, n s, 33.6x irregular; Stone St, 41 and 43, n s, 42.6x83.8, (mtg $40,000;) Thomas Barron and others to Hermanos Realty Co., $59,500.

GREENWICH ST, 200, w s, 24.10x76.9; Hart F. Momsen to Ernestine Domizloff, $1.

HOME ST, s s, 211.1 ft e of Stebbins Av, 17.1x irregular; Home St, s s, 228.2 ft e of Stebbins Av, 24.10x irregular; Thomas H. Roff to Jacob Seiderman of Brooklyn, $100.

HONEYWELL AV, 1,976 and 1,978, e s, 50x60.1; Katonah Construction Co. to Emma Dilberger, (mtg $17,500,) $100.

IRVINE ST, w s, 254.4 ft s of Garrison Av, 25x36.2; Annie Place to Morris Lazar, mtg $4,500...$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,657, e s, 16.8x70; Lyttleton Fox to Essex-Delancey Co., $14,125.

LINCOLN ST, 10, begins 275 ft n on w s of Lincoln St, 100x18.2; E. Barry to Theresa Berry, $1.

LOT 10, map of McGraw estate at Van Nest; Herman Knabe to Mary G. Knabe, $1.

LOT 172, map of Century Investing Co.; Richard R. Masten to Abraham Chopak, (mtg $1,425,) $100.

LOTS 17 to 19, map of estate of William B. Ogden at Highbridge; James J. Conroy to Bryan Conroy, $100.

MONROE ST, 209, n s, 16.6x48.9; John H. Redline to Pincus Lowenfeld, $1.

ORCHARD ST, s s, 130 ft e of City Island Av, 75x—; Thaddeus C. Rolfe to Phoebe E. Williams, quit claim...$175

PURDY ST, e s, 105 ft n of Starling Av, 100x108; Mary Entenman to Catherine Curran, $100.

VYSE AV, n w corner of 180th St, 150x irregular; Joseph Fried to Arc Realty Co., $100.

WILLIAM ST, 105, n w s, 25.6x17.6; William Zinsser Realty Co. to William H. Zinsser, $100.

5TH AV, 2,216, w s, 25x90; Isaac Sakolski to Mary Hersnfield, mtg $18,000...$100

7TH ST, 111 to 115 East, 62.9x82.5; Morris Janos and others to Jacob C. Heinsheimer, —.

12TH ST, 332 West, s s, 20x44; Gesine Kornahrens, executrix, &c., to Jane and William H. McCarthy...$7,000

26TH ST, n s, 358.4 ft e of 8th Av, 24.10x98.9; B. F. Norris and others to Kaywood Realty Co...$100

26TH ST, n s, 287.6 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; George W. Adrian to John J. McCabe, $1.

39TH ST, 246 West, s s, 20.6x98.9; Louis N. Langbelle to Lulu Quigg, mtg $15,000...$100

39TH ST, s s, 346 ft e of 8th Av, 17.1x98.9; Winston H. Hagen and others to Lulu Quigg, mtg $11,000...$1

44TH ST, s s, 18.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.4x83; Emma F. Kirby to Randolph Hurry, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

53D ST, s s, 236.4 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.5; Felix Lorch to Jacob Straus and others, mtg $5,000...$100

58TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 100x200.10; William Zinsser Realty Co. to William H. Zinsser, $100.

70TH ST, 246 West, 17x100.5; Edna R. Tim to Helen Fountain, $100.

75TH ST, 129 West, 20x102.2; Jacob W. Mack to Jennie Heyman, $100.

LOT 11, map of part of Hunt estate; Carmino Liberti to Alfonzo Squetieri, $100.

102D ST, 207 East, 25x100.11; Louis Cohen to Elias N. Caplan, (mtg $24,000,) $1.

108TH ST, 231 East, 25x100.11; Paul Kaskel and others to Philip Krauss, (mtg $12,750,) $100.

116TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.10; Marcel Levy to James A. Cunningham, $10,800.

117TH ST, n s, 81 ft e of 2d Av, 24x50; Mary E. Field to George Davis, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

144TH ST, s s, 334.11 ft e of 7th Av, 40.1x99.11; Isidor Bleiman to Emman L. Ackerman, mtg $44,000...$100

149TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Terrace Holding Co. to Berry B. Simons, (mtg $36,000,) —.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ARC REALTY CO. to George H. McGuire; Vyse Av, n w corner of 180th St, 150x irregular, 3 years, 6%...$16,000

BARTELSTONE, Oscar, to Elizabeth M. Cauldwell; 3d Av, 4,179, w s, 27.2x93.9, 3 years...$14,000

BROAD REALTY CO. to Morris Lazar; Gilbert Place, 1,215 to 1,221, 4 lots, each 25x100; 4 mtgs, each $2,000; 4 prior mtgs, each $6,000; due, &c., as per bond...$8,000

CANEDY, Charles F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Vineyard Place, n w corner of 175th St, 194x irregular, due, &c., as per bond...$18,000

CANEDY, Charles F., to Matilda S. Davis; Vineyard Place, n w corner of 175th St, 69.11x194, due, &c., as per bond...$1,500

CHARLES T. STREETER CONSTRUCTION Co. to Bell B. Gurnee and others; 182d St, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 33.4x100, 3 years...$16,500

CHARLES T. STREETER CONSTRUCTION Co. to Marie Say; 182d St, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 33.4x100, 3 years...$16,500

CHARLES T. STREETER CONSTRUCTION Co. to Emilie Fahs; 182d St, n s, 133.4 ft e of Railroad Av, 33.4x100, due, &c., as per bond...$16,000

CHOPAK, Abraham, to Richard R. Masten; Lot 172, map of Century Investing Co., due &c., as per bond...$500

CHRISTMAN, Josephine C., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 8th Av, 488, e s, 23.8x100, 3 years, 4½%...$40,000

CUNNINGHAM, James A., to Sarah F. O'Reilly; 116th St, 324 East, 20x100.10, due, &c., as per bond...$8,000

CUNNINGHAM, James A., to Rosa Frank; 116th St, 324 East, 20x100.10, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6%...$3,500

CONROY, Bryan, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Boscobel Av, w s, 74.7 ft n of Plympton Av, 75x irregular, due, &c., as per bond...$3,000

CONWAY, Frances, to Henry P. Moorhouse; 134th St, 247 West, 15x99.11, due Nov. 1, 1914...$7,000

DEGENHARDT CONSTRUCTION CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Pinehurst Av, w s, 50 ft n of 178th St, 55x100, 5 years, 6%...$50,000

DEGENHARDT CONSTRUCTION CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Pinehurst Av, n w corner of 178th St, 50x100, due Jan. 15, 1915, 6%...$65,000

DE SALVO, Alfonso, to Ida H. Webster; Lots 1, 2, and 3, map of Daily estate, due, &c., as per bond...$3,800

DICKINSON, Gustavus D., to Harlem Savings Bank; 95th St, 132 West, 17x100.8, 3 years, 4½%...$12,000

DICKINSON, Gustavus D., to Marion B. Kress; 95th St, 132 West, 17x100.8, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6%...$1,000

ESSEX DELANCEY CO. to Rutherford Realty Co.; Lexington Av, 1,657, e s, 16.8x70, due May 1, 1913...$12,500

FAUST, Gertrude, to Mathias Faust; 16th St, 526 East, 24.10x103.3, 3 years, 6%...$2,500

FOUNTAIN, Helen, to Solomon Tim; 70th St, 246 West, 17x100.5, 5 years...$16,500

FARRELL, Catharine F., to Mary I. McNulty; 156th St, 384, s w s, 24.9x82.9, 5 years...$5,500

FREUDENMACHER, Philipp, to Katharina Elias; Leggett Av, w s, 40 ft n of Kelly St, 40x110, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6%..$4,000

GEORGE A. BAGGE CONSTRUCTION CO. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; 156th St, n s, 185 ft e of Riverside Drive, 65x99.11, due April 1, 1915, 6%...$150,000

GOLDSTEIN, Lillian L., to Alfred Apter; 26th St, 319 and 321 West, 50x98.9, prior mtg $64,000...$6,600

GRIMM, Josephine, to Frank Levison; Home St, n w corner of Tinton Av, 16.8x80.7.$1,500

HACKETT, Mary A., to Alphonse H. Kursheedt and others; 85th St, n s, 70 ft w of Park Av, 19.6x102.2, 5 years, 4½%...$20,000

HERMANOS REALTY CO. to John C. Barron and others; Greene St, 129 and 131, w s, 50.10x100; Stone St, 37 and 39, n s, 41.8x irregular; Stone St, 41 and 43, n s, 42.6x83.8, prior mtgs $165,000, 3 years...$23,302

KAMLET, Samuel, to Martin Marks; Avenue B, 2 and 4, n e s, 25x75, 5 years, 6%..$12,000

KAYSER, Caroline H., to William F. A. Kurz; Lot 248, map of land of E. T. Young, 2 years, 6%...$700

KAYWOOD REALTY CO. to American Mortgage Co.; 26th St, 233 West, prior mtg $2,000, 1 year, 6%...$2,000

KAYWOOD REALTY CO. to American Mortgage Co.; 26th St, 233 West, 3 years..$18,000

KERBY, Michael F., to Oscar Heutschel; 180th St, n s, 130.2 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100, due, &c., as per bond...$5,000

KERBY, Michael F., to Jessie E. Rudiger; Monterey Av, w s, 101.1 ft n of 180th St, 59.5x82.3, due, &c., as per bond...$4,000

KIPP, Rathbun, to Frank S. Voss; 24th St, 222 East, 24.4x98.9, prior mtg $15,000, due May 10, 1912, 6%...$3,000

KOLBERT, Celia, to Paul J. Baumgarten; Morris Av, 1,070, e s, 20x95, 5 years..$7,500

KRAUSS, Philip, to Abraham Jacobi and others; 108th St, 231 East, 25x100.11, 5 years...$11,900

LEVY, Max, to James F. Stier; Mott St, 59, w s, 25x100, due March 1, 1915...$28,000

LEVY, Max, to Lena Blimberg; Mott St, 59, w s, 25x100, prior mtg $28,000, 3 years, 6%...$4,000

MANGONE, Louis, to Dominic A. Trolta; Lot 116, Plot C, map of St. Raymond Park, due, &c., as per bond...$500

McCARTHY, William H., to New York Savings Bank; 12th St, 332, s s, 20x44, due, &c., as per bond...$3,000

NUCCIA, Giovanni, and others to Franklin Savings Bank; 143th St, 315, n s, 25x106.6, 5 years...$10,000

PATTERSON, Daniel A., to Herbert Straut and others; 208th St, s s, Lots 327 to 332, map of Dickinson estate, 150x100, 1 year, 6%...$2,000

QUIGG, Lulu, to Winston H. Hagen; 39th St, s s, 346 ft e of 8th Av, 17.1x98.9, due Jan. 12, 1912, 6%...$5,000

QUIGG, Lulu, to Louis N. Langbelle; 39th St, 246 West, 20.6x98.9, prior mtg $15,000, due, &c., as per bond...$8,000

RAMAS, Ada M., and others to Matilda C. Van Winkle; 97th St, 121 West, 15.6x100.11, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6%...$2,500

SCHMIDT, William C., to Philomena M. Schmidt; Amsterdam Av, 1,954 s w corner of 157th St, 3 years, 4½%...$25,000

UNGAR, Berta, to Sigmund Orbach; 175th St, 330 East, 25x97.1, due, &c., as per bond...$1,000

VON ESCHWEGE, Erich, to Morris Lazar; Gilbert Place, n s, 125 ft w of Faile St, 2 lots, each 25x100; 2 mtgs, each $2,000; 2 prior mtgs, $6,000 each; due, &c., as per bond...$2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHRYSTIE ST, 180; Max Karp against Joseph Stambler, owner; Frank Goldman, contractor, $56.

142D ST, 137 and 139 West; Duffy & Meagher against James Reynolds and John T. McMahon, owners and contractors, $750.

MATHILDA AV, e s, 323.10 ft n of 238th St, 100x100; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company against Fox-Miller Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor, $1,350.

BOSCOBEL AV, 3,941; Max Brodsky against David Christie, owner; Cornelius Olsen, contractor, $136.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, whole front between Union and Prospect Avs, 339.6x irregular; Adolph Mertin against Jefferson National Realty Company of New York City, owner and contractor, $13,500.

50TH ST, 134 East; Edward Barbig against John Doe, owner; A. Sonberg, agent, contractor, (renewal,) $54.

188TH ST, 504 to 516 East; Strauss & Engelberg against Mountain Construction Company, owner and contractor, $400.

BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 188th St, 32x89.6; Strauss & Engelberg against Mountain Construction Company, owner and contractor, $475.

20TH ST, 153 East, and Broadway Alley, 3; Otis Elevator Company against Margaret T. Johnston, owner; Charles Smith, contractor, (renewal,) $120.

PROSPECT AV, 1,190 and 1,198; Joseph Elias against Solomon Weinstein, owner; Joseph Hollerith, Incorporated, contractor, $69.

FULTON ST, 144; Israels & Harder against Berghoff Brewing Association, owner and contractor, $1,206.

142D ST, 137 West; George F. Moore, Incorporated, against James Reynolds and John T. McMahon, owners and contractors, $61.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CHRYSTIE ST, 232; Launer Brothers against Max Hart and others, Aug. 4, 1909, $39.

MINFORD PLACE, 1,532 to 1,536; J. H. McLain Company against George F. Picken Construction Company and others, Nov. 8, 1909, (canceled,) $371.

185TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Nicholas Av; Harry Zudek against Pincus Lowenfeld and others, Nov. 18, 1909, $65.

8TH AV, s e corner of 129th St; Harry Zudek against Pincus Lowenfeld and others, Nov. 18, 1909, $30.

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 150th St; Jamestown Mantel Company against Emanuel Doctor and others, Jan. 4, 1910, $2,138.

Lis Pendens.

FOREST ST, n s, 150 ft w of West Farms Road, 87x105; Richard Mannion against John J. Scheuber, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

13TH ST, 234 East; Albert Deutsch against John T. Oakley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly.

MADISON AV, e s, 405 ft w of Park Av, 16x83; John Ingle, Jr., against Mary Sherry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Earle & Russell.

CHERRY ST, 402 to 406; James A. Trowbridge against Caroline E. Miles and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. L. Wescott.

PEARL ST, 166; Pine St, 79, and 74th St, 21 West; Mildred E. Sterry against William De W. Sterry and others, (amended partition;) attorney, G. W. Simpson.

116TH ST, 8 East; Abraham Korn against Samuel Feingold and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. J. Ettinger.

12TH ST, n s, 110.3 ft e of Avenue C, 23.10x103.8; Max Wachsman and others against Morris Hyman and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. S. Isaacs.

107TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 50x63.5; Meyer Jamulowsky and others against Salvatore Pergolizzi and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Alexander.

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Between 82d and 83d Streets,
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Alterations and Terms to Suit.
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Small private house bargain, 41st St., near 2d Av.; 3-story; 16x100; $8,500; terms arranged. Chas. McKenna, 147 4th Av.

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West End Av., Vicinity 86th St.—Handsomely furnished private house for rent from now until October; silver, linen, glassware included. Particulars, V 52 Times, Times Square.

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INDUCEMENTS NOW.
We have an excellent location for suburban homes, all city improvements, at Larchmont Park, 30 minutes from Grand Central Station. Write to-day for information and particular inducements. M. L. Cline, Secretary, 12 East 42d St.

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FOR QUICK SALE PRICES DROPPED.
On Chester Hill, south of Lincoln Avenue, handsome residence; in fine condition; owner anxious to sell; terms to suit purchaser; 11 rooms, 2 baths, handsome trim, steam heat, gas and electric lights; ready for immediate occupancy. Former price $13,000, now $12,000.
Another house in quiet and select neighborhood on extra deep lot with the regular 50-foot frontage; 9 rooms and bath; fair condition; can be bought for $7,500, a reduction of $1,000 from last year's price.
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A New Rochelle Homestead,
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9 room house, improvements, garden..$3,900
6 room house, barn, lot 150 ft. x 150 ft. 2,400
11 room house, barn, 7¾ acres......... 6,000
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A. A. POTTER, Murray Hill, N. J.

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Only Two 6-Room Suites
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INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

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527 WEST 124TH ST.
Elegantly decorated apartment, six rooms, bath; telephone; elevator; $50. See Supt.

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To be sublet until Sept. 1, 1910, the second eastern apartment, 471 Central Park West, corner 107th St.; 8 rooms and bath; unfurnished or partly furnished; particulars by mail. 'Phone 5057 Riverside. Fine home for refined family. Many books and paintings.

85th St., 204 West.—Seven-room housekeeping apartment to sublet from March 1 or sooner. Apply to doorman.

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THE LEXINGTON,
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Second floor front apartment; 5 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; all night elevator service; private telephone; electric light; immediate possession; rent $51.00; seen day or night.
FOLSOM BROS.,
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Four rooms, kitchenette, and bath; steam heated; open fires; rent moderate. 159 East 33d St.

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New 6 and 7 Rooms at $30 to $42
Electric lights, hardwood floors, Hill clothes dryers, large closet space, steam heat, hot water, and, above all, very large rooms. FREE BUS SERVICE to and from the subway station from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M., and to the schools.
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WELL LOCATED STORES for rent at reasonable rates for Butcher, Barber, Jeweler, Hardware, Dry Goods, Housefurnishing, Drug, Confectionery and other business.
The Simpson St. express station of the Lenox Av. subway is one block from 163d St. All of our houses are at 163d St. The Westchester Av. trolley and Southern Boulevard trolley cross 163d St.; walk east or west on 163d St. and you cannot miss them.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Nicest kept parlor bedroom, bath, in city; $30-$60 monthly; restaurant. 22 West 60th.

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AT 20CTS. PER SQ. FOOT
Light Corner Loft, 100x100
$2,000 Per Annum
(Southwest cor. Columbus Av. and 101st St.)
All kinds of manufacturing facilities; high ceiling, with balcony, three elevators; make appointment with me to show it to you.
H. MARKOWITZ,
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FREE RENT!
One month's free rent to immediate tenants. Large and small light, modern offices. Suitable light mfg purposes. Elevator, steam heat. At Subway station.
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5,600 sq. ft. space at 52c. a sq. foot; loft as light as day. Brackett Realty Co., 1 East 42d St.

Adjoining 7th Av. and 20th, 42-foot stable; $3,000, net Dimick, 140 5th Av.

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Store and Lofts,
107 feet front by 92 feet deep.
Modern 12-story fireproof building, in the centre of the wholesale and retail dry goods district; exceptionally well lighted and ventilated.
Ready for Occupancy.
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Full commission to brokers.
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NEAR 27TH ST.
Steel construction; separate passenger and freight elevators.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Large Corner Store
with splendid show windows, suitable for any business; low rent. 200 West 147th St, corner 7th Av.

For Rent—2d and 3d lofts corner West Broadway and Prince Sts., Feb. 1, 1910; 2,500 square feet; elevator; gas, electricity; toilet; 16 outside windows; $1,400 per year. C. E. Force, 49 Wall St. 7051 Hanover.

Half of office to let in Metropolitan Building, size 24x13, with stenographer and telephone connection. Apply Room 5,015.

To-morrow's
Sunday Times.

Among the Many Important Features of the Magazine Section Will Be:

Fortifying "The Race."
A way has at last been found to defend New York City's back door, the eastern end of Long Island, against attack by a foreign foe.

Sidis and Three Others.
Sidis is not the only prodigy at Harvard. There are four of them, and they make one of the most singular and interesting quartets on record.

Corporations That Doctor Customers.
The life insurance companies are studying ways to prolong life and putting into practice what they find.

The Massacre of the Birds.
Many of the most famous of American birds are already extinct and a short time will see the extermination of many more.

The Cost of Armed Peace.
The official "Watchdog of the Treasury"—Chairman Tawney of the Appopriations Committee—gives a vigorous statement on the subject.

Hammerstein's Production of "Elektra."
What the sensational Hofmannstahl drama, set to music by Strauss, is like.

The Man Who Murdered Karpoff.
Inside story of the taking off of the dreaded Chief of the Russian secret police. As dramatic and engrossing a story as ever was told.

And Many Other Features, Including:
Sir Charles Wyndham's views on stage matters.—The three-cornered race now beginning for the conquest of the South Pole.—The terrors of after-dinner oratory.

THE PICTURE SECTION
A reproduction of another of Elsley's charming paintings of child life, entitled "Wake Up!"—The interior of the great cathedral on Morningside Heights.—The funeral of King Leopold.—Stars of grand opera, photographed in their homes for The Times.—The new officials of New York City at their desks.—A page of young women well known in society.—A series of Winter scenes, and a number of equally interesting pictures.

Order The Sunday Times To-day.

Church Services To-morrow.

Baptist.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 308-312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Mission of Evangelism"; 8 P. M., "The Worth of Life."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Trembling for the Ark"; 7:45 P. M., "Unload Your Cares."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs.—Dr. Oscar Haywood preaches morning 10:45, "The Old Testament in Modern Life"; evening, 7:45, "Is There a Devil?" Singing by men.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
8 West Forty-sixth Street.
The REV. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning and evening.
Services at 11 and 8 o'clock.
BIBLE CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN AT 9:30 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
11 A. M.—"A Fishing Expedition; or, Keeping in Touch with Christ on the Shore. An Answer to the Question 'What Is the Matter with the Church?'"
8 P. M.—"Where Are the Christian Dead? What Are They? What Are They Doing? What Relation Do They Sustain to Us?"

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST,
Carey Hall, 600 West 181st St.
Meetings for the organization of a Baptist Church will be held as follows:
Wednesday, Jan. 19, 8 P. M., Rally.—Speaker, Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D.
Thursday, Jan. 20, 8 P. M., Rally.—Speaker, Rev. Robt. S. MacArthur, D. D.
Friday, Jan. 21, 8 P. M., organization meeting conducted by Rev. Chas. H. Sears.
Regular services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Sunday School, 3 P. M. Everybody cordially invited. Harold G. Hall, Minister.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Madison Av., Cor. 31st Street.
CHARLES A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"A Survey of American Christianity as It Confronts Its Greatest Opportunity and Greatest Peril."
8 P. M.—"The Story of a Man Who Was Strong and Weak."
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—Edward Judson, Pastor, will preach, 11, "The River of Ahava; or, A Faith That Dares." Edward B. Simmons, Assistant Pastor, 8, "God's Questions and Our Answer."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Ave., near 127th St.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Minister.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning—Subject: "The Laymen's Missionary Movement."
Evening—Subject: "The Philosopher and Immortality" in Series on "Immortality."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St., Convent Av., Rev. Rufus P. Johnston.—11 A. M., "Task of Salvation"; 8 P. M., "Modern Men of Ancient Times—Spiritual Columbus."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Mr. GEORGE SHERWOOD EDDY from India of the LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT will speak at 11 A. M.
Dr. Jefferson will preach at 8 P. M.
Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL,
Broadway and 76th St.
HENRY A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. J. P. Jones, of India, preaches.
8 P. M.—Civic Service, Chas. S. Whitman, District Attorney, in the series of lay-sermons on "The Needs of New York." Subject, "The Battle with Crime."

PILGRIM CHURCH, Madison Av. and 121st St., Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—11:00—Pres. J. E. Merrill of Central College, Aintah, Turkey, on "The New Turkey." At 8:00, at People's Meeting, Rabbi Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, "The Prophets and Our Time." Friday evening, Jan. 21, at People's Meeting, Commissioner Willcox on "The Traction Problem."

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, FIRST CHURCH, 323 West 56th St. Rev. W. L. FISHER, Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Mr. DELOS SMITH, GOSPEL SINGER.

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE,
Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Ave.—11 A. M.
—DR. FELIX ADLER—
lectures on "THE DARK SIDE OF AMERICAN LIFE AS EXEMPLIFIED BY CHILD LABOR."

FIRST ETHICAL SOCIETY, Elks' Hall, 59th, 8th Av.—Sundays, 3 o'clock. Mr. Floyd B. Wilson and Margaret Gaule, speakers. Seats free.

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Schulman on "Judaism and the Child." All welcome.

FREE SYNAGOGUE
81ST ST., COLUMBUS-AMSTERDAM AVS.
STEPHEN S. WISE, RABBI.
SERVICE SUNDAY MORNING AT 11:15.
"THE CRIME OF CHILD LABOR."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St., Sunday, 11:15. Dr. Magnes on "Ghetto." All welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West at 65th St., The Rev. Charles J. Smith, Pastor.—Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Chief Service at 11 o'clock. Vespers at 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH ST. JAMES, Madison Ave., 73d St., Dr. J. B. REMENSNYDER, pastor.—Services, 11 and 8; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d., W. M. Horn, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE CHURCH, 104th St., west of Columbus Av., CHARLES HOWLAND COOKMAN, Minister.—11, Rev. Isaac T. Headland of China. 8, the Minister will preach.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Corner 60th St.
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by Bishop J. E. Robinson of India.
8 P. M.—Informal Service.
Familiar hymns by choir and congregation. Brief address by the Pastor, "How to Treat God."

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH,
76th St., west of Columbus Av.
GEORGE CLARKE PECK, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. Dr. E. H. Richards.
8 P. M.—Musical service. Address on "Sealed Orders."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "THE CALL OF THE WORLD."
8 P. M., IMPROMPTU PRAISE SERVICE.
ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.
Short talk by the Pastor on
"THE FIRST FLOOR FRONT."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., West of Broadway, J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister.—11 A. M., "The Unity of the Spirit"; 8 P. M., "Looking Thitherward."

The Rev. Dr. LEIGHTON PARKS will preach in GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St., on Sunday, January 16th, at 11 A. M.

New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.—The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Pastor's class in Christian doctrine, 10:15 A. M. Subject: "The Redeemer." Service 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor. Subject:
"THE REAPERS ARE THE ANGELS."

New Thought.

NEW THOUGHT MEETINGS, PLAZA STUDIOS, 5 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M., Tuesday at noon, and Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; speaker, W. Ellis Williams; public invited.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Belasco Theatre, W. 42d St., near Broadway.—Sundays, 11 A. M.; Julia Seton Sears, M. D., speaker. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon services at 4:30 o'clock. The second of the series of sermons on QUESTIONS ABOUT RELIGION Preacher—The Rev. Prof. Francis Brown, D. D., LL. D. Subject: "What Is Meant by Religious Experience." All are welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West 57th St., bet. Broadway and 7th Av.,
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. H. SMYTH, Jr., Assistant.
Dr. Merle-Smith preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED; or, SENECA, THE TUTOR OF NERO." Christian Endeavor Meeting Sunday morning at 9:45. Sunday School, 3 P. M.; Devotional Meeting Wednesday evening at 8. ALL WELCOME.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
P. ELWOOD ERICKSON, Assistant.
11 A. M.—Address by Mr. Alfred E. Marling on "Men and Missions."
8 P. M.—Brief addresses by the Minister.

Presbyterian.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
REV. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, D. D.,
will preach both morning and afternoon.
Sunday School meets at 9:30 A. M.
Men's Bible Class meets at 10 A. M., when REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D., President of the Bible Teachers' Training School, will explain "One of the Greatest Chapters in the Bible," John xvii. Missionary meeting on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, at 8:15. Addresses by Foreign Missionaries. Strangers are cordially invited.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast corner of 73d St.
Dr. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D.D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph.D.,
Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M.
and 8 P. M.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St., Amsterdam Av.—Preaching by Pastor, Dr. ANSON P. ATTERBURY, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Rev. CHARLES R. ERDMAN, D. D., of Princeton, N. J.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. of 10th St., (one block west from Broadway,) GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the evening service Rev. D. G. Wyley, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Ave. and 105th St.
Sabbath Evenings, at 8 P. M., the pastor,
REV. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D.,
will deliver series of Travel Lectures on
EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND.
Morning Service at 11 A. M., pastor preaching.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
On 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.,
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor,
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Ave. and 81st St., Rev. S. De LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayers and sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av., 71st St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, Bishop Courtney. 12 M.—Holy Communion.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer. Address, Rev. R. L. Brydges.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av., 21st St., Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector.—Celebrations, 8, 10; Morning Prayer, 11; Organ Recital, 7:45; Evensong, 8. Anthems, "O Heart Subdued," Brahms; "God That Madest," Naylor.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway, 71st St., Rev. G. A. STRONG, Rector.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M.; 7 and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.
REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M. Morning service and sermon (Rector).
4 P. M. Saint-Saens's "Christmas Oratorio."
Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, preacher.
8 P. M. Mr. Alexander Irvine, speaker.
9 P. M. Dr. John Haynes Holmes & Prof. Pratt.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Avenue and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, (rector,) and Holy Communion. 4 P. M., evening prayer and address, (rector.)

CHURCH of the TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communions, 7, 8, 9. MARTIN'S MASS and SERMON, Father Hughson, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4. Sermon, Rev. Dr. Lewis, 8 P.M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector. 11 A. M.
Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

REDEEMER, 136th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs.—Rev. WM. WHITING DAVIS, rector.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Francis L. H. Pott, D. D.
4:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. R. S. W. Wood.
5:00 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
STUYVESANT SQUARE AND 16TH ST.
Rev. HUGH BIRCKHEAD, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer with Sermon.
Preacher—The Rector.
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. Wm. J. Scarlett.
ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. MARK'S, 2d Ave. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. L. W. BATTEN, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M.; Emmanuel Healing Mission Service, 8 P. M.

Reformed.

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MONDAY MORNING BIBLE CLASS,

11:30 TO 12:30,

MEETS THE 17TH IN THE

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THE SECOND LECTURE ON

JEREMIAH'S MESSAGE TO OUR TIMES.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY WELCOME.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. JOHN VANDER MEULEN, D.D., at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Dairyman's Daughter."
Evening: "The Ten Best Books."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. HARRY C. MESERVE of Danbury, Conn., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, Seventh Av. and 54th St., Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
57th Street and Madison Avenue,
Rev. WM. CARTER, D.D., Pastor.
Laymen's Missionary Movement Echo Meetings.
11 A. M.—Rev. S. M. ZWEMER, D. D.
8 P. M.—General Sec. CAMPBELL WHITE.

SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. Thomas Reed Bridges, D. D., Minister.—11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon.

TRUE REFORMED CHURCH, 21 Bank St.—Service at 10:45 by Mr. JAMES T. VENEKLASEN. Theme, "Our Heavenly Visions." Strangers welcome.

34TH ST. REFORMED CHURCH, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Reformed Catholic.

REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 231 West 57th St.—Afternoon, 3:30, Pastor O'Connor's second discourse, "Why Protestants Should Not Become Catholics."

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 East 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Genealogical Hall, 226 W. 58th St.—Sunday evening, 8:30, "A Scientific Basis for Universal Brotherhood," Mrs. E. D. Lockwood.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av.—Sunday evening, 8:15, "Modern Theosophy," C. E. Birdsall; next Tuesday evening, "The Earth Chain."

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Pastor, will preach the second sermon on "THE WORSHIP OF THE WILL OF GOD." Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at 11.
"MODERN RELIGION."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, (Unitarian.)—Services 600 West 181st, (s. w. cor. St. Nicholas Av.,) 8 P. M., Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, "THE DIFFICULTIES OF UNITARIANISM."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
(UNITARIAN,) Park Av. and 34th St.
Ministers { Rev. Robert Collyer, Lit. D.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes.
10 A. M., Sunday School, Bible Class, and Social Problems Class.
11 A. M. .... MORNING SERVICE.
Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach the second of his series of sermons on "THE UNITARIAN FAITH." Subject: "THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD—THE PRACTICAL MEANING OF THIS DOCTRINE." 12:30 P. M., Good Citizen Forum. Address by MISS LEONORA O'REILEY on "THE DAUGHTERS OF THE TENEMENTS."

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th Street.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M. Subject:
"THE QUALITY OF MERCY."
Vesper service 4:30 P. M. Choir Music.
Memorial to C. P. Morrison.
Brief address by Dr. Hall,
Is Hell a Fact or a Fiction?

Other Services.

BAHAI REVELATION, GENEALOGICAL Hall, 226 West 58th St., Sunday mornings, 11, "Glad Tidings of the Great Day of God."

BEACON LIGHT MISSION, 128th and 3d Av.—60th Anniversary to be celebrated Jan. 16th, 3 o'clock and 7:45 P. M. Prominent mission workers and converts to take part. E. A. Fairbanks, Supt, H. H. Hadley, son of the late S. H. Hadley, Asst. Supt., in charge of the services.

FIRST CHURCH OF WESTERN OCCULTISM Services at Berkeley Theatre, 19 West 44th St., Sunday, Jan. 16, at 3:30 P. M. Address by ISABELLA INGALESE on "Procrastination." All invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av.—Sunday, Jan. 16, 10:30 A. M., Rev. A. B. Simpson. 8 P. M., Rev. F. E. Marsh.

HENRY FRANK, BERKELEY THEATRE, 19 West 44th St.—Sunday, 11. Brooklyn, 7:45, Bedford Av. and Madison St.

FIRST ASSOCIATION SPIRITUALISTS. Lincoln Square Arcade, Broadway, 65th and 66th Sts.—Sunday, 3 and 8; Wednesday, 8. Addresses and Messages, Rev. Rufus A. Macurda, Lecture Miss Amalia Pfenning.

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Magnificent New 20,000-Ton Strs.
Jan. 22—Feb. 19—March 5
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar.
ALSO TWO SPECIAL CRUISES
SAXONIA TO ITALY, Feb. 5—Mch. 19.
HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE
TO FIUME, VIA
GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE.
Carmania. Jan. 22, noon | Pannonia ....Feb. 15
Saxonia.. Feb. 5, noon | Caronia.......Feb. 19
Travellers' checks issued—good everywhere.
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

25 Days' TRIP TO WEST INDIES $140
Leaves New York JAN. 15 2 P. M.
BY NEW S. S.
PRINZ AUGUST WILHELM.
Calls at Jamaica (stay 2 days), Colon, Isthmus of Panama (stay 3 days), Port Limon, Costa Rica (stay 4 days). Stop-overs allowed at Jamaica.
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO JAMAICA.
These delightful trips (alternating with a 24-day cruise at $135) leave New York every week.
SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLARK'S 12th ANNUAL CRUISE
Feb. 5 to April 19.
TO THE ORIENT
By S. S. Grosser Kurfuerst
THE ONLY ORIENT CRUISE THIS WINTER
Under the Able Management of
FRANK C. CLARK.
Seventy-three days, including 24 days in Egypt and the Holy Land, costing only $400.00 and up, including shore excursions, Hotels, &c. SPECIAL FEATURES: Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, &c. Tickets good to stop over in Europe, to include Passion Play, &c.
Europe-Oberammergau Tours, $270 up.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
California, Jan. 22, 3 P. M. | Caledonia, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.
Columbia, Feb. 5, 3 P. M. | California, Feb. 19, 3 P. M.
FIRST CABIN, $57.50 AND $77.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $28.75 AND $30.
Apply for Illustrated Booklet of Tours.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

To obtain employment with high-class Business Houses see Page 15.

Lost.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—In or near Frederick Loeser & Co.'s store, lady's gold hunting case watch; monogram L. D. T.; diamond on opposite side; suitable reward on returning to B. C. Woodruff, 157 State St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Will the person who picked up purse containing four diamond rings at the Browning Club at the Waldorf-Astoria, Jan. 12, please return at once? Reward. No questions asked. V 109 Times, Times Square.

LOST.—Gold mesh bag, in or in the vicinity of Metropolitan Opera House, Jan. 8, containing sum of money. Finder may keep money and receive reward by returning to Chauncey & Co., 20 Broad St.

LOST—On Monday, Jan. 10, brown neckpiece of child's fur set; lost between 145th and 151st Sts. on Broadway. Reward if returned to Mr. L. Huxtable, 528 West 151st St.

LOST—About Jan. 1, woman's open-faced old gold watch with dragon ornament and one amethyst; silver fob with St. Hubert ornament; reward. G. R. S., 292 Manhattan Av.

LOST.—Saturday night, enamelled pansy pin, diamond centre; surrounded by small diamonds; liberal reward paid to finder. Return to Mrs. E. Radford, Hotel Belmont.

LOST—At banquet Hotel Astor, Jan. 14, umbrella, straight wooden handle marked "M"; taken from sofa front of cloak room; address M., 263 W. 88 St.

LOST—A lady's gold Tiffany watch; monogram F. M. I.; between 73d St. and 80th St., on Broadway; reward if returned. R. K. Ingalls, 153 West 80th St.

LOST—In or near Altman's, Thursday afternoon, a silver cigarette case, chain attached; contains money; handsome reward. Mrs. Smith, 122 East 73d St.

LOST.—Gentleman's fob, star sapphire, circled with gold band, at or near Metropolitan Opera House, Wednesday evening. $50 reward. 21 East 66th St.

LOST.—Between 36th St. and Park Av. and 40th St. and 5th Av., a lady's squirrel fur coat, Friday afternoon. Return 31 West 47th St.; reward.

LOST—Pearl and diamond earring, 44th St., between Seymour and Algonquin Hotels; $25 reward. Return Seymour Hotel office; no questions asked.

LOST—A diamond and emerald stick pin on Sunday, Jan. 9, between Grand Union Hotel and Columbus Circle; reward. Cordner, 1,919 Broadway.

LOST.—Mortgage and other papers, between Eldridge and Delancey Sts. and N. Y. Life Building; reward. Notify Mr. Zurla, 116 Charlton St.

LOST—Thursday, Long Island Railroad or Subway, gold watch, "Lucille"; reward. Return to Hunt, 1,564 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 96th St. and Central Park West and 40th St. and Broadway, diamond brooch; liberal reward. V 105 Times, Times Square.

LOST—On Thursday, Spalding's, 42d St., gold mesh bag, containing $8; suitable reward; no questions. Miss Wood, 139 West 45th St.

LOST—Lady's gold lorgnettes, inlaid diamond, Knickerbocker Hotel, Wednesday night, Jan. 12; large reward. Edson, 119 East 19th St.

LOST—A coral necklace in vicinity of Poplar St., Willow St., Middagh St., on Jan. 11; suitable reward. 250 21st St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Monday noon, between 39th and 42d Sts., gray fur collar. Leave at desk, Manhattan Hotel. G. H. Murphy.

LOST—Suit case exchanged by mistake, Subway, Jersey Central. Herbert Charles, 233 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

LOST—In or near Wallack's Theatre, gold filigree horseshoe, with pearls; reward. 9 East 46th St.

LOST—Gold watch and chain; monogram "H. S. S." in blue enamel; reward. V 70 Times, Times Square.

LOST—On Tuesday, Persian lamb muff; liberal reward. Return 466 East 138th St., Bronx.

LOST—Black fur neckpiece in Irving Place, 14th inst. Return 65 Irving Place; reward.

SOME PAPERS MISSING concerning Climax Mine, Arizona. Kindly return to Johnson, Wood & Rogers, 38 Wall St., New York.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, pendant earring, sapphire and diamonds, between 5th Av., 28th and 79th Sts. and Riverside Drive, Thursday, Jan. 6, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. Return to Mrs. G., 247 5th Av.

LIBERAL REWARD offered for return of diamond and turquoise ring, lost between Catholic Club, on 59th St., and 37 West 45th St. Address 37 West 45th St.

REWARD.—Lost, Tuesday afternoon between Apthorp and 76th St., silver bag marked "R. S. B.," and inside of frame "142 W. 76th St."; contents, small silver purse, money, glasses. Return 142 West 76th St., receive reward.

$50 REWARD.—NO QUESTIONS for return of brown fur muff, left Dominican Church, Lexington Av. and 66th St., at 10 o'clock mass, Jan. 9. Finder will get reward by bringing muff to 19 East 66th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Wednesday, Scotch collie dog; black, white collar and breast, tan markings; answers to name Bruce; reward. 135 East 95th St.

LOST—Hound, female, white, with brown spots; collar; no name; reward. 855 Lexington Av.

LOST—Collie dog, male, "Brownie Newton, 325 Amsterdam Av.," on collar; liberal reward.

$100 REWARD

For return of Mexican dog; light brown; weight, 4 pounds; lost in Easthampton, L. I. Return to Miss Constance McCall, 321 West 86th St.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Found.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—Monday, Subway, worn handbag containing purse, money, and small articles. R 190 Times Downtown.

FOUND, Jan. 14.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire at Detective Bureau, (Correspondence Room,) Centre and Grand Sts.:
Pocketbook, containing sum of money.
Automobile skidding machine.
Lady's watch.

FOUND, Jan. 13.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St.. SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Pocketbook, camera, pair gloves, odd glove, rubbers. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, locket, fob, book, pair gloves, odd glove, papers, shoes, samples, coat, oil, 2 jackets, brushes, pair skates, powder, package fish. SIXTH AV ELEVATED—Umbrella, pin, bag, 2 pair glasses, dress goods, books, gloves, roll pictures, overalls, hat, bag, handkerchief, apron, piece goods, set of furs, pair gloves, globe, box soap. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—Gloves, drawing, pin and button, 2 muffs, envelope, pair rubbers. SUBWAY—3 umbrellas, cane, 3 purses, 3 pair glasses, pass, knife, &c., 2 gloves, books, 3 muffs, shirt, waist, box laundry, cap, pair rubbers, keys, part of pen, muffler.

FOUND, Jan. 14.—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, L. I. City: Package.

FOUND, Jan. 14.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: Umbrella, package, pair gloves, cardcase, electric trick, coat.

FOUND, Jan. 14.—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: 4 umbrellas, 3 packages, pair gloves.

FOUND, Jan. 14.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City: Book, shawl, brush, penknife, soap dish, 2 packages, hat, 5 pairs rubbers, suit pajamas, nightshirt, ring, bag, muff, shoes, photograph, slippers, shawl, 4 umbrellas, pajamas, bundle, grip, book. DESBROSSES ST. BOAT: Pin. JERSEY CITY STATION: Envelope, key.

FOUND, Jan. 14.—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, G. C. S.: Dress suitcase, overcoat, pair rubbers, 2 umbrellas, comb, book, purse, loose money, railroad ticket order.

FOUND, Jan. 14.—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.: S. S. PROVIDENCE, Fall River Line—Breastpin, hat, shirtwaist, book, sweater, comb, buttonhook, (broken;) key, (broken;) stickpin.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER.—An experienced woman advertisement writer is required by a large department store. Apply, stating experience and qualifications in full and, if possible, giving specimens of work done, to B 19 Times, Times Square.

CANVASSERS.—Women wanted to canvass householders on an article of food; sells freely; right parties should make $2.50-$5 per day. Apply, between the hours of 11 and 1 P. M., all week, W. N. White & Co., 76 Park Place, city.

DRESSMAKERS TO MAKE CHILDREN'S DRESSES; GOOD PAY; STEADY WORK ALL YEAR. WHITEHEAD & ASIEL, 24 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

MAID to come in by the day to take small boy to school, Parks, &c., and to sew; references required; German preferred. Apply Suite 26, 14 East 60th St.

MODEL.—STYLISH YOUNG LADY TO TRY ON DRESSES AND COSTUMES. S. FLORSHEIMER & BRO., 31 WEST 27TH ST.

WAIST DRAPERS, EXPERIENCED; LONG SEASON. S. FLOERSHEIMER & BRO., 31 WEST 27th ST.

WANTED—Young ladies with at least one year high school education to enter nurses' training school. Graham Sanatorium, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKKEEPER.—A first-class bookkeeper and stenographer. Call, with references, Kimball Electrical Construction Co., 42 East 23d St.

BOY for office and to tend switchboard. Apply in writing only to H. L. Stein, 3 West 29th St.

MAN under 30, with some experience in high-class real estate.
J. P. WHITON-STUART CO., 8 E. 54.

MEN, tired of working for others, let us start you in business for yourself; no mail order or fake; strictly legitimate; come and see us. Manager, Room 907, 277 Broadway.

SALESMEN — Thoroughly experienced salesmen for ladies' hand-embroidered neckwear; none but one commanding city and office trade need apply; good chance for advancement. Altman & Sivins, 34 West 22d St.

SALESMEN, honest, sober, to represent us; excellent opportunity; weekly remittance; experience unnecessary; ability recognized; references. Write North Jersey Nurseries, Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Experienced with established trade to handle good line of waists and dresses for city. Address V 62 Times, Times Square.

SALESMEN.—Choice territory open with the Perfect Fox Visible Typewriter; 9 to 10 A. M. Schenanga-Carver Co., (Inc.,) 93-99 Nassau St.

SALESMAN to call on office trade; must be hustler and have reference; no others need apply. Princess Shirt Waist Mfg. Co., 38 West 21st.

SWITCHMEN WANTED. — EXPERIENCED RAILROAD SWITCHMEN FOR YARD WORK WHERE STRIKE IS IN PROGRESS; ONLY COMPETENT MEN, PHYSICALLY SOUND, ACCEPTED. APPLY ONE FLIGHT UP, NO. 129 CEDAR ST.

WANTED—Able-bodied men for the U. S. Marine Corps, between the ages of 19 and 35. Must be native born or have first papers. Monthly pay $15 to $69. Additional compensation possible. Food, clothing, quarters, and medical attendance free. After 30 years' service can retire with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances. Service on board ship and ashore in all parts of the world. Apply at 109 West 42d St., 79 Cortlandt St., 101 Park Row, 252 Third Av., New York, N. Y.; 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.—Railway mail clerks, custom employes; excellent salaries; rapid advancement; Spring examinations; preparation free; write immediately for dates and places. Franklin Institute, Dept. K., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced city salesman on cloaks and suits. Ask for S. Hirsch, Hirsch & Bros., 826 Broadway.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, stenographer, Christian; manufacturing business; must have references; $12 to start. R 194 Times Downtown.

YOUNG Englishman wanted who thoroughly understands poultry business and must have had experience in Leadenhall or Smithfield Market. Address N, 70 8th Av.

General.

CUSTOM CLERKS WANTED.—Custom frauds mean many appointments; examinations in New York coming; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. CU. 53, Rochester, N. Y.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

A.—A.—STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants, furnished short notice without charge. 'Phone 5712 Barclay. Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHERS, office workers furnished free; expert multigraphing. Jupp Exchange, 87 Nassau St. Cort. 4221.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office help, male, female, furnished free. 4470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

Domestic Help.

THE WALDORF BUREAU,
12 West 33d St.,
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria Hotel,

Requires immediately for waiting situations cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, Swedish, German, and every other nationality; also housekeepers, houseworkers, nurses, lady's maids, parlormaids, kitchenmaids, couples, butlers, &c.; no fee till engaged.

A.—A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th St. —Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties: governesses, ladies' maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582—Murray Hill.

FOR SELECT COLORED HELP apply Duncan Help Exchange, 250 West 133d St. 'Phone 5078—Morning.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 2d St. Telephone 2508—Orchard.

RELIABLE SERVANTS, all kinds. Mrs. Neilson, 503 5th Av., Room 300; 42d St. entrance.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A YOUNG, competent Swedish girl for general housework ($20-$22) in a small American family. Rasmussen Bureau, 722 Lexington Av., cor. 58th St. 5734—Plaza.

COMPANIONS, governesses, teachers, housekeepers, maids, secretaries. Mrs. Pillsbury, 507 Fifth Av., 6185 Murray Hill.
TRAINED AND PRACTICAL NURSES.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th St. Tel. 486 Morningside.

KEMPER, 615 Columbus Av.—First-class cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses; investigated references. 9348 Riverside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th. Bond, $1,000; guarantees A1 help. 'Phone 1119—Harlem.

A Select List of Furnished Rooms.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

West Side.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large room, one flight; private bath; also single room.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Very attractive, well-heated, light rooms; running water; telephone; reference.

14TH ST., 239 WEST.—Clean, well-heated rooms; single, double; accommodates four; conveniences; terms moderate.

36TH ST., 146 WEST.—Fine double, single rooms; running water; near Broadway; meals optional; telephone.

42D ST., 242 WEST, (Times Square.)—Nicely furnished large rooms; electricity; telephone; private bath; reasonable.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 232 WEST.—Large, cheerful rooms, with or without private bath; quiet home.

48TH ST., 138 WEST.—Select and attractive well-heated large rooms; private bath; neighborhood finest.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; connecting bath; gentleman; references.

52D ST., 19 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; telephone; restaurant attached; meals served to apartments.

55TH ST., 339-341 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; excellent board. Doidge Court; tel., 2611—Columbus.

57TH ST., 406 WEST.—Light, large and small; nicely furnished; steam, elevator, kitchen privileges. Phillips.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Nicest kept parlor bedroom, bath, in city; restaurant; $30-$60 monthly.

64TH ST., 134 WEST.—Very nice house; clean and quiet; beautifully furnished room; piano; telephone; chance to learn Spanish.

64TH, 119 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, warm, homelike room; attractively furnished; all improvements; central; moderate.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; daintily furnished; private house; electric lights; telephone; private baths; every modern convenience; exceptional service; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Warm, comfortable rooms; private baths; excellent service; meals optional; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 123 WEST.—Bachelor or two young men appreciating quiet, refined surroundings; homelike, clean, and comfortable; breakfast in room; "L," Subway, surface cars; references.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Very desirable bright, sunny rooms; large, small; well-kept house; nicely furnished dressing rooms; running water; breakfast optional.

69TH, 129 WEST.—Private family will rent pleasant room; suitable one or two; reasonable.

72D ST., 105 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath; convenient "L," Subway; references. Telephone 8380 Columbus.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; near "L" and Subway stations.

76TH ST., 100 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; one flight; telephone; elevator. Inquire hall boy.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished warm room; refined house and neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single; reasonable; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Second floor room, south; bath adjoining; one or two gentlemen; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room for physician's office; extension; reception room; service; telephone.

79TH ST., 130 WEST.—Room suitable one, two gentlemen; bath floor; select house; Subway, elevated.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; handsome rooms; refined surroundings; private residence. 'Phone 7063 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Private house; large front room; furniture and decorations entirely new; references.

81ST ST., 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large rooms, adjoining bath; conveniently located; private house.

81ST ST., 201 WEST.—Warm, sunny room for business woman; call evenings; references. Downing.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; running water; first-class house; telephone; references; "L."

82D ST., 200 WEST.—Six rooms, completely furnished; rent or sell immediately; make offer. Leach.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Private house; desirable; sunny, warm; small, large; plenty hot water; telephone.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—Delightful sunny room; suitable for one or two; private house; references.

84TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large front suite, adjoining bath; small, light room; running water. Huber.

88TH.—570 West End Av.—In private house, a few handsomely furnished rooms; bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7996 Riverside.

90TH ST., 59 WEST.—Elegant large room; running water; suitable for two; three gentlemen; reasonable; references.

90TH ST., 100 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; telephone and bath; near L and Subway. Peyton.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, sunny suite two rooms; private bath; all conveniences; telephone.

91ST ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant room, southern exposure; all conveniences; near Subway and L.

96TH ST., 35 WEST.—Bachelors; exceptionally attractive room, adjoining bath; $8; breakfast. Peters, 4998 River.

103D ST., 77 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; references. Miller.

107TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large room; elevator apartment; private entrance; all conveniences; very reasonable. Hathaway.

109TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms, married couple or gentlemen; steam, bath; reasonable. Latrell.

110TH ST., 237 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, elevator apartment house, with private bath, or suite; every convenience; near Subway, "L." Apartment 2.

121ST ST., 417 WEST.—Neat, independent, comfortably furnished, quiet room; one flight $3. Kinkaid.

122D, 514 WEST.—High-class rooms; elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Kenyon.

137TH ST., 261 WEST.—Sunny rooms, front suite; running water; $12; private concessions. Audubon—4096.

142D ST., 513 WEST.—Large, sunny room with lavatory; small family, home-like; references; near Subway.

143D ST., corner Amsterdam Av. (over bank).—Heated room, suitable for two; sunny; hot and cold water; telephone, 2780—Audubon. MacArthur.

145TH, 544 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny, steam-heated room, overlooking Riverside; modern apartment; subway station; telephone; closets; private family; moderate. Ogden.

148TH ST., 517 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; best location; perfect independence; home meals if desired; terms moderate. Telephone 3116—Audubon.

ABSOLUTELY SELECT, noiseless residential neighborhood; overlooking Central Park; luxuriantly heated; desirable. R 193 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE front and back parlor; connecting; newly furnished; independent entrance; all improvements in apartment; "L" and Subway; $7 weekly; telephone 8854 Riverside.

CHARLES ST. 10.—Large room, heated; hot water; southern exposure; gentlemen.

DOCTOR, dentist; elegant large back parlor; running water; all service; extension; moderate. 59 West 90th.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, corner 127th St.—Handsomely furnished suites, four, five, six rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; $12.50 weekly upward; beautifully furnished rooms, bath, kitchen, $4 to $6 weekly.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 3, (Opposite Washington Square.)—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; gentlemen; references; private residence; centrally located.

East Side.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; swimming pool, shower, &c.; $5 up.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable rooms, first and second floors; private house; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.
THE NAYLOR.
Large and small Rooms; telephone; table Board.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms to men only; also hall room; references exchanged.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Comfortably heated rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; reasonable.

58TH ST., 36 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, private bath; single rooms; physician's office; references.

83D, 53 EAST.—Large, sunny front room, second floor; private house; all conveniences; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 6, Close Vicinity Gramercy Park.—Beautiful, large, light rooms, dining room, bath, for couple or gentlemen; also single rooms; excellent neighborhood; convenient to Subway and surface lines; small, select house.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, Near 72d.—Attractive rooms, housekeeping suite, parlor floor with private bath; steam heat, electricity, telephone; $5-$15.

LEXINGTON AV., 614.—Large, sunny front room; steam heated; bath. Clerc.

Bronx.

HUGHES AV., 2,142.—Front, back parlor; large dimensions; private house; bath, steam; suitable dentist.

Brooklyn.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS; hot and cold water, with and without private baths; convenient to Wall St., Subway, and bridge. 3 Montague Terrace.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

AMANUENSIS. — Expert lady will handle your correspondence or manuscripts at your house; copying wanted. V 92 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By capable English gentlewoman; town or country. Address R., 212 East 16th St.

PRIVATE or SOCIAL SECRETARY or other congenial work, by young woman of college education; six years' business experience; executive ability; literary tastes and wide personal social experience. Miss H., R 125 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY work, social or clerical, wanted by woman of culture; entire charge taken of correspondence; is good typist and also speaks Spanish and German. V 15 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; has executive ability; businesslike, responsible, competent; anxious to secure responsible position; $15. Qualified. 178 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—High School education; very good speller; understands routine office work; willing, obliging; salary, $7; excellent references from former employer. Bright, 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good education; possesses common sense, discretion; studies employer's interests. Emerson, P. O. 1045.

TUTORING, &c.—A lady wishes to secure position for a young woman in whom she is much interested; tutoring or secretary preferred; highest references. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and noon, 7 East 76th St.

YOUNG LADY, 22, wishes position as cashier restaurant; experienced; capable; good references. V 60 Times, Times Square.

WAITRESS, &c.—Lady going abroad desires place her waitress and her maid. Apply 49 West 56th.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER. — Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss, business statements. Christie, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper expert, opens, closes, disentangles, controls, and keeps books; simplifies systems; moderate terms; best references. George Turk, 213 East 60th.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, supervised, closed; monthly audits; systems devised; corporation tax reports prepared. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1204. Telephone 2114—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; opens, closes, disentangles books, auditing; $5 monthly; mining and financial houses specialty. Accountant, 7 Pine St. 'Phone 1834—Rector.

ACCOUNTANT, expert bookkeeper, writes up, balances books, regular intervals. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant; audits, opens, closes books; reasonable rates. M., 5 West 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; double entry; steady, accurate; best references. Box T 115 Times, Times Square.

BOY, 17, wishes position in an office where advancement is assured to an earnest worker; can furnish best of reference; honest, intelligent, and neat. Samuel Beiler, 77 Ridge St., city.

BRUSH SALESMAN.—Experienced, established trade, wants hair and cloth line for retail trade South; commission basis. George Lipsher, Board of Trade, New Orleans, La.

CARPENTER.—First class; wants jobs by day or contract; German. 207 East 52d St.

COMPANION.—Englishman, widower, unincumbered, educated, temperate, and nonsmoker, strictly conscientious, seeks permanent position as traveling companion to a gentleman; very highly recommended; has held his present position nearly six years; he could commence his fresh duties March 1. Please state terms and address M Box 422 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—A man of refinement, 40, Protestant, desires position with feeble-minded or semi-invalid gentleman; two years present position; good reasons for desiring change; interview by appointment. Box 73, Central Valley, N. Y.

COMPANION, private secretary, (26,) well educated Protestant, conscientious, trustworthy, perfect both in German and French, seeks permanent position; open for March 15. Address V 166 Times, Times Square.

MASSEUR.—Young European, open for engagements; gentlemen only. A. Waldher, 41 West 42d St.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN of neat appearance wishes position of some kind; is strictly honest and sober. F. Fitter, 305 West 48th St.

MINISTER, 31 years old, university training, in good standing, speaking several languages, New York references, desires position in business. V 49 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE—Young man, five years' experience, desires to connect with office as salesman and collector; small salary and commission. V 57 Times, Times Square.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

SALESMAN—Anxious make connection reliable wholesale house; moderate salary and commission; late commission house, handling all lines. Hustler, J 192 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LAWYER desires law editorial or similar work; published writings submitted. V 58 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 19, in wholesale clothing house; four years' experience. Z., 1,418 5th Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES aims to obtain for its Want Page that stamp of character which clean and reliable advertising alone can give. The Times therefore welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Information considered confidential. Telephone 1,000 Bryant.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—ATTRACTIVE SUITES, single rooms, with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46.—Handsomely furnished large back parlor bedroom, bath, suitable gentleman; other rooms.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, attractive room for two; all conveniences; well-appointed house; reasonable.

37TH, 64 WEST. — Desirable double room, two, three; unexcelled table; high class; table guests.

44TH ST., 221 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; refined home; superior board; references; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—DOCTOR'S OFFICE; Also large room; table guests; references.

74T ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; private bath; single room; electric light, steam heat.

79TH ST., 152 WEST.—Second-floor room; Southern exposure; table guests.

80TH ST., 150 WEST.—Table guests; home cooking specialty; best food; also nicely furnished room.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room attached; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

83D ST., 127 WEST.—Sunny rooms; large, $18; hall, $7; excellent table; table guests; references.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Delightful, warm rooms; excellent cooking; Subway; table guests. Telephone 2871—River.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Large sunny room, all conveniences; good table; desirable neighborhood; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large rooms, table board; back parlor suitable dentist; telephone 7442 Riverside.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations; southern cuisine; parlor dining; table guests. Telephone 429—Riverside.

123D ST., 168 WEST.—Desirable sunny rooms; well furnished; first-class board; references; moderate.

135TH, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent with board, near L. Subway; references.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Washington Square, N. W.)—Suite two large rooms, also single; private bath; steam heat; table excellent.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Finest location New York; block Riverside Park, Drive, and Subway express and surface cars; beautiful furnished rooms; private baths; telephones; superior table.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 53, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths; small rooms.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 170—Handsome private house, with accommodations for a few guests; has unusually large second floor front room vacant; house, table, and appointments substantial and attractive; references. Telephone, 2597J—Main.

GREENE AV., 41, Corner Carlton.—I seldom have a vacancy in my house during the season; everything tidy, homelike, and refined; one desirable room. 'Phone 1977J—Prospect.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100.—Desirable rooms, steam heat; excellent table; river view; fifteen minutes to Manhattan.

Long Island.

DOUGLAS MANOR INN, DOUGLASTON, L. I.; easy commuting distance. For Winter rates, apply New York Office, 1,122 Broadway.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Business Opportunities.

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Partner wanted with about $50,000 capital to reorganize and to take an active part in an old established, leading house in the world known specialty publications produced in the photo-advertising business; party must be an expert representative and have good connections with the trade, as he will have to do part of the traveling; references exchanged; full particulars at interview. Address Photo.-Ad., 3,050 3d Av., Advertising Agency.

Advertiser of unquestionable character, ability, and experience, wants $5,000 to open high-class stock and bond house in this city; best references. Address for particulars J 175 Times Downtown.

Young attorney, capable and energetic, desires financial backing from a refined lady or gentleman in a thoroughly reliable business venture of importance. T 85 Times, Times Sq.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED FOR THOROUGHLY HIGH-CLASS PREFERRED STOCK; LEADS FURNISHED. NABRU, BOX J 200 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Johnson Press, successors to Call Press, 142 Fulton St.; good printing; low prices; 1,000 letter heads, $2; billheads, $1.50; booklets, $10.

Party with small capital required for legitimate business enterprise. Knickerbocker Theatre Bldg., 118 West 39th St., Room 235.

Perfect duplication typewritten letters; $2 first thousand, $1 each additional. New York Letter Co., 23 Park Row. Phone 5748—Cortlandt.

Ask me how you can start a profitable mail-order business at home evenings. Expert, P. O. Box 1,600, New York.

Will buy contents houses, apartments, hotels, books, pianos. 560 Stuyvesant. Barnes, 88 University Place.

Color and commercial printing of all descriptions. Eagle Press, 202 West 34th St. Union labor.

Lots of money for men with connections to influence printing my way. J 162 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

MARRIED COUPLE want two furnished rooms, with bath, or one large, furnished room, with alcove and bath; state price and particulars. V 107 Times, Times Square.

BY YOUNG MAN, furnished room, heated; west side preferred; state price and full particulars. V 104 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Complainant, against Metropolitan Street Railway and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of Paragraph XI of the decree of foreclosure and sale entered herein in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 18th day of March, 1909, the sale heretofore duly advertised in pursuance of said decree to take place on the 1st day of June, 1909, at two o'clock P. M., at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, or at such place in said court as the sale might be adjourned to in pursuance of said decree and thereafter on the consent of the solicitors for the complainant and with the approval of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York duly adjourned to January 22, 1910, is hereby with the approval of said court and on the consent of solicitors for the complainant further adjourned to March 26, 1910, at the same time and place.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Special Master.
Dated Jan. 10, 1910.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BURROUGHS REMOUNTABLE RIM COMPANY, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the SUPREME COURT of the State of New York, at a Special Term (Part I.) thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said Corporation to change its corporate name to the DORIAN REMOUNTABLE RIM COMPANY.

Dated New York City, January 14, 1910.
BURROUGHS REMOUNTABLE RIM COMPANY,
by MAX ROSETT, Vice President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Sealed estimates for obtaining Office Supplies, Drafting Supplies, and Stationery (Contract 1,201) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, January 18, 1910.
(For particulars see City Record.)

MUSICAL.

VAN BAAR'S OLD GUARD ORCHESTRA MILITARY BAND.
Charles L. Van Baar, Musical Director and Bandmaster, 102 West 57th St. Tel. 4200 Col. From Pianist to Orchestra or Military Band of 100 Men.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

Speak a Foreign Language!
FRENCH—GERMAN
SPANISH ITALIAN
Is Easily Mastered by The
LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
With ROSENTHAL'S Practical Linguistry.

YOU HEAR THE LIVING VOICE OF A NATIVE PROFESSOR PRONOUNCE EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' daily practice, at spare moments, gives thorough conversational mastery of a foreign language. *Send for interesting booklet and particulars of special trial offer.*
THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD,
807 Metropolis Bldg., B'way & 16th St., N. Y.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, SPANISH,
and all other modern languages taught. Private or class tuition at the school or your residence.
CORTINAPHONE
Language outfits for study without teacher. Quick, easy, satisfactory method. Week's trial free.
CORTINA ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES
234 Cortina Building
Established 1882
44 West 34th Street
New York
CORTINAPHONE

Eastman School
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Type writing, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments.
Open during the Entire year. Call or write for catalogue.
Lenox Ave. & 123d St.

Miller School
1,133-1,135 Broadway, cor. 26th St.
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Business.
Open throughout the year. Day and Night Sessions. Call or send for Booklet T. Employment Dept. 'Phone 2063 Mad. Sq. Fully Endorsed by the Board of Regents.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
MADISON SQUARE (1,122 BROADWAY.)
Harlem Branch........343 Lenox Av., near 127th St.
Brooklyn "..................218 Livingston St.
350 BRANCHES IN ALL LEADING CITIES.
Lessons at School or Residence. Day and Evenings. Teachers Sent to Neighboring Places.
SUPERIOR NATIVE TEACHERS.
Free Conversation Circles and Pronunciation Courses.
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

Accounting Instruction.—Personal and individual instruction in fact. 80-page catalogue on application. Geo. E. Beck, 217 W. 23d St.; M. J. Davies, Fulton and Bond Sts., Brooklyn; Pace & Pace, 154 Nassau St., New York.

THE ITALIAN SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
315 5TH AVE., COR. 32D ST.
Pupils use only the new language from the very first lesson.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP? YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED by writing School Agency, M.-41 Park Row, N.Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

THE LACHMUND
132 WEST 85TH ST.
Conse[illegible] Music.
ALL BRANCHES; INDIVIDUAL LESSONS; SPECIAL COURSES FOR PROFESSIONAL AND ADVANCED AMATEURS; EMULATIVE INCENTIVES FOR CHILDREN.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Splendid Opportunities
IN SLIGHTLY USED
Pianos of Renowned Makes

Kranich & Bach Upright	$150
Weber Upright	165
Sohmer Upright	175
Chickering Upright	175
Steinway Upright	250
Hallett & Davis Upright	190
Steinway Baby Grand	450
Angelus Player & Piano	200

All in good order, stool and cover included.
CHRISTMAN SONS, 35 West 14th St.

$125 Gabler upright, $4 monthly until paid; $165 Hazelton upright, $5 monthly. Goetz & Co., 81 Court St., one block from Borough Hall Subway station, Brooklyn. Open evenings.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES
Rented $3 month; $100 machines $15 to $50 six months; rental allowed to apply if purchased. Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St. Telephone 1983 Cortlandt.

OFFICE PARTITIONS.
Highest grade of workmanship; lowest price. Save money by getting our price before you buy. David Kramer, 43 Broad St. 'Phone connec'n.

TYPEWRITERS Rented, $5 for 3 months; New, rebuilt, $10 up; special cash discount; year's guarantee. Send for catalogue. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St. Tel. 5915 Barclay.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, files, bookcases, stockboards, mirror, wall fixtures, business furniture, all kinds; large safe, 7 ft. high, 5 ft. 6 wide, 2 ft. 9 deep. Finn Bros., 358 Broadway.

DESKS CHAIRS, OFFICE FURNITURE, PARTITIONS, &c. BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS. HAMBURGER, 33 East 20th St.

Slightly used office furniture, desks, chairs, time stamps, cash registers, adding machines, typewriters, safes, filing cabinets, multigraphs, neostyles. Nathan's, 4 White.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES, $10 to $50, rented, bought, repaired. Eagle T. Co., 79 Duane St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

When you come to New York City stop at the
HOTEL ROLAND
Handy to everything. Street cars to everywhere.
MODERN HOTEL.
NICE ROOMS WITH BATH FOR $1.50 PER DAY UP.
59th St., Bet. Madison & Park Avs
Block from Plaza entrance to Park.

Alliance House
258-260 WEST 44TH STREET,
One block from Times Square.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
A QUIET PLACE FOR QUIET PEOPLE.
Conducted on the American plan, suitable for persons who appreciate the comforts of home life. Transients accommodated.
RATES MODERATE

HERMITAGE
Times Square, 42d St. and 7th Av.
GENTLEMEN'S CAFE and GRILL
and
LADIES' RESTAURANT
SUNDAY DINNER 5.30 to 9 P.M. $1.00
After Theatre Supper Specialties.
EDOUARD VARNIER ORCHESTRA.

Gilsey House
BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
SINGLE ROOMS, $1; DOUBLE ROOMS, $2. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $3 per day up. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FOR TRANSIENT GUESTS AND FAMILIES.
JOHN H. FIFE CO.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:22|Sun sets..4:37|Moon sets..9:43

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:27	11:02	4:10	4:50
Governors Island	10:37	11:13	4:35	5:17
Hell Gate	12:00	12:10	6:10	6:52

Arrived—Friday, Jan. 14.

SS St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 5.
SS Hesperus, Hamburg, Dec. 24.
SS Tritonia, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
SS Windermere, Matanzas, Jan. 7.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 5.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Jan. 13.
SS Brazos, Galveston, Jan. 8.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TO-DAY.		
Minnehaha, London	——	9:30 A.M.
G. Waldersee, Hamburg	6:00 A.M.	——
Oceana, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Avon, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Juan, Ponce	——	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL TO-MORROW.		
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Clement, Manaos	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Coppename, Demerara	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Hortensius, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.		
Seminole	Turks Island	Jan. 4
Lazio	Palermo	Dec. 30
Lewis Luckenbach	New Orleans	Jan. 4
Samland	Antwerp	Jan. 1
Pennsylvania	Copenhagen	Dec. 28
Lusitania	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Hudson	Corunna	Jan. 1
Mexico	Havre	Jan. 1
Clan Macpherson	Lisbon	Dec. 29
Monterey	Progreso	Jan. 9
Brazos	Galveston	Jan. 8
City of Columbus	Savannah	Jan. 11
El Monte	Galveston	Jan. 3
Lorraine	Havre	Jan. 8
Potsdam	Boulogne	Jan. 3
Philadelphia	Southampton	Jan. 8
Strathdene	Greenock	Dec. 30
Pretoria	Hamburg	Dec. 31
Advance	Cristobal	Jan. 8
Jamestown	Norfolk	Jan. 14
DUE TO-MORROW.		
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	Bremen	Jan. 4
Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Mesaba	London	Jan. 6
Iroquois	London	Jan. 4
California	Puerto Mexico	Jan. 9
City of Savannah	Savannah	Jan. 13
Huron	Jacksonville	Jan. 13
DUE MONDAY.		
California	Glasgow	Jan. 8
Lapland	Antwerp	Jan. 8
Bluecher	Hamburg	Jan. 7
Oceania	Patras	Jan. 4
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Kingston	Jan. 11
Martello	Hull	Jan. 2
Carolina	San Juan	Jan. 12
El Sud	Galveston	Jan. 11

Reported by Wireless.

SS Baltic, incoming from Liverpool, was reported by Marconi wireless 1,247 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, late Monday.

SS Lusitania, incoming from Liverpool, was reported by Marconi wireless 280 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this morning.

SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, incoming from Bremen, was reported by Marconi wireless 363 miles east of Sandy Hook at 4 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, late to-day.

SS New York, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 320 miles west of the Lizard at 6 P. M. yesterday; due at Plymouth about 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Philadelphia, incoming from Southampton, was reported by Marconi wireless 735 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:50 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Sunday afternoon.

SS Lorraine, incoming from Havre, was reported by Marconi wireless 722 miles east of Sandy Hook at 4 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Sunday morning.

SS Pretoria, incoming from Hamburg, was reported by Marconi wireless 313 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, late to-day or Sunday morning.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Caronia, at Ponta Delgada, Jan. 14.
SS Ryndam, at Boulogne, Jan. 13.
SS Taormina, at Genoa, Jan. 14.
SS Cedric, at Madeira, Jan. 13.
SS Berlin, at Fremantle, Jan. 13.
SS Californie, at Dunkirk, Jan. 10.
SS Breconshire, at Havre, Jan. 12.
SS Drachenfels, at Adelaide, Jan. 14.
SS Katuna, at Kelung, Jan. 14.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Jan. 14.

Sailed.

SS Cincinnati, from Southampton, Jan. 14.
SS Nancy Lee, from Swansea, Jan. 13.
SS Benedict, from Para, Jan. 11.
SS Louisiana, from Copenhagen, Jan. 11.
SS Roma, from Marseilles, Jan. 11.
SS Vasari, from Montevideo, Jan. 11.
SS Weehawken, from Dublin, Jan. 13.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, China, and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Dec. 18; Shanghai, Dec. 21; Melbourne, Dec. 20; Sydney, Dec. 21; Auckland, Dec. 22; Yokohama, Dec. 28, and Honolulu, Jan. 7, reached San Francisco per steamer Siberia and were dispatched east at 6:40 P. M. Jan. 13. Due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Mails originally forwarded on the steamer Moana were transferred at Honolulu.

Pacific Steamships.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii, (via San Fransico)—Alameda	Jan. 17 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Siberia	Jan. 20 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Tacoma)—Ning Chow	Jan. 21 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Tacoma)—Tacoma Maru	Jan. 22 6:30 P.M.
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Moana	Jan. 23 6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas and Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via San Francisco)—Mariposa	Jan. 28 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. transport	Jan. 31 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Empress of Japan	Feb. 4 6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The storm that formed over Arizona is now centred off the Middle Atlantic Coast, whence it will move slowly northeastward. During the last twenty-four hours this disturbance caused precipitation in practically all sections east of the Mississippi River, with heavy snows in Southern New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and along the lower lakes. Northeast gales, with snow, prevailed Friday on the Atlantic Coast between Delaware Breakwater and Portland, Me., warnings concerning which were sent to this region Thursday.

Colder weather prevails in the Ohio Valley, while much warmer weather has sent in over the Northwest.

Winds along the New England Coast will be northeast, shifting to northwest gales; Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk north and northwest gales; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have northeast, shifting to northwest, gales with unsettled weather and rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow Saturday. Sunday, fair; brisk and high north, shifting to northwest, winds.

New England—Snow Saturday. Sunday generally fair; northeast and north gales, diminishing Saturday night.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
3 A. M.	29	28	4 P. M.	32	30
6 A. M.	27	28	6 P. M.	33	29
9 A. M.	29	32	9 P. M.	31	22
12 M.	31	32	12 P. M.	31	22

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 29; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 8 P. M. it was 24. Maximum temperature, 33 degrees at 11 A. M.; minimum, 22 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OVATION TO PEARY AT BOWDOIN FEAST

Pole Discoverer Wildly Cheered by His Fellow-Alumni at Their Annual Dinner.

SPECIAL SONGS IN HIS HONOR

Younger Graduates of the College Parade Around the Table Bearing the Sledge Which Went to the Pole.

Commander Robert E. Peary was the guest of honor of the Bowdoin College Alumni Association of New York City last night at its fortieth annual dinner, held in the Hotel Gotham. The attendance at the dinner broke all previous records. Commander Peary was delayed in coming from Washington by the storm, and arrived at the feast late. His arrival was the signal for an outburst of great enthusiasm.

The gathering rose as one man and cheered and sang for "Bob" Peary of the class of 1877. At the close of Commander Peary's speech a group of the younger alumni made a circuit of the hall, bearing on their shoulders the sledge which made the successful trip to the pole, while the alumni sang to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia" this stirring litty:

The Pole Is Found at Last!

Swing out the flag of Bowdoin, boys, the pole is found at last;
Bring out the wine in plenty—a toast in every glass;
Bring out the sturdy sledges that have served him in the past
For Peary's in his new-found glory.

Chorus:
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! for Bob and Dan;
Hurrah!—Hurrah! each one a Bowdoin man;
They suffered, struggled on, and made—the pole, an "also ran"
Bowdoin-Americans in glory.

No mother earth beneath him, a snowdrift for his bed,
The icy cold around him and a hummock for his head;
But these were only pleasures when he saw the pole ahead—
And Peary's in his new-found glory.

Chorus—Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

Old Bowdoin's given the greatest men America has known;
She's nursed the greatest writers and statesmen of renown;
But the greatest thing in modern days was when the pole went down—
With Peary and his new-found glory.

Chorus—Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

Guests at the Feast.

President William De Witt Hyde of Bowdoin College, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard of the class of 1857, ex-Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, Gov. Henry B. Quinby, '69, of New Hampshire; Prof. Henry C. Emery, '92, of the new Tariff Commission; Prof. McMillan of the class of '98, who accompanied Peary to the pole, and Herbert L. Bridgman were at the speakers' table. Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham of the New York Alumni was toastmaster.

Commander Peary was introduced after President Hyde and Gen. Hubbard had spoken. There were cheers for several minutes when Toastmaster Dillingham introduced Commander Peary as "a man whom the world and Bowdoin College delight to honor and who will ever bear a part in the world's history." The gathering sang a song to the air of the Bowdoin Alma Mater, written by Mrs. Joseph B. Roberts, wife of the Secretary of the alumni, entitled, "Hail, Hail, Comrades, Hail," which called Peary "king of all the frozen north."

Commander Peary's Address.

Commander Peary in his address said:

"I don't think you can understand how extremely enjoyable it is for me to be here to-night. For the last eighteen months I have been living a life which has been a struggle of mind against matter in its almost primeval form—the chaos of the arctic regions. Here I am in the midst of a group of university men in the largest city of the country, where the struggle is of mind against mind, of intellect against intellect. And I recognize that I have come back into my own again.

"Bowdoin more than any other institution or any other organization can claim the credit of our success, for three Bowdoin alumni are primarily responsible for it. I think it was six years ago in the Winter of 1903 that at the annual dinner of the Bowdoin alumni I first met Gen. Hubbard.

"If it was as my memory tells me, my next word from Gen. Hubbard came the following June. I had been working for more than a year raising the funds for my next expedition, and the time for the expedition had almost arrived and I was still short. Some papers were good enough to make that known. And it was then that I received a letter, in handwriting, not typewritten, which said:

"I am interested in your work and am inclosing a check." And the letter was signed Thomas H. Hubbard and the check was for five figures. A postscript intimated that if it was not enough there was more where it came from.

"I told Gen. Hubbard that we did need more money, but that Morris K. Jesup had obligated himself to see the expedition through. Mr. Hubbard wrote back that Mr. Jesup was a brick, and inclosed another five-figure check. He then became a member of the Peary Arctic Club, and on the death of Mr. Jesup the mantle of the Presidency inevitably fell upon his shoulders, and as President of the Peary Arctic Club there is no man to whom more credit is due for the success of our latest expedition than to Gen. Hubbard.

"There were twenty years between each of the three members. Gen. Hubbard was a member of the class of '57. My class was '77, and Prof. McMillan, one of the most effective members of my party, was a member of the class of '98. He added the utmost weight of his physical and mental energy to the assets of the expedition, and had the narrowest escape with his life of any member of my party.

"I am rather particularly glad, being a college man myself, that the attainment of the north pole has been achieved by a college man. I think that means something. I think it makes it worth while that this thing could not be made a matter of chance. If it could have been it would have been achieved long before this in the four centuries it has been sought by men of every nation."

President Hyde said in part:

"We have now expanded our alumni roll to include all the genuine white population of the north pole. His achievement makes every Bowdoin alumnus and every man stand straighter, because there is not a place on the globe, from the tropics to the pole, of which man is not the master. That is why we are proud of Commander Peary. And we are proud that it was not luck, but the good training of Prof. Bose, back in '77, and because it was the result of an earnest and faithful devotion to a great purpose and a high ideal, of striving ever in the face of repeated failure."

WON'T INTRODUCE PEARY.

Mayor of Springfield, Mass., Says He's Tired of Such Things.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 14.—Unwilling to be "a part of Peary's north pole side show," Mayor Edward H. Lathrop of this city has refused to introduce Commander Robert E. Peary when the explorer lectures here next Monday night. Mayor Lathrop announced his refusal last night at a meeting of the Springfield Fish and Game Association.

"It seems to be the common idea," he said, "that one of the functions of the Mayor is to introduce every side show that comes to the city. I have decided that it is about time to cut out all outside matters and take care of Ed Lathrop. When the manager of Peary suggested to me, a few days ago, that it was my duty to introduce the explorer, who has announced that he will not lecture anywhere for less than $1,000, I decided that the limit had been reached and declared that I would not be a part of Peary's north pole side show. Hereafter I will take part in none of these affairs."

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 14.—"Commander Peary has not asked the Mayor of Springfield to introduce him at the Springfield lecture, nor has his manager, for he has no manager," said Charles J. Nichols, counsel for Commander Peary, to-day. "The lectures at Springfield and Worcester, as in other cities, are given under the auspices of local managers, these two being arranged by either a Springfield or a Worcester man. If such a suggestion was made it came from this man."

DENIES HE SLEW GOVERNESS.

Millbrook Coachman, Questioned by Police Chief, Stands by First Story.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 14.—After a long interview with Frank Schermerhorn, coachman for Barnes Compton, who is accused of the murder of Miss Sarah S. Brymer, governess at the Compton home, Chief of Police McCabe said this evening that he was certain that Schermerhorn killed Miss Brymer, notwithstanding that the coachman again declared himself to be innocent. He repeated his charge that Ohashi, the Japanese butler, committed the crime.

Chief McCabe questioned the coachman as he lay on a cot in Vassar Hospital, in this city, where Schermerhorn was taken last night after he attempted suicide by cutting his throat. A policeman is constantly on watch at his bedside. The young coachman rallied rapidly to-day and, being assured by the surgeons that the man was out of danger, Chief McCabe decided to question him.

Schermerhorn, though still professing his desire to die rather than go to jail, repeated what he told the Chief yesterday, that he saw the Japanese butler on the veranda where the nurse and little Polly Compton were sleeping.

McCabe remained at the coachman's bedside for some time. Schermerhorn did not change his story, which the police do not credit.

At one time to-day, when he thought the policeman on guard by his bed was not watching, Schermerhorn called the nurse to his side and asked her in a whisper to get him something with which he might end his life. The nurse told the policeman, who assured the prisoner that he would have small opportunity for further attempts at self-destruction.

"If Schermerhorn really wants to die it can hardly be because of remorse," said Chief McCabe to-night, "since he is trying to shift the guilt to the butler. We regard the butler as innocent, and have no intention of arresting him. Schermerhorn alone was responsible for the murder."

Schermerhorn drove to Poughkeepsie on Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Compton, who went to New York. On his return the coachman took the maids out for a sleigh ride. Leaving the sleigh, he went into a saloon in Washington Hollow. When he came out after some time, the maids say, he was noisy and boisterous. He left them at the Compton house shortly before midnight. At this time Miss Brymer was sleeping with her young charge on the upper veranda, where within two or three hours she was killed.

Schermerhorn is a native of Dover Plains. His widowed mother lives with a sister near Vassar College. His wife, a bride of a few months, is in another part of the hospital where her husband is a prisoner. She has been there for three weeks, ill of fever, and has not been informed of her husband's arrest.

Through a telegram sent by Mr. Compton to the Meriden (Conn.) Hospital, where Miss Brymer was a nurse for two years, her uncle, John Ferguson, who lives in Meriden, was discovered. He arrived in Millbrook to-day and took the body to Meriden for burial. Miss Brymer's father, it was learned, lives in London in poor circumstances. She has a brother in the British Army in India.

A search was made about the Compton place to-day for the silverware taken from the chest in the dining room, but it was not found. The authorities are certain that it was removed by the murderer and secreted somewhere about the place, to make it appear that a burglar had been in the house.

The manager of the Millbrook Inn said to-day that the statement that the inquest into the murder of Miss Brymer would be held at the Millbrook Inn was wrong, and that it would not be held there.

GALLERY NOTES.

The Lawrence collection, which is opened to-day at the American Art Galleries for public view until the dates of sale, (Jan. 21 and 22,) is interesting on many different sides. The potteries and old Chinese porcelains in themselves form a group of great importance by reason of their fine quality, in spite of the restricted number of pieces.

Then there are the Barye bronzes, which individually and collectively are beyond praise. Barye keeps his place as the greatest animalier of the nineteenth century, and critics of recent years have discovered in his work qualities that were recognized thirty years ago by a comparatively small group of connoisseurs, a group of which Mr. Lawrence was one. When he received, through Mr. Walters, in 1875, an order to supply the Corcoran Gallery at Washington with an example of every bronze he had made he is reported to have said:

"My own country has never done anything like that for me!"

⁂

He was not without appreciation in his own country, however. In 1868 he was made member of the institute, and, while he was not overwhelmed with orders, his habit of waiting for long and indefinite periods, in order that his patines should attain perfection before the bronzes passed out of his hands, had doubtless something to do with his neglect by a commercial world. It certainly had a great deal to do with the value of such collections as the present one, which may be said, without the slightest exaggeration, to contain a larger number of pieces of first quality than could be assembled to-day by the most ardent and intelligent collector.

If the opportunity offered to the museums and public institutions of the country to buy the group as a whole at the nominal up-set price, to be fixed on the day of sale, is not embraced and the collection in consequence is dispersed among individual bidders, the blunder will be irreparable.

Turning from the bronzes to the paintings, we will defer description of the Daumiers, which are the chief feature of the collection, to a later issue, mentioning only that they include several of the "Gens de Justice" series. This is the series in which Daumier expressed his scorn of the legal profession, a scorn probably based on his unhappy experience at the time he was thrown into prison for caricaturing Louis Philippe as Gargantua being fed with gold wrung from his poverty-stricken subjects.

⁂

In addition to Daumier's paintings is the little statuette of "Ratapoil," which the artist modeled "to give," says his biographer, "a body, a material form, to his satiric idea" before spreading it abroad in the journals for which he made his caricatures. The figure represents the Napoleonic arrogance and insolence as it took shape in his mind. Perhaps only a country capable of producing in literature the genial Tartarin could have produced in art this imperial "bravo."

Baumier was a painter who made a practice of modeling in clay, and the sculptor Barye every now and then made vigorous water-color drawings and paintings in oil of animals against the background provided for them by the neighborhood of Fontainebleau, where he went to seek his landscape settings. Several of these paintings are in the Lawrence collection, the most impressive showing a tiger rolling on the ground, the splendid muscles of the sinuous form appearing actually to move as the body twists in graceful contortion.

⁂

The eleven paintings and drawings by Mary Cassatt form an important feature of the collection. They range from the solid modeling and somewhat tight bounding line of the earlier work, in which the influence of Degas is most clearly seen, as in "La Caresse Maternelle" or the woman in a red dress holding a child, to the flowing execution of such a canvas as "Au Jardin," with its high-pitched color scheme and limpid brush work.

The five examples of Monte's art are in that painter's finest vein, the massive composition in the "Belle Isle" and the strong, full color harmony attesting his possession of that architectonic faculty denied to him by his early critics, as well as his command over the resources of prismatic color in conveying a personal sentiment. How thoroughly, too, that old charge of monotony is confuted by the most cursory comparison of the "Belle Isle" with the tender and bland "Vetheuil: Spring."

Among the other pictures are admirable Raffaellis, one his brilliant painting of the Dewey Arch, two examples of Sisley's work, of quiet and refined charm, and a delightful Fantin-Latour, a "Wood Nymph" sitting in the shade of a large tree, her face turned toward the sunset, a picture in which Fantin's solid workmanship grounded on his study of the old masters is fused with the poetry of his later style.

In addition to the more important pictures is a group of drawings, etchings, &c., chosen with the fastidious taste that rules the collection as a whole, and offering many a modest prize for collectors of discrimination but small means.

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SHIBLEY BOY MAKES A PLUCKY FIGHT

Hospital Staff Marvels at the Patience with Which the Lad Endures His Suffering.

BURY ROBBIE LOMAS TO-DAY

Police Up the State and in New Jersey Join in the Hunt for Lunatic Who Shot the Boys.

The police up the State and in New Jersey yesterday joined those of this city in the search for the madman who shot the two six-year-old boys on Wednesday afternoon in Highbridge Park, near Coogan's Bluff. Meanwhile the doctors and nurses in Washington Heights Hospital are doing their utmost to guard the small spark of life still in Arthur Shibley, one of the victims, and the undertaker and the family's friends are preparing to bury this afternoon Robbie Lomas, the boy who fell down the hillside with a bullet through his heart.

Arthur Shibley is passing very close to death. The bullet the assassin intended for his heart went through his lung, down through his stomach, and then out of his back. Dr. C. C. Sichel found the bullet in his stocking when the boy was undressed at the hospital. The holes in his stomach and diaphragm were sewed up, and it now all depends on whether his vitality will carry him through the pain and suffering.

For nearly sixty hours his young mother has waited in the hospital, ready to give her blood in the endeavor to save him. She and her husband have been almost living at the hospital, where they have been looked after. The entire hospital force has united to do all the things, little and big, that may add the slightest to Arthur Shibley's chances for life.

Dr. Sichel yesterday removed the bandages from the wounded boy. The chances for his escaping peritonitis seemed fair, but at times his vitality sank very low. Once or twice in the day it seemed that the time for the transfusion had arrived, and the mother was prepared for the operation. Then the boy rallied, and the operation was again postponed. He was very low at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

"He is making a brave fight," said Dr. Sichel last night. "He doesn't whine or whimper. He hasn't done that since the beginning. His body still calls for something to allay his parching thirst, and he voices that call. We can give him only the smallest quantities of water, but he doesn't complain even about his thirst. If his life is saved the credit must be given to the hospital force. They have all given themselves utterly to his care."

That may be true, but if he lives his young Syrian mother and his father will credit it to Dr. Sichel.

While the Syrian mother sat all day beside her sorely wounded boy, Mrs. Lomas, the American mother, sat by the coffin of her child. Robert Lomas's funeral will be held this afternoon at 1 o'clock at the home of his parents, 434 West 164th Street.

Any man of seedy appearance, wearing a soft hat, with a scraggly beard, who walks along Edgecombe Avenue or along the Speedway, is a suspect now. A great many women go patrolling across the rocky ridges. They fix accusing eyes on every unknown man they see who resembles even faintly the assassin of Robbie Lomas. And if anywhere down toward Amsterdam Avenue or Broadway they hear the cry of an "extra," they run to buy a paper, crying:

"Maybe they've caught him."

The police made no additional arrests in the case yesterday. The three tramps who were picked up Thursday are not under suspicion of Wednesday's crime. Two of them have been sent to the Workhouse for six months as vagrants, and the other was discharged.

Inspector McCafferty is still giving his attention to the discovery of the man who shot the two boys on Wednesday, and his men are working as hard as he is on the case.

"It's a waste of time to tell the police of the West 152d Street Station to work hard on the case," said a desk Lieutenant up there yesterday as he sat staring out of the window. "Good Lord, they brought the little Lomas boy in here and laid him out on the table back there Wednesday afternoon, and then somebody pulled off his cap. His hair had been cut recently, but it was still very long, and his mother had done it up with hairpins and stuck it up under his cap.

"A policeman pulled off his cap, and all that golden hair fell down, and the hairpins dropped down on the table—well, as I say, there is no need to tell us to work hard on this case. Our men are looking for that fellow. Good Lord, how they are looking for him!"

Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher, Inspector McCafferty, Capt. Carey of the Homicide Bureau, and Capt. Bennett of the Harlem Detective Bureau made a tour of the Highbridge section yesterday afternoon in an automobile to see how the watch for the assassin was being kept up. The police suspect that the madman lives in the neighborhood of Highbridge Park, and that from time to time he goes out and uses his pistol.

Added to their interest in the recovery of Arthur Shibley and their profound sympathy for the parents of Robbie Lomas, the residents of the section appreciate that the maniac with his deadly weapon is still at large, and that there is absolutely no telling when he will turn it upon some one else.

NEW THEATRE ACTORS TOUR.

Company to Play from Boston to Kansas City in Repertoire.

A Spring tour of the Eastern half of the United States is being planned for The New Theatre Company, to begin immediately after the local season ends. The tour will start at Boston and end in Chicago, and will include Providence, Hartford, New Haven, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Kansas City. Director Ames was unable to give yesterday the exact dates of the performances or the theatres in which they would be given.

The regular season of The New Theatre will end the latter part of April, and then the company will go to Boston for one week. The Chicago engagement will comprise one, and maybe two, weeks. The time to be spent in the other cities has not yet been determined definitely. The plays from which the répertoire will be made will be "The Nigger," "Strife," "Don," "The Cottage in the Air," "The School for Scandal," "Twelfth Night," "Beethoven," which is to be produced later in the Winter, and the unannounced plays yet to be produced. "Antony and Cleopatra" will not be included in the list.

George Foster Platt, the producer of modern plays, will have charge of the presentation of all of the plays in his department, and Louis Calvert, producer of classical plays, will have charge of the staging of the others. The company will travel in a special train of fourteen cars, which will be run as a special throughout the entire journey. Fifty of the members of the company will be taken, as well as the theatre's operating staff and the heads of several departments.

In speaking of the plan last night, Director Ames said: "During the season we shall have produced twelve plays. Six of them have already been presented. Out of these twelve we shall take a sufficient numer to interest theatregoers during a one or two weeks' engagement in a city. Our idea is not to give any one play more than two performances in a single theatre. The company that goes on tour will be the company that has played here. So far as I know, there will be no change. The scenery will be the same as used at The New Theatre, as will the costumes and properties. In other words, we shall give patrons in cities outside of New York exactly the same plays we present here, with precisely the same company."

Among the company members who will go on tour are Louis Calvert, Annie Russell, Rose Coghlan, Beverly Sitgreaves, Mrs. Sol Smith, E. M. Holland, Albert Bruning, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Ben Johnson, Henry Stanford, William McVey, Matheson Lang, Oswald Yorke, Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh, Thais Lawton, Olive Wyndham, and Leah Bateman-Hunter.

TEACHER PLEASES SOCIALISTS

Dr. Bonn Applauded for Saying "To Hell with the Government."

Three hundred Socialists from some thirty colleges of this country and Russia vigorously applauded Dr. Frank Bohn, university extension lecturer of Columbia University, when, at a dinner of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society in Kalil's restaurant last night, he said:

"Dignify such a Government? To hell with such a Government!"

Whereupon the guests, men and women, nodded their heads approvingly.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, President of the society, was unable to attend last night owing to an engagement at Cornell; so George R. Kirkpatrick, who organized the society, was toastmaster. He began by telling the graduates of Harvard, Columbia, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, the University of Warsaw, the University of Melbourne, the New York Dramatic School, and the rest of the colleges represented that the Socialist movement has shown an unfortunate tendency to neglect Marx and the earlier drafters of its platform, and to wander instead into "principles of zoology, ornithology," and other undesirable specialities that were not Socialism.

"We must do something more than perorate, resolute, pass the hat, and adjourn," he said. "It is not enough to perpetually stiletto each other and sympathetically to condemn all who are not Socialists. We must be practical."

As an exponent of such practical work he introduced Miss Crystal Eastman, Secretary of the New York Branch of the American Association for Labor Legislation, who spoke on "Socialism and Labor Legislation." Miss Eastman, while admitting from the outset that she was not a hide-hardened Socialist, and would therefore probably be a target for all the succeeding speakers, assured the society that she was sufficiently radical.

Violent exception to Miss Eastman's attitude was taken by Dr. Bohn, the next speaker.

"I'm one of the old-fashioned, queer fellows," he announced. "I believe with Marx and Engels that the social war must come. I am an industrial unionist, one who wants to see the labor union movement transferred into one great union by Socialism.

"The Government cannot dignify labor, but labor can and must dignify the Government by seizing it—through the ballot if possible, but seizing it at all events—and making the means of production no longer private property but the workingman's."

Dr. Bohn told how he had witnessed the struggle for the eight-hour day in Colorado, when laborers, he said, were driven at the point of the bayonet. Then—

"Dignify such a Government?" he shouted. "Dignify such a Government? To hell with such a Government!"

It was then that the rathskeller echoed with applause.

Dr. Bohn declared that "Pittsburg is the howling centre of the hell we live in," and that there is where the battle must begin. He said he was going to begin it there next Summer by going as an agitator and "preaching the eight-hour day programme as a religion."

COHEN HELD AS KIDNAPPER.

Waiter Who Ran Away with Heiress Sent to Prison Without Bail.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—After a brief hearing before a Magistrate this afternoon Ferdinand Cohen, who ran away with Miss Roberta De Janon, was committed to the County Prison without bail for a further hearing two weeks from to-day on a charge of kidnapping.

The only witness was one of the detectives who brought the couple here from Chicago. He merely testified that the runaway pair had been found in that city.

Counsel for Robert Buist, grandfather of the girl, asked that Cohen be committed for a further hearing in two weeks. He said the man had been guilty of a fiendish crime, having won the confidence and then the affections of an innocent girl and having lured her from the protection of a confiding relative. Cohen's lawyer declared that under the law Cohen had committed no crime. The girl, he asserted, had gone away willingly. The lawyor filed a writ of habeas corpus for the release of the prisoner. Argument will be heard on Monday.

The police to-day made the emphatic statement that Cohen did not harm the girl. Miss De Janon still adheres to her story, corroborated by Cohen, that she was alone responsible for the affair, and that she induced Cohen to leave the city with her.

The girl is still in a private apartment of a hospital, under the care of a nerve specialist. Her nervous system was badly upset by the events of the last few days, and it is quite likely she will be kept in the hospital for some time.

Mrs. Julia Cohen, the waiter's wife, who was taken to a hospital last night in a state of nervous collapse, was better to-day and left the hospital.

Benefit for Girls' Branch of League.

A benefit has been arranged for the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League under the auspices of the Twelfth Night Club, to be held on Friday afternoon, Jan. 28, at the Criterion Theatre, by courtesy of Charles Frohman. Among the patronesses of the entertainment who have already taken tickets and boxes are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Lloyd Griscom, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt, Mrs. Gambrel, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. C. L. Blair, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, Mrs. George D. Pratt, Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt, Mrs. Thomas R. French, Mrs. George Wood Wingate, Mrs. Edwin Arden, and others. The patrons include Egerton L. Winthrop, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Magie Ellsworth, Gen. G. W. Wingate, and Charles D. Wetmore.

In Aid of Warren Goddard House.

A song recital for the benefit of the Warren Goddard House of the Friendly Aid Society will be held at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock. Tickets may be had from Miss Julia Dodge, 90 Park Avenue. Among the patronesses are Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. Frank V. Burton, Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb, Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. James R. Townsend, Mrs. Frederick B. Jennings, Mrs. Casimir de Rham Moore, Mrs. David M. Morrison, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Thomas R. Slicer, Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Mrs. James A. Harriman, and Mrs. Howard Manasfield.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

		Loss.
A. M.		
1:00	244 Greene St.; James M. Davis	Unknown
2:15	2,054 1st Av.; Angelo Carbone	None
2:15	54 W. 18th St.; Carmon & Schwartz	$500
8:15	150 6th Av.; Grand Restaurant	$10
10:40	2,146 2d Av.; L. Jacobs	Slight
11:35	237 Centre St.; Abe Schneider	$3,000
P. M.		
1:10	137th St. and 8th Av.; elevated railroad	None
1:20	448 W. 42d St.; Joseph Ferolli	$50
1:20	448 W. 42d St.; J. Fereth	$50
3:30	339 E. 28th St.; Steinberg & Naderberg	$500
4:20	1,036 Simpson St.; American Real Estate Company	$50
4:30	15 1st St.; Joseph Carzumar	$15
6:00	278 W. 70th St.; Mrs. J. Ronett	$200
6:27	893 1st Av.; Peter Callren	$50

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Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Boxes (seating eight), $16 and $24, at Box Office, also Tyson's and McBride's Agencies.

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Wed. Mat., 2:30, Rudolf Besier's . . . . Don
Wed. Evg., 8:30, Rudolf Besier's . . . . Don
Thurs. Mat. 2, (opera). Czaar und Zimmermann
Thurs. Evg., 8:30, Edw. Sheldon's. The Nigger
Fri. Evg., 8, (opera) . . . . Fra Diavolo
Sat. Mat., 2:15 . . . . . . The School for Scandal
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ANDREW MACK in THE PRINCE OF BOHEMIA. with CHRISTIE MACDONALD.
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
MARGUERITE CLARK with WILLIAM NORRIS in THE KING OF CADONIA.
Broadway Thea., B'way, cor. 41st, Evs. 8.15 Matinee To-day, 2:15.
The Jolly Bachelors with Nora Bayes
COMEDY 41st, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30.
Laurence Irving and Mabel Hackney in THE AFFINITY (The Incubus.)
Owing to their Great Success, the engagement has been extended for Next Week.
LYRIC 42d st., W. of B'way. Evs. 8.15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
Clyde Fitch's Greatest Play, THE CITY
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30.
FORBES-ROBERTSON The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
CASINO B'way & 39th st. Evs. 8.15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
WHITNEY OPERA CO. THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER
BIJOU B'way & 30th st. Evs. 8.15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
CYRIL SCOTT in THE LOTTERY MAN
LEW FIELDS HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15 Matinee To-day, 2:15.
LEW FIELDS as OLD DUTCH
WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
DUSTIN FARNUM in CAMEO KIRBY
Next Wk—Frank Daniels—The Belle of Brittany

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1909-10.
To-day, Mat. at 2, TALES OF HOFFMANN, Mlles. Duchene, Trentini, Gentle; MM. Dalmores, Renaud, Gilibert, Daddi; Dir., M. de la Fuente. To-night at 8, (pop prices), Double bill, CAVALLERIA, Mlles. Baron, Gentle, Severina, MM. Lucas, Crabbe; PAGLIACCI, Mme. Walter-Villa, MM. Zerola, Sammarco, Crabbe; Cond., M. Anselmi.
SUNDAY, 8:30, Grand Popular Concert. Eminent Manhattan Opera Artists, incl. Mmes. Mazarin, D'Alvarez, Grippon, Duchene, Baron, MM. Mariani, Huberdeau, Duffault, Laskin, Polese, Crabbe, and Entire Manh. Op. Orch.; Dir., M. de la Fuente.
—NEXT WEEK—
Mon., BOHEME, Mme. Carmen-Melis, Mlle. Trentini, Mr. John McCormack, MM. Sammarco, Gilibert, Huberdeau, Daddi; Dir., M. Anselmi. Wed., First time in America, GRISELIDIS, Miss Mary Garden, Mmes. Walter-Villa, Duchene, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Villa, Scott; Dir., M. de la Fuente. Fri., TALES OF HOFFMANN, Mlles. Cavalieri, Trentini, Gentle, Duchene, MM. Lucas, Renaud, Nicolay, Villa, De Grazia; Dir., M. de la Fuente. Sat. Mat., BOHEME, Mme. Carmen-Melis and regular cast. Sat. Night, (popular prices), AIDA, Mmes. Mazarin, D'Alvarez, Miss Gentle, MM. Zerola, Crabbe, Vallier; Dir., M. Anselmi.
Seats, All Above, Now Selling.
SPECIAL—ELEKTRA, Tues., Jan. 25. Prices for Elektra, $10 to $2.50. Seats Selling.

Metropolitan Opera House
Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
To-day Mat., Barbiere di Siviglia. Mme. de Pasquali; MM. Bonci, Forsell, de Segurola, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Podesti. To-night, Aida. Mmes. Destinn, Flahaut; MM. Slezak, Gilly, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini. Sun. Evg., Grand Concert, 50c to $1.50. Mmes. Osborn-Hannah, de Pasquali, Fabbri, Case; MM. Hall, Dutilloy Witherspoon. Entire Metr. Op. Orch. Cond., Bendix. Next Week: Mon. Evg., Tannhaeuser. Tues. Evg., Special Perfor'ce Manon. Mmes. Farrar, Heliane; MM. Clement, Scotti. Cond., Podesti. Wed. Evg., Lohengrin. Thurs. Evg., Butterfly. Fri. Evg., Orfeo. Sat. Aft., First Time in America, Franchetti's Germania. Mmes. Destinn, Wickham, Mattfeld, Sparkes, Heliane; MM. Caruso, Amato, Didur, Rossi, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Evg., Faust. Mmes. Nordica, Maubourg, Niessen-Stone; MM. Jadlowker (debut), Gilly, Didur. Cond., Podesti.
AT THE NEW THEATRE.
Next Week—Thurs. Aft., Czaar und Zimmermann. Fri. Evg., Fra Diavolo.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
One block from Flatbush Ave. Subway Station.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 17, Aida, Mmes. Destinn, Homer; MM. Caruso, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
WEBER PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
TO-MORROW AFT. AT 3 O'CLOCK
THIRD SUNDAY CONCERT
GUSTAV MAHLER
Conductor.
SOLOIST Rachmaninoff PIANO
BACH SUITE, by general request, (Mr. Mahler will play the Bach Klavier.)
RACHMANINOFF, Piano Concerto No 3.
WAGNER, Vorspiel and Liebestod, "Tristan und Isolde."
SMETNA, overture, "The Bartered Bride."
Seats 50c. to $1.50. Boxes $10, $12, and $15.
THURSDAY EVG. & FRIDAY AFTERN'N, JANUARY 20 AND 21,
Fifth Concerts of the First Series,
Symphony "Pathetic," Tschaikowsky.

CARNEGIE HALL
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Max Fiedler, Conductor.
This Afternoon at 2:30.
Soloist: ELMAN
Res. Seats $2 to 75c., at Box Office and Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Aft., at 3:15. JANUARY 19
MISCHA ELMAN
VIOLIN RECITAL
Tickets 75c. to $2. Boxes, $12 & $15, at Hall.

ELEKTRA A LECTURE RECITAL. AMY GRANT, Reader.
Chas. L. Safford, Lecturer and Pianist.
MISS GRANT'S STUDIOS, 78 W. 55th St.
Sundays in Jan. & Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 3:30.

ICE HOCKEY HARVARD vs. PRINCETON. | To-night at 8:15.
St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. & Columbus Av.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-day, 2:15.
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS.
Next MON. Seats Now | SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM MISS MARY MOORE
in 16 performances of THE MOLLUSC.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
"As lovable as Rip Van Winkle."—Telegram.
OTIS SKINNER in Your Humble Servant.
By Booth Tarkington & H. L. Wilson.
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
"As tender as Little Lord Fauntleroy and 3 times as funny."
FRANCIS WILSON
THE BACHELOR'S BABY.
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:30 Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:20.
LAST 7 NIGHTS MARIE TEMPEST
in W. Somerset Maugham's PENELOPE
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15 Last Mat. To-day, 2:15.
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT THE NEXT OF KIN
NEXT TUES., Seats Now. WM. COLLIER A LUCKY STAR.
SAVOY B'way & 34th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-day, 2:15.
LAST NIGHT THE COMMANDING OFFICER
NEXT WEDNESDAY. Seats Now.
HENRY MILLER in THE FAITH HEALER
by the Author of "The Great Divide."
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2.
THE DOLLAR PRINCESS
Charles Dillingham's GLOBE THEATRE. B'way, 46 St. | Eve. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE OLD TOWN.
BURTON HOLMES | CEYLON SUN. EVE., 8:30, CARNEGIE HALL. MON. and TUES. MATS. at 3, LYCEUM THEATRE.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15
Matinees TO-DAY & Wednesday, 2:15.
Rex Beach's Thrilling Story THE BARRIER with THEODORE ROBERTS.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. Eves. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15.
LAST NIGHT THE FIRES OF FATE
By A. Conan Doyle, author of Sherlock Holmes.
NEXT MON. SEATS NOW.
The Fantastical Musical Comedy, The Arcadians
NEW YORK THEATRE B'WAY 45th ST. EVES 8.15 MAT. WED & SAT. 2.15
HITCHCOCK IN COHAN'S AMUSING MUSICAL HIT THE MAN WHO OWNS B'WAY
TO-MORROW EVE. Prices 25c. to $1.50.
HENRY LEE'S LIFE OF THE WORLD
GAIETY B'WAY & 46th ST. EVES. 8.15 MATS WED & SAT. 2.15
THE FORTUNE HUNTER
WINCHELL SMITH'S COMEDY WITH JOHN BARRYMORE
JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29 St. Last Matinee To-day. Last Time To-Night. | Edward Abeles in The Goddess of Liberty, with May de Sousa.

ASTOR Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2:15.
THIRD MONTH. SEVEN DAYS
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Eve. 8:15. Good Reserved Seats 50c.
—Two Weeks Only—
May Robson in The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary
Popular Prices. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-day, 2:15.
Last 2 Times A LITTLE BROTHER OF THE RICH
Beginning TUES., JAN. 18 (Seats Now.)
H. B. WARNER in Alias Jimmy Valentine
GARDEN Thea., Madison Av. and 27th. JAN. 17 to 29th
THE BEN GREET PLAYERS in
"THE LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM"
By KATRINA TRASK.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
ADMISSION 50c

STUYVESANT THE BELASCO 44 St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Tdy. & Thurs. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE LILY
BELASCO THEATRE. W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Tdy. & Wed. 2:15.
LAST 3 WEEKS
IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?
PLAZA Daily Mat. 25c. Evs. 25c., 50c., 75c. R. A. Roberts, Wilfred Clarke & Co., Sophie Tucker, Maurice
59 St. Mad. Av. Libby, others.
AMERICAN MA GOSSE with La Danse Noire, Empire City Quartet, etc.
W. 42 St. Daily Mat. 25c.
KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. Daily, 25 & 50c. | NAT M. WILLS, Laddie Cliff, Simon & Gardner, Six Musical Nosses, Barry & Wolford, etc.
COLUMBIA B'way, cor. 47th. Burlesque. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25c. to $1. Smoking.
Daily Mats. 15c, 25c & 50c | THE MAJESTICS | Sunday Concerts
EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. The Dream. Prof. Struck-Herrman Novelty Co.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Miss Fannie Ward, The Leading Lady, Lillian Shaw, Frank Morrell, others.
HAMMERSTEIN'S PARIS BY NIGHT. DR. HERMAN, Hetty King, Belle Blanche & others.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1910. 12 PAGES.

OUTWARD!

By W. J. CAMERON.

THE sun's high and the moon's high;
The bay's a crescent of blue.
The ships of the world go by without,
But the great hill-gates stand round about,
And only the waves come through.

The town sleeps and the bay sleeps.
Tangled and golden brown,
The seaweed drifts on a dreaming sea,
Where anchored boats rock lazily,
As the waves lap, up and down.

The night comes and the wind comes;
Landward the white crests ride.
Hark to the voice in the wind that cries,
As it drifts like a bird 'twixt the sea and the skies,
"There is one that will go with the tide!"

The dawn's here and the day's here!
The wind ebbs out, and the sea.
The mists roll back and the hills are plain,
But the great sea-gates are narrow in vain,
For the sea-bird's out to the sea.

—From "Poems," (New York: Longmans, Green & Co.)

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MORE GUESSING CONTESTS.

That literary custom is a variable quantity, and that fashions in letters are subject to periodical changes, are facts entirely too well known to need emphasis. It was not so long ago that editors and publishers were said to regard "the anonymous" as the height of impropriety in the putting forth of a book. Two eminently successful recent attempts at anonymity, however—"Margarita's Soul" and "The Inner Shrine"—appear to suggest a new view of authorship as a "publicity" feature in pushing a novel. The soupçon of mystery in these two cases, while it lasted, seems to have borne good fruit, and it would not be a matter for surprise to find a growing number of "anonymous" novels in the lists for the year.

HALL CAINE'S REASONS.

It is not often that a novelist troubles himself to tell the "why" of a novel. Hall Caine, however, is evidently perturbed in spirit over the fate of his last venture, in token of which he has "privately printed" and issued a pamphlet bearing the suggestive title "Why I Wrote 'The White Prophet.'" Although some readers might be cruel enough to ask why Hall Caine wrote "Why I Wrote 'The White Prophet'"? the latter is really a document in literature that one would scarcely care to miss. The exact "why" of "The White Prophet" is not very easy to grasp from amid the author's eloquent tributes to his own work, but it is surely impressive to learn what mighty factors have moved the springs of Mr. Caine's inspiration—and it is easy to imagine how ashamed his critics will be when they read the indignant novelist's defense.

FEMININE MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

Possibly there may be material for a feminine mountain-climbing controversy arising out of the remarkable record reported by Fanny Bullock Workman in her new book, "Peaks and Glaciers of Nun Kun." In the course of her recent expedition in the Punjab Himalayas Mrs. Workman writes that she made the ascent of Pinnacle Peak, 23,000 feet, thus breaking her own previous record of 22,568 feet. Does this form—and it is claimed that it does—"the record ascent for women?". One almost hesitates to express an opinion on so delicate a subject, since there have recently been reported some very remarkable and quite similar achievements by feminine explorers in the Andes. Yet it would be interesting to have the question definitely settled—as no doubt it could be if each of the lady climbers submitted her original records, astronomical and otherwise, to a competent board of scientists. In the meantime it is entirely proper to admire the immense amount of pluck and energy shown by Mrs. Workman in her picturesque and successful experiences in the Himalayas.

MOLL PITCHER'S NATIONALITY.

The Irish claim to Moll Pitcher, the wife who anticipated Augustina, Maid of Saragossa, and served a gun at Monmouth, is disputed in Prof. Faust's "The German Element in the United States." According to him, her maiden name was Maria Ludwig, and her husband was William Hess. It may be added that this heroine was originally used in fiction between fifty and sixty years ago by Mrs. Charles Wheeler Dennison, otherwise "M. A. D.," a Boston writer of stories and sketches for The Olive Branch and The Ladies' Enterprise, a weekly paper conducted in all its departments by women. Mrs. Dennison sent her heroine to the field to carry water not in a trivial pitcher but in a bucket, and laid stress upon her taking her husband's place at the gun. Moreover, she made her fall heir to her husband's commission, and called her "Captain Molly." The story was very successful, and some thirty years later Mrs. Dennison used its title again for an altogether different novel, which Messrs. Lee & Shepard published. As for Moll Pitcher, the name was monopolized until the fever for Revolutionary centenaries began by "The Witch of Salem," an old fortune teller whose hut stood on Salem Turnpike, and whose face was formerly used to adorn earthenware pitchers, if one may trust old comic almanac pictures. But Moll Pitcher, American, Irish, or German, is now established as the heroine of Monmouth.

CURIOUS OLD-TIME SPELLING.

There is nothing so unlike the careful bad spelling of the humorists as the unaffected orthography of the Revolutionary fathers, very few of whom even tried to be correct, but remained perfectly self-satisfied if they effected a combination of letters which conveyed their meaning to their correspondents. In the great number of letters and journals in the late Howard Kendall Sanderson's "Lynn in the Revolution" one finds "yousidg," "posable," "parance" for parents, "traviling," "raiser" for razor, "forbeir" for forbear, "sentnal" for sentinel, "Indans," "broach" for broke. There is no method in this madness. Some letters are put together to form a word and in the next line certain others represent it. Familiar combinations take the place of unfamiliar single letters, silent letters are left unwritten, and superfluous letters are freely inserted, and always the writer's gravity is unstirred. The surprising matter is that upon the whole these letters are less difficult to read than the contemporary orthographical joke, although "sculps" for scalps does amaze one.

MILTON'S COMPLETE WORKS.

The announcement is made that Columbia University has arranged for the publication, through the Columbia University Press, of a complete edition of the works of John Milton, in verse and in prose, in English and in Latin. William P. Trent, Professor of English Literature of Barnard College, will undertake the editorial supervision of the edition. Strangely enough it is impossible for a lover of English literature to have on his shelves an approximately complete, uniformly edited and adequately presented text of the entire work of one of the two noblest figures in English literature. There is a special fitness in the undertaking of this pious task in connection with the recent tercentenary celebration of Milton's birth. The forthcoming edition of Milton will be complete, authoritative, and definitive. It will extend to not less than eight volumes, large octavo. It will be illustrated by a chronological sequence of portraits of Milton, and also by views of places identified with the poet. It will be furnished with facsimiles of manuscripts and of title pages, and special attention will be given to bibliographical detail.

UNOFFICIAL BRITISH CENSORSHIP.

In the controversy that has been aroused in England among publishers and authors over the library censorship, a principal cause of misunderstanding seems to be the difficulty to agree on a definition of what constitutes an "objectionable book." A novel idea in this respect is the one advanced by Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, head of the Cassells, in a recent article in The Daily Chronicle. Mr. Spurgeon is in favor of shifting the responsibility on the author, in making the latter's motive the court of last appeal. Thus:

> I suggest that the real test to apply is whether a book has been written with the set purpose of ministering to the base and unclean in men and women. If this definition is accepted, then the whole spirit of a book must be considered. It must not be condemned on isolated passages. One of the finest works in modern fiction—one which shows the awful deterioration which takes place in a man's life and character when he wanders from the path of rectitude—has been condemned by unthinking people as an objectionable book, and the author, who is in the front rank of literature, has been severely castigated for his alleged adventures into pruriency.
>
> If my definition of a noxious book be admitted, how many books published last year would be censored? Would there be ten out of a thousand? But this small percentage may do infinite mischief, and the publishing of these books has undoubtedly trailed the book trade in the mire.

THE GERMANS IN AMERICA

Prof. Faust, in a Monumental Work, Considers the Political, Social, and Other Influences of the Germanic Element in This Country.

ACTIVE IN COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Palatines and Their Early Settlements—The Hessians in the Revolution—Germans as Mercenaries and Patriots.

By H. W. BOYNTON.

"THE German Element in the United States"* is a monumental work of German-American enthusiasm and scholarship. Its author, Albert Bernhardt Faust, is Professor of German at Cornell, and has given much of his time for some years to the study of the subject which he here treats so exhaustively. He had studied, however, with no clear intention of putting his work on record as early as this, as he is inclined to think, with other students of the subject, that the time was hardly ripe for a definitive treatment of it. On the other hand, he felt the dangers of overcaution: "A mere hoarding of materials," he says, "without an intelligent use of them, destroys opportunity and leaves a responsibility undischarged." When, therefore, Mrs. Catherine Seipp of Chicago offered prizes for monographs on the subject, Prof. Faust was among those who responded and was given the first award.

He has gone at his task with true racial thoroughness and scrupulousness. Its scope was necessarily limited, and he admits an apparent lack of consistency in one or two matters. For example, in treating the early history of New York, or New Netherland, he clearly distinguishes Peter Minuit, the German purchaser and first Governor of Manhattan, and his (not immediate) successor, Jacob Leisler, from the Dutch settlers. He has little to say of the Dutch Governors. Yet when he comes to reckon the number of persons of German descent in the United States to-day he includes the Dutch in a lump as Low Germans. Again, we learn he has not taken the German Jews into account as a body on account of their racial seclusion, but has singled out for mention not a few individuals whose achievements in America seem to him to represent the German spirit. To omit such individuals from his record would be, he says, as much out of the question as to omit Heine from a record of German literature. The analogy seems hardly perfect, since it is purely, or primarily a question of blood which we are here considering. We must wonder a little, moreover, whether the German Jew may not play a larger part in these computations than appears, since large numbers are included merely because they bear names of German origin.

In general it is clear that the author has proceeded with the intention of understating rather than overstating the facts. His estimate of the total proportion of persons of German blood in America at the time of the last census falls short of some previous reckonings. Still, it is a showing which will surprise most readers, giving 18,000,000 as against 20,000,000 of English and 13,000,000 of Irish descent—leaving 14,000,000 for all other stocks. These figures have a special claim to credit, since they were prepared under the eye of that well-known statistician Prof. Willcox of Cornell.

But the larger interest of such a work as this does not depend upon the weight or detail of its statistical matter. Prof. Faust's chief object, as his sub-title indicates, has been to estimate the influence which the German element has exerted upon our whole body politic. The task has seemed to him to involve "a twofold problem: First, an outline of the history of the Germans in the United States; and, secondly, a discussion of their political, moral, social, and educational influence." He has given a volume to each of these aspects of his double task. The first gives the story of the German in America from the earliest Colonial times to our own. "Their record," he says, "is a noble one, and should animate their descendants with the will to keep sacred such names as Weiser, Post, Herkimer, Ludwig, Trautlen, Helm, Bowman, Münch, Follen, Sutrom, Sutter, Röbling, and a host of others, while Mühlenberg, Steumer, Kalb, Lieber, and Schurz should convey to them the inspiration of lasting achievement." The story of the early Germans in America is, of course, a story of communities as well as of individuals, and the writer has collected a great deal of interesting material about early German settlements in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and elsewhere.

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*THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. With Special Reference to Its Political, Moral, Social and Educational Influence. By Albert Bernhardt Faust. Portraits, maps, and illustrations. In two volumes: Vol. I., Pp. xvi.-591; Vol. II., Pp. xiii.-605. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $7.50.

It was not until the eighteenth century that the westward tide of German emigration really began. Its rapid increase during the first decades of that century was due largely to the fact that the conditions of life in America were becoming more favorable, but still more largely to the military and religious oppressions increasingly inflicted upon the subjects of the German States. Most of the immigrants during this period came from Southern Germany, and so large a proportion of them from the Palatinate that "Palatine" became the general title of German immigrants in England and America. In the Palatinate, indeed, conditions were especially intolerable. For many years the country was ravaged by wars and persecutions. But Germany as a whole was in a parlous way. It was "broken up into hundreds of practically independent principalities, whose rulers generally imitated the example of Louis XIV." In short, the conditions which brought about the French Revolution were as prevalent in Germany as in France. There was every incentive to escape from Germany, and it was not long before strong inducements were being offered from this side of the water. Flattering accounts of the conditions of life in the American colonies were published throughout Germany, and the immigration agent bestirred himself to very good purpose—from his point of view. The system of "redemptioners"—immigrants who virtually sold themselves into slavery for a term of years to pay their passage to America—was brutal in the extreme. These victims were packed on shipboard precisely as African slaves were then and later. A very large proportion of them died on the passage. A German pastor writes in 1773 of a shipload of 1,500 German emigrants only 400 of whom lived to see the new land. The sale of 'redemptioners" continued to be legal till 1820. It certainly resulted in the importation of a very much larger number of Germans than would otherwise have settled here during that period.

There is an interesting story connected with the great influx of Palatines which took place early in the eighteenth century. The Palatinate had become a region so little habitable that a sort of mania for exile seized upon thousands of its inhabitants. In 1709 some thirteen thousand of them swarmed into London. They were treated very kindly by the Londoners, but something had to be done with them, and a large part of them were sent out into the colonies. According to tradition, an Indian chief who was visiting in London saw and pitied the exiles and offered Queen Anne a tract of land for them on the Schoharie, in New York. Some three thousand of them presently sailed for New York, a fourth of whom died of ship fever. They were not accepted as equals by the colonists in New York and their road was a hard one, but eventually many of them found their way to the promised land on the Schoharie.

A German visited the North Atlantic Coast with Leif Ericson. A German first invented the name America. A German bought the Island of Manhattan and was first Governor of New Netherland. A German (Leisler, a later Governor of New York) was the first to call a Congress of the colonies and the first to represent the people against the aristocrats. A Palatine printer, John Peter Zenger, fought the first battle in America for the liberty of the press.

Prof. Faust has chapters on the Germans in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and New England. It was, of course, in Pennsylvania that they most made themselves felt. At the outbreak of the Revolution about a third of the population of Pennsylvania were German. Their part in the ensuing war was not small. Indeed, the chapter of the present work which is perhaps most likely to amuse the casual reader is the account of the Germans during the Revolution. Washington's body guard was made up almost wholly of Germans, and he had a high regard for the troops which served throughout the war. For the German mercenaries who served with the British forces the writer has a vigorous word to say. He deplores the ill-odor in which the memory of these unfortunate men continues to be held. "Time ought to be allowed to heal the wound that Hessian bayonets once inflicted. The Hessians were the victims of the tyranny of their rulers, who sold the lives and services of their subjects to the highest bidder." The Prince of Hesse-Cassel made in this way, in eight years, £2,959,800—the equivalent of at least three times as much in modern money—say $45,000,000. England probably spent three times that sum altogether on her German mercenaries.

In the first part of his discussion Prof. Faust contents himself largely with building up a negative argument in favor of the early Germans in this country; "their value being manifest mainly when measured by the standard of assimilation." In his second volume, on the other hand, it is his purpose to show the positive influence of the German element upon our National life—and also upon our National type. After the Colonial days he has naturally to consider individuals rather than communities. In the large "the method followed was that of summing up instances in order to establish principles. For example, in the chapter on industrial development, illustrations are furnished proving that in all branches requiring technical training German influence has been predominant; under the head of politics German independent voting receives illustration; in the department of agriculture the principle is maintained that the German farmer not only applied his skill and industry but whenever necessary adapted himself to new conditions, using and inventing agricultural machinery, or becoming a rice grower in the South and big farmer in the West."

It is not possible here to go further into the details of Prof. Faust's treatment of his large theme. Enough has been said, perhaps, to suggest the scope and quality of an exceptionally interesting as well as exceptionally valuable work.

LADY SARAH WILSON.

It fell to the lot of Lady Sarah Wilson, a highly connected Englishwoman, to be in South Africa at the time of the Jameson raid, and again during the period of the Boer war, and to be associated with men who were conspicuously concerned in the affair at Johannesburg and with others who won fame and honor in the later and more prolonged struggle. From her diaries Lady Sarah has constructed a very interesting account of her experiences, and it has been published in a handsome volume bearing the title "Memories of South Africa," (Edward Arnold.)

The real feature of the book is the story it tells of the siege of Mafeking. Lady Sarah was one of the besieged, and on more than one occasion narrowly escaped death. While she and two others were seated one evening in a room where they were about to have supper, a shell burst through the wall just above their heads and they were almost buried in the bricks and mortar it displaced. The table upon which the supper was to be served was crushed to atoms by a great mass of the wall and pieces of the shell were deposited so that they leaned against the legs of Lady Sarah's chair. After that Lady Sarah made it a point to keep to her underground apartment as much as possible while the Boers were bombarding with their great gun.

Taken all in all, the besieged in Mafeking were not badly off. The enemy's guns did comparatively little damage, there was a reasonable amount of food in the town, and there was no fear that in case the Boers should force a surrender, the captured folk would be treated cruelly. Comparing conditions in Mafeking with those to which the besieged foreigners in Peking were subjected during the Boxer rebellion, it would appear that the imprisoned Britishers had much to be thankful for. There is no doubt, however, it was a brave and soldierly garrison that held the place against the Boers. Lady Sarah speaks highly both of its rank and file, and has a particular good word to say for Baden-Powell, who was in command.

Princess of Wales's Reading.

The Princess of Wales, according to The Book Monthly of London, is the keenest "bookman" among the members of the royal family. Not only does she read a great deal herself, but she takes a deep interest in the reading of her children, who are passionately fond of story books.

A ROMANTIC TALE OF FRIAR AND NUN

The Life Story of Fra Filippo Lippi, Immortalized by Browning, Told Anew by Mr. Anderson.

The old scandals of legend and history will never die. Browning is directly responsible for the revival of interest in the nineteenth century of Giorgio Vasari's purely traditional account of the weaknesses of Brother Filippo Lippi, sometime of the monastery of the Carmine brotherhood in Florence and according to the best accounts, which is to say the most decent accounts, a holy man to the end of the chapter. As Browning's vivid imagination saw Fra Lippo Lippi in the moonlit night and gray dawn one Florentine Spring, bandying words with the watchmen, a quick-witted, voluble, fleshly little fellow, full of little ironies, jesting about "the Prior's niece who comes to care about his asthma," so the whole world must see him, in spite of the grave modern historians of art, who reject Vasari's scandalous tale because the established facts seem to be against it.

Filippo Lippi lived into his 63d year. In spite of his great fame as a painter he died poor, and was a priest and chaplain to a nunnery in his later years. These are facts. The tale of the pretty nun, Lucrezia, of Fra Lippo's infatuation, their elopement, and the sanction of their marriage by the Pope, is all more or less legendary. The "wronged Lippino" may, after all, have been an adopted son of Fra Lippo, his nephew, perhaps, and let us be generous enough to admit that the Prior's niece of Browning's poem may have been really his niece, and that her uncle's malady may have been the cause of her visits to the monastery. Fra Lippo Lippi was, indeed, full of the love of humanity. He was the first of the religious painters to confuse the spiritual with the sensuous. His saints were worldly and comely. The beauty of women fascinated him, nobody doubts that.

He was an orphan boy of eight when the good Carmine friars took him in. Browning guesses that he was persuaded by hunger. They fed well in the monastery. It is the story of the little juggler in Massenet's lyric drama. But Filippo Lippi turned out to be the painter monk. He covered the bare walls with his pictures. Obedient to instructions he tried to paint souls instead of bodies. But he had a fine eye for form, anatomy, color, and a love of life. With the friars he remained, in orders, eighteen full years, but in 1432 he left them, and, according to Vasari, became a worldly person. The world, which is worldly itself, has always been fond of this legend, and Browning accepted it without hesitation. That is to say, he portrayed the painter as a man of the fleshly type. Nobody can say that the quality of his pictures does not sustain the legend.

Mr. A. J. Anderson's book* is much more than a well-imagined narrative of the romance of Fra Lippo Lippi. The story is well told. Mr. Anderson not only rejects the views of those historians who regard the whole romance as mythical, but he warmly defends the painter from the accusations made by many others, from Vasari, in the sixteenth century, to R. J. Strutt, whose book called "Fra Filippo Lippi" was published in 1901. His argument is that society in Florence and the adjacent village of Prato was highly moral and well-ordered in the fifteenth century, that the gayeties of the Renaissance did not exist, that loose conventual life was not possible, that there is good evidence that the younger Lippi, "Lippino," was the son of Filippo Lippi and Lucrezia Buti. His book, however, is chiefly interesting as a pleasant study of an interesting era, and an agreeable criticism of art. One may learn much from it of Fra Lippo Lippi and his era, and reject as much of it as he pleases. As for Browning, Mr. Anderson barely mentions him.

Well-imagined and well-told we have called the story Mr. Anderson has fashioned, but it has its defects, for it is full of argument. He makes the romance begin when Filippo is 50 years old, a painter of renown, and the chaplain of the convent of Santa Margherita in Prato. This seems to us to destroy much of the romantic charm in the beginning. Sister Lucrezia, chosen by him as a model for the Madonna of his painting, the "Madonna della Cintola" is a very young woman. The "Glad Friar" has had a long and piquantly varied career before the romance begins. His passion possesses him as he paints. He wins the girl's affections by fair and flowery talk. He is deliberate and full of experience. Lucrezia's poverty and friendlessness drove her to the convent, and she took orders because of her ignorance of the world. It will be seen that, with all his criticism of others for their misreading of history, Mr. Anderson has not made out a very good case for Fra Lippo Lippi. It is pleasant enough to have a sort of intimacy with great men of a great age. Sandro Botticelli, Cosimo de Medici, Pope Pius II. are among the personages of the romance. The descriptive passages are full of light and color. Lucrezia preserves her sanctity in spite of her fall. But, on the whole, we prefer the glimpse of the Friar in Browning's poem, and we are not at all satisfied, in spite of Mr. Anderson's "known facts" and records, that his tale is historically true.

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*THE ROMANCE OF A FRIAR AND A NUN. Being the Story of the Romance of Fra Filippo Lippi. By A. J. Anderson. Illustrated from the paintings of the Friar-artist himself. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

A GIRL ABOLITIONIST.

Mrs. Florence Finch Kelly, who not long ago published a very readable Wild West story of the frankly romantic gun-and-cow-pony type—it was called "The Delafield Affair"—has in a new volume, entitled "Rhoda of the Underground," (the Sturgis & Walton Company,) undertaken a piece of fiction in a more serious spirit. For this venture she has sought material in the fugitive slave traffic across the Ohio River in the years immediately preceding the war between the States, North and South, and the very seriousness of the aim has been the chief handicap. For the author has made the mistake of relying upon her historic background to give interest to her characters and the drama they enact, instead of setting herself to write a story which will revivify the background.

The business of smuggling the black man from bondage to freedom was often nobly inspired, always full of adventure and danger and stirring incident, but the heat of passion, which during the abolition campaign gave it compelling interest, has had time to cool in the nearly half century which has elapsed since slaves ceased to be. You cannot make the reader nowadays glow and burn over a state of affairs that was definitely abolished so long ago and at such a fearful price.

Yet the sympathetic reading of Mrs. Kelly's story requires just such a white heat of outraged humanity as met "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the faraway fifties. Otherwise the tale of the North-of-the-Ohio young woman who devoted herself to the abolition cause, who aided the slaves of her South-of-the-Ohio lover to get away to Canada, who went to jail for the cause, and denied her love for it as well, falls somewhat flat. For neither the young woman nor the young man is really alive—they are mere pins for their respective anti-slavery and pro-slavery convictions to hang upon—and the incidents in themselves provide no thrills.

One great trouble appears to be Mrs. Kelly's lack of knowledge of the negro. Her runaway slaves are perfect examples of the dark-skinned white person which the Abolitionist far from the negro's habitat was apt to substitute for the actual African—or if you choose, Afro-American—who hoed the planter's cotton and corn, saddled his horse, and waited upon him at table for wages expressed merely in terms of food, shelter, and raiment. Actually Mrs. Kelly's runaway slaves one day out of Kentucky speak perfectly good north-of-the-Ohio English. Perhaps the lack of verisimilitude in the background, where so much depends upon the background, is the really fatal fault. Though it seems clear that any present treatment of civil war phases must take account of the modern reader's relative lack of interest in the issues as issues and take advantage of his unfailing interest in persons involved in the drama.

The World's Best Books.

The Globe-Wernicke Company of Cincinnati has issued "The World's Best Books," a small work, which contains several notable compilations of books, among them Dr. Charles W. Eliot's Five-Foot Library, ex-President's Roosevelt's Pigskin Library, Sir John Lubbock's The Hundred Best Books, and some less well known by Canon Frederick W. Farrar, Hamilton W. Mabie, Prof. W. D. Howe, Benjamin R. Davenport, and James Baldwin.

A SATIRICAL TALE BY MR. REYNOLDS

Stock Jobbers and Journalistic "Hold-Up" Men Exploit a "Holy Mountain" Moved by Faith.

STEPHEN REYNOLDS'S "Holy Mountain" (the John Lane Company, $1.50,) is advertised as a novel, but upon its title page declares itself to be a satire. Its claim to public attention is better in its latter capacity. The story of the love affair of a retail grocer's son with a lady in a dry goods store is as commonplace as their positions in life. It is entertaining, with a certain amount of incident and humor, and readable enough regarded as a romance. But the book takes on novel interest and significance when it proceeds to depict the reactions of society itself under the incidents affecting the lives of the young people who stir mightily the big world of which they are so small a part. In this respect we have a problem novel of an unusual sort. For the psychology of a heart or conscience of an individual under stress we have substituted a study or description of like activities of the crowd, or the social world. The note struck is ignoble, disillusioning. The interest can hardly be said to be popular in a broad sense, but it will hold the attention of a cultured or thoughtful reader better than any novel without a dual rôle.

The uninteresting son of a grocer, who is a Mayor of a London suburb, is about to be sent up to the great city to begin his humble career. He walks out with his saleslady sweetheart for the last time, and, being deeply moved with longing for the familiar scenes about to be left, wishes that the hill upon which they were seated might be moved to London. And forthwith it is miraculously moved to London, according to the scriptural declaration that sufficient faith will move mountains. The idea is preposterous enough, but it is described with historical solemnity and without a suggestion of improbability regarding either the incident which supplies the motif of the novel or of the succeeding incidents which are the basis of the satire. The suburban lots which are set down in the heart of London become the subject matter of a real estate operation, with stock-jobbing incidents "on the side." The pushful baronet, who is editor and proprietor of a newspaper of a too familiar sort, "covers" the miracle for his newspaper, and thus makes the acquaintance of the suburban Mayor and his callow and ordinary son. The baronet makes them his puppets for acquiring this real estate windfall. Through his busybody journal, of the sort which makes news, he inspires a public opinion in favor of endowing a national cathedral of all religions upon the magnificent property of nobody in particular, and which therefore is open to acquisition by anybody of sufficient ingenuity and boldness.

The estate is conveyed to a holding company created for the purpose. But the very first service ends in a row through sectarianism, and the religious use of the property is thrown aside, having served its purpose. The Holy Mountain is thereupon leased to the Pro Bono Publico Corporation and converted into a sort of Coney Island Bowery, the Imperial Temple becoming a music hall. On the one hand there is a study of the up-to-date method by which this genteel thievery is accomplished in complete accord with the self-esteem of the thieves. And on the other hand we have an exposé of the manner in which the press is used and abused for the creation of a public opinion adapted to private ends. Here is a problem all the novelists own. Nobody has forestalled Mr. Reynolds in disclosing how shallow a thing modern public opinion is, and how easily stirred by methods few understand, but which the million respond to as readily as a flute responds to a skillful lip. Thus far the author dominates his pages, but he seems to have perceived that he has raised questions larger than his pen. He has succeeded in stating his problem, and thus has written an unusual book. He has just escaped writing a great book, and betrays his fear of his Frankenstein by escaping it. His grocer's lad on his honeymoon wishes his Holy Mountain back whence he moved it, and the miracle is repeated. But, alas! he and his bride perish in the moving process.

In a sense, therefore, the satire is incomplete. The ending of the book with the life of the hero is logical enough, but the villain is left triumphant in a manner which the critics of the gallery must resent. That is to say, the book begins with the Jovian superiority of the newspaper press to all mundane events, even of earth-shaking magnitude, and it ends in like manner. The last words are the headlines of the journalistic account of the return of the Holy Mountain to its original spot. This is sufficiently flattering to the fraternity of reporters and editors and proprietors—to name them in their importance to the public when newspapers are gatherers of news, and which it is necessary to reverse when the newspapers are the makers of news—but it is unsatisfactory to the readers of the newspapers. How are they to be on their guard against the falsification of their thoughts through the acceptance of second-hand inspirations which they fondly imagine to be original?

And if it is hopeless to expect them to safeguard themselves against thoughts which they imagine their own, then how are they to be protected against the counterfeiters of public opinion so much more villainous than even the counterfeiters of the coin of the realm? Is there any public opinion nowadays of the old-fashioned sort which was the fruit of reflection? Or have we now only the response of the mob to skillful journalistic hypnotism? In other words, how are we to protect the printing press against use by the unprincipled as we protect the coining press against misuse by lesser villains? A book which suggests such thoughts, even without thinking them through, is much out of the ordinary.

WAR AND NEUTRALITY.

Prof. Thomas Erskine Holland, who ranks among the foremost of the English international lawyers, has put into a volume entitled "Letters Upon War and Neutrality" (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.75) a selection from the large number of communications he has sent to the editor of The London Times in the last thirty years or so. These letters discuss briefly points of international law raised by events of the Chinese, South African, and Russo-Japanese wars, and by the proceedings of The Hague conferences. They touch upon the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals, contraband prize courts, bombardments, privateers, mines in the open sea and in territorial waters, blockades, and a variety of other topics. Many of them are supplemented by commentaries which add considerably to their importance.

"SOCIAL SERVICE."

LOUIS F. POST dedicates his book called "Social Service," (New York: A. Wessels, $1,) to Thomas L. Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio, which gives us an inkling of its argument before we have glanced at the introduction. It begins with some comments on the vast co-operative effort that lies behind a restaurant dinner. From the head waiter, the table waiter, the service, china, steel, silver, linen, the food, Mr. Post permits his mind to travel systematically to the cook and the kitchen, the spinners and weavers, the shops, the markets, the delivery wagons, the farms, stockyards, oyster dredges, plantations, the fishermen, plowmen, and hunters. Consideration of the origin of the match with which he lights his cigar affords a page of coherent comment.

He goes home on a street car—more complex history—and stops at the corner grocery to leave a simple order. "Workers, workers, workers," Mr. Post reflects, "here, there, everywhere!" The more he thinks the stronger his conviction is that "some people are incessantly serving other people, and that everybody is somehow or somewhere being all the time served by somebody else." In return for service we perform service. But Mr. Post will not dismiss the subject in this way. He wants to get at the "natural laws of social service." He feels that "the social organism must be explainable."

In the first place, "money is a certificate of title to social service." If the restaurant dinner was paid for with money taken dishonestly from somebody's pocket, it was not paid for at all "in the 'ground up' or equilibrium of social service." Similarly, it was not actually paid for "if the money was part of your income from royalties for that Pennsylvania coal deposit in which you have an interest." Mr. Post argues this way:

> You render no service to anybody by giving miners permission to work natural coal deposits. Why not? Because neither you nor any one from whom you get title made those coal deposits. You might as well think you were rendering human service by permitting your fellow-men to breathe God's air as by permitting them to dig God's coal.

Mr. Post continues the argument thus started through long chapters on the use of money and its abuse, the "Primary Impulse in Social Service," "Demand and Supply," "Credits and Accounting," "Capitalism's Triumph of Feudalism," "Karl Marx and Henry George," and the "Application of the Law of Equal Freedom." And so, by slow degrees, Mr. Post arrives at Henry George's panacea of all evil, the abolition of "all taxation save that upon land values." His book is supplementary to "Progress and Poverty." It is frequently lucid, and often interesting.

POLAR DISCOVERIES.

Gen. Greely's "Handbook of Polar Discoveries," (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50,) has been issued in a revised and enlarged edition—the fourth—which brings the records to the point they had apparently reached last October. But as he gives Dr. Cook credit for his alleged achievements, it is not impossible that he will wish to issue before long another revised and slightly deleted edition. As its title indicates, Gen. Greely's book, which is wonderfully comprehensive, is not a narrative of polar adventure, but a succinct account of actual achievements, told with the utmost brevity, in exploration and discovery in north and south polar regions. His terse paragraphs are concerned solely with what men have done in the frozen zones, and not at all with how they have done it or how they have suffered in doing it. But his record contains everything of consequence that has been done in the Far North and the Far South since the first adventuring. To this edition has been added a colored map of the arctic regions and new chapters on "The Conquest of the North Pole," and "The South Polar Quest," which tell of the journeys of Cook and Peary and of Shackleton, with brief extracts from their journals.

Fiction Catalogues.

Four fiction catalogues have been issued by the H. W. Wilson Company of Minneapolis. They comprise one of 2,000 titles, 25 cents; one of 1,200 titles, 20 cents; one of 800 titles, 15 cents, and one of 350 titles, 5 cents. The titles have been compiled from authoritative lists and include the best old favorites as well as new books. They include authors' names and brief critical and descriptive notes of the books.

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By Eliza R. Scidmore. Illustrated. 12mo, 340 pages, $1.50.
Graphic and extremely attractive.

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York.

HARPERS BOOKS

The Biography of a Boy

By Josephine Daskam Bacon

Here is "Binks" again—that droll young person whose capers caused so much laughter in "The Memoirs of a Baby." He's a little bit older now and funnier—very much funnier—in this new story. The fun is for all grown-ups, married or not. Rose O'Neill has made fifty pictures for the book—reproduced in sienna—the kind you'll see framed before long in half the homes you visit.

Legends of the City of Mexico

By Thomas A. Janvier

"These legends are of my finding, not of my making; they are genuine folk-lore stories," says the author. Each one has grown from some obscure, curious, or tragical circumstance. They have become most interesting and thrilling narratives.

The Silver Horde

By Rex Beach

Four hundred booksellers said this was the best selling novel in December. Like Beach's other novels, its scene is Alaska. With the exception of Cherry Malotte the people are all utterly different. "Fingerless Fraser," the amusing, conscienceless adventurer, and "Big George," the colossal, uncouth fisherman, are new in fiction. The hero, after hardship and bitter failure, is ready to give up in despair. Then he meets Cherry.

Northern Lights

By Sir Gilbert Parker

Beginning with the days long before civilization, these stories, in the author's own words, "cover the period since the Royal North West Mounted Police and the Pullman car first startled the early pioneer, and either sent him farther north or turned him into a humdrum citizen."

Ann Veronica

By H. G. Wells

Talked about more than any other novel of the year. Ann Veronica is a young girl who rebels against the restrictions placed upon her by a prudish father and a conventional aunt. Ann Veronica is attractive, boyish, frank-spoken, and has an independent mind. She wants to really live—to be a human being. This is her astonishing story.

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

WOMAN'S PLACE IN OUR INDUSTRY

Miss Edith Abbott of Hull House, Chicago, Presents an Interesting Study in American Economic History

COMPOSED as the preface shows in the most conscientious spirit of "research," and having for its aim to prove that the so-called modern woman's invasion of the trades does not in fact exist, this book* by Edith Abbott, Ph.D., of Hull House, Chicago, is, for all its array of tables and statistics, by no means a dull volume. Miss—or Doctor—Abbott reveals at times an engaging naïveté, and her main thesis, to be sure, hardly needed proof, since the field she considers is that of "industry" merely, and excludes the woman-accessory in the business office—where the feminine invasion is undeniable. But it is interesting to have an authoritative demonstration that so far from dispossessing man from his trades since power-driven machinery has transferred so many originally domestic processes to the factory, woman, who under the elder dispensation plied spinning wheel and loom and needle, has actually under the new been displaced by man from that which has been her prescriptive occupation since Adam delved and Eve span.

Dr. Abbott, in short, makes it plain that woman is properly "spinster" no longer. Man it is that spins. As the machinery in the cotton mills has grown more powerful, complex, and speedy, woman has gradually yielded to him the task of tending it. "A study of the five industries which employ to-day the largest numbers of women," says Dr. Abbott—the cotton industry, the clothing industry, the manufacture of boots and shoes, cigar-making, and printing—shows that "the introduction of machinery and the establishment of the factory system have broken down the old customary lines of delimitation between women's work and men's work." In the cotton mills, where "the number of places in which women can be profitably employed in preference to or on an equality with men steadily decreases as the speed of the machinery increases and as the requirement that one hand shall tend a greater number of machines is extended," as well as in the clothing trades, "it is found that occupations such as spinning, weaving, and sewing, which historically had been pretty exclusively woman's work in this country, are to-day not only shared with men, but are in process of being taken over by men." On the other hand, printing and shoemaking, skilled trades, "which may be said to have belonged to men in the Colonial period, now employ large numbers of women," and cigar-making, originally women's work, which had been taken over by men, seems now devolving upon woman again, according to our author's evidence.

Thus women are doing men's work and men women's work, but Dr. Abbott points out that while 250,000—approximately one-half the total number of persons employed in the cotton and clothing industries—are men, the number of women in "printing" and "boots and shoes" is, in round numbers, only 70,000, or not quite one-third the total number in those trades. Thus, clearly, woman has lost more than she has gained in the competition under the new conditions established by machinery. Dr. Abbott has more than proved her point that there has been no woman's invasion of industry.

Incidentally she has revealed a number of interesting facts about child labor, some of which should be peculiarly interesting to those persons in New England who make a specialty of identifying this evil with the Southern mills. It appears that child labor, as an American institution, was heartily promoted by New England philanthropists as a part of the contemporary uplift movement. Uplift movements are chronic in New England, but in the severely utilitarian eighteenth century the aspiration was economic. The humanitarian sentiment which later shuddered at the bondage of the black man was in 1770 so little developed in Boston itself that in that year Mr. Richard Molineux of that town petitioned the Legislature to assist him in his plan for "manufacturing the children's labor into wearing apparel" and "employing young females from eight years old and upward in earning their own support." Boston public opinion of the day, says Dr. Abbott, commended Mr. Molineux, and, in fact, Boston had been very busy for fifty years before in similar plans to turn the children's toil to the community's profit. The General Court of Massachusetts went so far as to recommend that girls and boys who were set to keep cattle in the commons "Bee set to some implement withall, as spinning up on the rock, knitting, weving tape."

The moral value of the early formation of habits of industry was, of course, not less insisted on in that day than the pecuniary profit. The effect upon the child's physical health of manufacturing its labor into wearing apparel was not considered.

Dr. Abbott goes on to show that the other colonies—North and South—had similar ideas about making the children useful, though their philanthropists were less active in promoting schemes to carry such ideas into effect than was the case in Massachusetts. Then she passes to the plans of the fathers of our present industrial supremacy, who likewise builded much on the labor of women and little children. Alexander Hamilton and his followers, she says, "hoped to formulate a policy for obtaining the maximum utility, not only from our territory, but from our population."

It was Hamilton who, in his famous "Report on Manufactures," said: "In general, women and children are rendered more useful by manufacturing establishments than they otherwise would be," pointing out that "the husbandman would experience a new source of profit and support from the increased industry of his wife and daughters."

The idea of the time was to keep the labor of the men for the soil. Advocates of manufactures in Niles's Register did not hesitate to point out that the work of tending machinery, instead of demanding able-bodied men, "is better done by little girls from 6 to 12 years old." That phrase expresses the abyss between the ideals of the two periods more effectively than anything else perhaps.

Besides incidental references, Dr. Abbott devotes an appendical chapter to this subject of child labor "before 1870." It is one which may profit earnest students of modern conditions, and particularly those philanthropists who are trying to abolish the evil as it now exists, especially in the Southern cotton mills, because, perhaps, these mills are remote enough to be dealt with in the humanitarian abstract—as one may not with the cash girl or the messenger boy under the philanthropist's nose.

In those very Southern mills—established in primarily agricultural districts where conditions were almost those which Hamilton had in mind—one may see the logical outcome of the application of his "maximum utility" of the population theories. The theories, of course, contemplated no such wretched state of the workers as that which has resulted. The eighteenth century was very like the present in its failure to adapt its theories to human nature. But the idleness of the children "in the poorer families" is effectively eliminated. According to the original Boston philanthropists' programme, their labor is duly "manufactured into wearing apparel."

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*WOMEN IN INDUSTRY. A Study in American Economic History. By Edith Abbott, Ph.D., of Hull House, Chicago, Associate Director in the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. With an Introductory Note by Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, J. D., Ph.D., Assistant Professor in the University of Chicago. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A SONG—NOVELIZED.

FLORENCE L. BARCLAY has struck out in a new path in fiction in her treatment of the ancient love theme, which is inevitably made use of in "The Rosary," (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

A famous young artist, a worshipper of beauty in all forms, hears a very plain woman with a plain name—Jane—sing that beautiful song, "The Rosary," and is suddenly conscious of the extreme beauty of the womanly soul behind the plain face. Thereafter he turns the cold shoulder upon all feminine charms and makes love to Jane. Jane, believing that he will get over his "infatuation," refuses to marry him, although she loves him.

They separate, the artist still loyal to her. Later he is blinded by a shot and his sight is permanently destroyed. This calamity, coming upon his love disappointment, makes his life a blank. Then Jane comes to him disguised as a nurse. The revelation of her identity is carefully concealed from the artist until the end of the book. She fears that he will think her coming an act of womanly pity. The book is very well written, and it is a love story of exceptionally fine treatment. Nevins's "Rosary" runs through it as a motif.

FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

"The British Journal Photo Almanac for 1910" (George Murphy, Incorporated, 57 East Ninth Street, New York, American Agent, cloth, $1, paper 50 cents) reaches in this bulky volume its forty-ninth year of publication. It contains over a thousand pages of practical and useful information for all kinds of photographic workers, whether amateur or professional, or of those who cater to their needs. Among its varied contents are a full list of the photographic societies of the United Kingdom and another list of other photographic societies and conventions with names of their officers, their rules, and their recent proceedings.

SOME INTERESTING OLD-TIME RECIPES

A Consideration of Home Made Wines—"Housekeeping for Two"—Books on Cooking and Etiquette.

"THE tender grace of a day that is dead" throws a witchery of interest over the pages of Helen S. Wright's "Old Time Recipes for Home Made Wines," (Dana Estes & Co., $1.50.) Nevertheless, like the poet's day, it "will never come back." The attempt to revive home industries may break out sporadically here and there in the making of a rug or the weaving of a length of carpet. But when it comes to the drinkables carefully brewed by the hands of our grandmothers, there is reason to fear that this much-occupied generation will have to enjoy the aroma solely in the nostrils of the imagination. But it is well worth while to linger over Mrs. Wright's book, even without any practical outcome in mind, for the sake of the pictures it conjures up of that older day and the women who looked well to the ways of their households. She has brought together a great quantity of these old recipes—blackberry and elder and juniper berry and currant and cherry wine, koumiss and metheglin, ratafia and usquebaugh, elephant's milk, eau de vie, maraschino, fruit brandies, cordials by the dozens whose very names—rose cordial, lovage cordial, clove cordial—are as fragrant of the long ago as old letters that have been laid away in lavender. In an age of machinery and factory-made pickles and tinned fruits and baker's bread and cake made by wholesale, Mrs. Wright's quaint book is like a whiff out of a dear, ancient land, where there were rose gardens and leisure and sprigged muslin dresses and the sweet aroma of such skilled concoctions as are set forth in these pages. The housewife who has the leisure and the inclination to do little unusual things now and then will find here ample directions for the making of almost any sort of potable that was known to our grandmothers. The book is attractively gotten up with marginal decorations in pale tints.

In sharp contrast with its extreme modernity is Alice L. James's "Housekeeping for Two," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25,) which the young housekeeper will find to be entirely practical, planned to meet the problems and worries, both little and big, of her daily life. The author has endeavored to cover the ground which the usual books of cooking and housekeeping leave out of their treatment—and every untried housekeeper knows how big and barren those stretches are, no matter how many books she pores over. Mrs. James says she has come to the conclusion, judging by the questions that she has been asked, that "little can be left to the imagination or discretion of the inexperienced beginner." And for that conclusion and the consequent details that fill much of her book she can be sure of the gratitude of her readers. She begins at the beginning of the making of the home, and discusses the buying of furniture for the new household of two and the establishing of social relations in a new place. A chapter on "System" goes minutely into a thousand little things which will help to make the house better, more comfortable, and more easily kept. The headings of some other chapters—"Cleaning House," "The Mending Basket," "The Sunday Dinner," "The Laundry Work," "Maids and Their Ways," and "Little Suppers"—give an idea of the varied character of the advice and helpful suggestions with which the book's [illegible] pages are filled.

In the Dame Curtsey series, by Ellye Howell Glover, are two new issues, "Dame Curtsey's Book of Recipes" and "Dame Curtsey's Book of Etiquette," (A. C. McClurg & Co., the former $1, the latter 50 cents.) The "Book of Recipes" is a comprehensive and practical cookbook, containing not only all the standard recipes but many novel ones used by a past generation or in foreign countries. In addition there are a number of chapters containing much practical information on the setting of the table, the serving of courses, tables of measures, and menus for all occasions. The chapter on casserole and fireless cookery make the book more up to date than are most of its contemporaries. The "Book of Etiquette" explains the best usages upon the usual matters and methods of social procedure, the very little ones as well as those of more consequence. Its two chief characteristics are the simplicity with which it is written and the many matters of small detail, often ignored in similar books, which it considers. The author offers it as a "handbook for busy people in a busy world." Both of these Dame Curtsey books are illustrated.

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REMINISCENCES OF MR. STEVENSON

The Former Vice President Tells Many Interesting Stories and Anecdotes of By-gone Statesmen.

THE reminiscences to which Adlai E. Stevenson invites our attention in his book, entitled "Something of Men I Have Known," (A. C. McClurg & Co.,) relate for the most part to politicians and statesmen conspicuously identified with the National affairs of the last quarter of a century.

Mr. Stevenson, who had considerable Congressional experience before he was elected to the Vice Presidency, took his seat as a Representative for the first time Dec. 6, 1875. He was thrown into the company of many famous and influential statesmen; the roll of the House contained the names of Blaine, Banks, Garfield, Cannon, Hoar, Carter Harrison, Fernando Wood, "Sunset" Cox, Alexander H. Stephens, Conger of Michigan, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Springer of Illinois, Blackburn of Kentucky, Hill of Georgia, Reagan of Texas, and Lamar of Mississippi, and Mr. Stevenson is able to record something about every one of these men that is characteristic and interesting.

He sat just across the aisle from Blaine, and, when presented to him, tendered letters of introduction from two of Blaine's classmates, Robert E. Williams and the Rev. John Y. Calhoun. Blaine spoke very kindly of his old classmates, and then brusquely inquired: "What are John Y. Calhoun's politics?"

"He's a Democrat," Mr. Stevenson replied.

"Well, how strangely things do come around in this world!" commented Blaine. "When we were in college together Calhoun was the strongest kind of Presbyterian."

Mr. Stevenson intimated that Calhoun was still a Presbyterian.

"Is it possible," demanded Blaine, "that out in your country a man can be a Presbyterian and a Democrat at the same time?"

Mr. Blaine's idea seemed to be that Mr. Calhoun's politics was quite unfit to associate with his religion. His view of democracy was in sharp contrast with that of William R. Morrison, who in nominating the "Blind Preacher" for chaplain of the House said of him: "Mr. Chairman, I present for the office of Chaplain of the House the name of Dr. Milburn, a man who loves God, pays his debts, and votes the Democratic ticket." Notice the climax!

Mr. Stevenson had pleasant relations with Mr. Blaine in spite of the Plumed Knight's contempt for the Democracy, but naturally his closest friends were on his own side of the House. Proctor Knott he dearly loved, and of him he relates many anecdotes; here is one of them:

> Many years ago McCullough, the tragedian, was giving his splendid impersonations at the National capital. The morning following one of these Mr. Knott and I, passing along the avenue on the way to the House, were stopped by an exceedingly solemn-visaged individual, who, addressing the former, said: "Mr. Knott, I would like to have your judgment as to which is the best play, 'Hamlet' or 'Macbeth'?"
>
> Gazing earnestly at his inquisitor and in a tone at once deprecatory and inimitable, Knott replied: "My friend, don't ask me that question. I am a politician and a candidate for re-election to Congress; my district is about equally divided. Hamlet has his friends down there and Macbeth his, and I am unwilling to take any part between them."

"Sunset" Cox was another of Mr. Stevenson's favorites. He recalls that Cox once said of a vinegar-visaged member of the House that the only regret he had on earth was that there were no more commandments to keep. Another of Mr. Stevenson's recollections of Cox has to do with an invitation extended him to address the Democrats of Vermont at a political meeting to be held in Montpelier. Taking into account the scarcity of Democrats in the Green Mountain State, Cox telegraphed that a pressing engagement would not permit his going to Montpelier. "But," he added, "if the Democracy of Vermont will drop into my library any afternoon, about 4 o'clock, I will address them with great pleasure."

Another man for whom Mr. Stevenson had a strong liking was Zebulon B. Vance; he knew Vance while he was in the Senate. Among the pleasant memories of his public life Mr. Stevenson cherishes the recollection of a visit he paid to Mr. Vance's home in rural North Carolina. After a ride of a dozen miles over a rough trail in a drenching rain, he came at last to Mr. Vance's residence. Entering the reception room he approached the blazing fire on the hearth.

"Are you dry?" demanded Mr. Vance.

"It would only gratify an idle curiosity," remarks Mr. Stevenson, "to tell how the first moments of that memorable visit passed."

For Mr. Cleveland Mr. Stevenson had great admiration, regarding him as a great and good man in both public and in private life. Of Mr. Cleveland he says:

> In victory or defeat, in office or out, he was true to his own self and to his ideals. His early struggles, his firmness of purpose, his determination that knew no shadow of wavering, his exalted aims, and the success that ultimately crowned his efforts, have given him high place among statesmen and will be a continuing inspiration to the oncoming generations of his countrymen.

Naturally Mr. Stevenson has more or less to say in his book about Illinois public men with whom he became acquainted while practicing law in that State. He knew Robert G. Ingersoll well, often saw him when he was engaged in trials in the Court House at Metamora, where, in earlier days, Lincoln had been a familiar figure. Mr. Stevenson recalls that when, one year, the Presidential nominee was obnoxious to Ingersoll, he asked the Colonel if he was happy. Ingersoll replied he was somewhat in the condition of the profane youth who had just "got religion" at a backwoods camp meeting. The preacher, taking the young man affectionately by the hand, inquired, "Are you happy?"

"Well, parson," replied the youth, "I am not damned happy, just happy, that's all."

Of another famous Illinoisian, Richard Oglesby, Mr. Stevenson has a characteristic story to tell. Oglesby came to Bloomington to lecture on the Pyramids.

"None of us," says Mr. Stevenson, "had ever before seen or heard a man who had actually, with his own eyes, beheld these wonders of the ages. Near the close of the lecture, and just after he had suggested the probability of Abraham and Sarah having taken in the Pyramids on their wedding trip, some one in the audience asked:

"Who built the Pyramids?"

"Oh, damn it," quickly replied the orator, "I don't know who built them; I asked everybody I saw in Egypt and none of them knew."

COLLECTING PEWTER.

PERSONS of small means and limited foreign connection, who are endeavoring to possess themselves of creditable lots of really good pewter, will be a bit saddened as they read Mr. Edwards J. Gales's "Pewter and the Amateur Collector," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50.)

"The collector of odd pewter plate," writes Mr. Gales, "seems always to have been in an ironic position. In the early days of the latter half of the last century, the few collectors who were discerning enough to care about the ware were in an exceptional position, finding much of the old plate at hand, but, regarding it historically, very little information indeed. Within the last ten years the position naturally is reversed; we find able histories on the subject, but, unfortunately for the amateur, very little veritable pewter."

In other words, anybody who cares to study well the pewter literature the libraries contain and to illustrate his reading with careful examination of the old pewter treasured in the museums, may come after a time into expert knowledge of what is worth buying for his collection—and then enter upon a state of longing for things that probably never will be his. The moral is that the more one knows of pewter the less he will get hold of that which will please him unless he be rich enough to be able to tempt other collectors to part with their prize samples.

Very likely the humble collector who has picked up his pieces in the auction rooms and junkshops and has come to love them as he has polished them, eaten out of them, and lived with them, has practically nothing in his possession that an expert collector would care for. What shall he do—remain ignorant and blissful, or learn what the books and museums can teach him, and thus acquire contempt for the things he owns and discontent with his inability to replace them with what his new learning tells him he should have on his shelves? Each must make his choice and live by it.

To those who choose to attain to a reasonable knowledge of the ware in Mr. Gales's book will be very helpful. Through study of what he has written, and of the excellent plates with which his work is illustrated, one may learn a great deal about old pewter, both European and American. Mr. Gales is an ideal instructor, making his treatises brief and to the point, so that it is easy to follow his descriptions and to understand his differentiations. He includes in his illustrations photographic pictures of some very beautiful examples of English, Dutch, French, and American pewter.

Gen. Weyler in Cuba.

"My Rule in Cuba," Gen. Weyler's book of political revelations, which has been anticipated for a long time, is announced for immediate publication in Madrid.

HOME DESPOTISM IN A NEW NOVEL

In "The Tyrant," Mrs. Henry de la Pasture Presents a Sad Phase of Modern Domestic Life.

IN "The Tyrant" (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.25) Mrs. Henry de la Pasture depicts a despotism as widespread as is the human race—a despotism which poisons happiness, which saps life, whose subtleties are hidden beneath too many homes.

The author has told her story with convincing eloquence and has created a group of lifelike characters. True, the terrible Richard may be an extreme type of his class, but the world is full of his kind. It is always his nature to turn against his own children and to make his wife suffer most keenly through her motherhood. Mrs. de la Pasture has drawn him with relentless fidelity. He is almost too real. His initial conversation with his wife will have a reminiscent flavor to not a few gentle readers. We would the portrayal of the niggardly, raging despot might be pressed home to the "business and bosoms" of all joy-withering Richards by some fearless Nathan not afraid to pierce their denseness with his "Thou art the man!"

Of course, a trembling wife is the companion picture, a wife without a penny of her own, scourged by the monthly bills, struggling to keep for her family their rightful place in the world, tortured through her love for her children, the safety valve of her tyrant's temper, torn by conflicting loyalties, absolute in her self-sacrifice, and yet blamed by her husband for the inward revolt he discerns, by her children for her lack of courage, by the world for her subservience.

How many women will recognize themselves, feature for feature, line for line, in Annette Kemys?

The minor characters are not less clear-cut. Foremost among them is Granny, the mother of "the tyrant," a charming old lady of keen tongue and soft heart, one to whom vanished illusions have brought wisdom, not bitterness. Very natural is her attitude toward her daughter-in-law—a mingling of pity, of contempt, of half resentment that the wife had no influence over the masterful son whom his mother could never touch; and yet withal of sincere affection and confidence. True to motherhood is the confession:

> If I abuse my son to you, Annette, it is partly for the sad consolation of seeing that, do what he may—you can stand up for him still.

With the same divination are the diverse young people drawn, not only in each separate identity, but in their relationship to their elders. A conversation between two mothers is worth quoting:

> "You are not going to tell me," said Lady Yorath with a very gentle mockery in her tones, "that a mother lives again in the lives of her children. Though it is such a popular axiom."
>
> "I should think many a mother must have smiled at it," said Annette, and she smiled herself. "Every day—every day one lives and watches them grow up. God bless them!—one becomes conscious that these are separate existences of which we know—almost nothing."
>
> "We know a good deal," said Lady Yorath, shaking her head, "but only because we watch so anxiously; and because we knew them so well when they were little. They tell us nothing, or only what they are pleased to think lies within our comprehension."
>
> "They cannot tell us, for they do not understand themselves. Life is so new to them."
>
> "And we are so old; so antiquated, and out of date. They criticise us secretly even if they are too kind to criticise us openly. But we remember we were the same once, I suppose, and so we laugh and forgive them."

The novel has the thrill of young love, but its appeal is chiefly to the middle-aged, who know that the story is not all told when the bridal pair turn from the altar.

Mrs. de la Pasture is too true an artist of life to make everything crystallize around one fleeting phase.

She has erred, perhaps, in having a series of happy miracles follow the mother's desperate and frightened seizure of opportunity. Things do not so happen in life. The Byewaters, too, are rather a mistake. They are hardly an integral part of the story, but impress one as detached characters, sketched independently, and capable of being fitted into any other tale almost as well as into this.

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The New York Times

NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1910.

CONTENTS.

Page.
The Germans in America 25
Prof. Faust, in a Monumental Work, Considers the Political, Social, and Other Influences of the Germanic Element in the Country.
By H. W. Boynton.
Outward! 25
By W. J. Cameron.
Topics of the Week 25
A Romantic Tale of Friar and Nun 26
A Satirical Tale by Mr. Reynolds. 27
Woman's Place in Our Industry .. 28
Some Interesting Old Time Recipes 28
Reminiscences of Mr. Stevenson. 29
Home Despotism in a New Novel. 29
Editorial 30
Art of Teaching in Recent Books. 30
Drift of London Literary Gossip. 31
Among the Magazines 32
Views of Readers 33
Queries and Answers 34
Boston Gossip of Latest Books .. 35
Latest Publications 35
Books in Demand 35
New York Book Announcements. 36

MODERN JOURNALISM.

MR. HAMILTON HOLT, the editor of The Independent, is one of a group of "representative scholars and men of affairs" who have been invited to deliver a series of lectures at the University of California on the "Barbara Weinteck Foundation," the purpose of which is to deal with "the various phases of the moral law in its bearing on business life under the new economic order." Mr. Holt's subject is "Commercialism and Journalism." His lecture is published in book form by the University of California, (Houghton Mifflin Company.)

To the mind of the lecturer-journalist commercialism constitutes a certain peril to journalism, and presents to the puzzled, eager, conscientious, and possibly hungry editor a very serious problem. Most of the facts cited to demonstrate this "menace" are pertinent enough, and the lecturer tries manfully to deal impartially with the good and the bad features of his occupation as he has observed and experienced them. A slight tendency to censoriousness is, perhaps, inseparable from an attempt to depict evils and to warn a too unsuspecting public of dangers not easily realized from the outside. Apart from some manifestation of this tendency Mr. Holt tries to hold the balance steady, in which he weighs the merits and demerits of his fellow-editors, and he closes upon a note of fairly cheerful courage, if not of optimism.

"My conclusion of the whole question under discussion," he says, "is this: While commercialism is at present the greatest menace to the freedom of the press, just as it is to the freedom of the Church and the university, yet commercialism as it develops carries within itself the germ of its own destruction. For no sooner is its blighting influence felt and recognized than all the moral forces in the community are put in motion to accomplish its overthrow, and as the monthlies and weeklies have thrived by fighting commercialism, so it is reasonable to suppose that the dailies will regain their editorial influence when they adopt the same attitude."

Of course what force Mr. Holt's fervent criticism has depends on the interpretation of "commercialism" and that he does not clearly define. Our own opinion is that commercialism, reasonably understood, is not necessarily an evil or menacing thing. Commerce is the exchange of commodities and services; the object of the exchange is advantage to both parties; in the great mass of cases and in the long run the object is attained; if it were not commerce would cease, and the race with it. Commercialism is, we take it, the spirit of commerce, the spirit in which parties to commerce carry it on. If it be mischievous it must be because advantage is sought greedily, with no respect for or thought of the claim of the other party, but such a spirit, if it prevailed generally, would prove gradually destructive. Underlying all commerce and all commercialism is the potent fact of supply and demand. No man can prosper in any trade or in any profession who is not able to offer for exchange something which others wish on terms that are attractive. Sheer greed tends to lessen demand and to defeat its own objects, and is in effect opposed to the essential aim of commerce.

Undoubtedly in the business of journalism there are some who make profit from satisfying the demand, such as it is, for base things, and their number, very likely, is greater than ever before. Whether it is relatively greater, whether the percentage of journals and journalists of this sort is larger, is a different matter. Our impression is that the percentage is distinctly smaller than it was in the early history of journalism, either in our own country or in others. The particular baseness demanded has changed, but the net result is not discouraging. In estimating tendencies time must be taken into account, and in this matter history is a sound corrective for hasty and emphatic impressions from current observation. It is so, too, in a large way. Since journalism is a matter of satisfying demand, we ought to ask whether the general tone of the community, the Nation, the race, is improved or degraded. Decidedly, in our judgment, it is improved, and journalism as a whole has improved also, and this not because of its resistance to the demoralizing influence of commercialism, but in accordance with the essential conditions of commerce. We are very far from thinking that everything is already for the best in the best of worlds, and we are quite aware that a journal which seeks prosperity through the support of the better part of the community has got its work cut out for it; but, on the other hand, the journalist who seeks permanent prosperity from the opposite course is, in the words of the late Lord Salisbury, "backing the wrong horse."

CAVALIER AND ROUNDHEAD.

A pleasant story that is likely to carry the reader back to the middle ages of Merrie England is Margaret Young's "The Wreathed Dagger," (Cassell & Co., Limited, $1.50.) To some its pleasure may be marred or made difficult by the archaic style of language employed, although to others this fault may be an added virtue to the illusion of time and place.

The story centres around Thirlby House, a stronghold of Charles and which Cromwell seeks to reduce. Sir Roger Arden, the head of the house, develops a streak which once before sullied the house's escutcheon, and tries to trade with Cromwell through his own nephew, who is shot by the virtue-soaked Ironside as a traitor. Thus the uncle's guilt is cast upon the dead boy.

All comes out well in the end, and a sister of the lad, blind Joan, is the Nemesis in a rather dramatic court-martial of another nephew, upon whom Sir Roger would throw the guilt. The love interest is pleasing but not strong.

ART OF TEACHING IN RECENT BOOKS

Pedagogical* Science Considered by Many Different Authorities—Prof. Muensterberg's Views—Teaching the Teacher.

DEEP and strong under our barren self-seeking runs a stream of idealism that shall surely rise—and not so far off—into valleys made fertile and blossoming by its waters. This underground stream not only flows fast, but laughs and sings, and is clearly heard.

A good sign is its presence in educational work, for that means our children will bear the fruit.

And that a German, in this land of large adoption, should speak the prophetic word, makes it not less our own. Prof. Münsterberg* applies his exact psychology to education in somewhat the same way as he applied it to law and to medicine. But this is the least important part of his book. Much more important than his clear, interesting, and useful psychology is his statement of the limits of psychology, of the needfulness of an ideal and an aim before one can use a means and a way. We must know what we want to do before we can ask how to do it. This earlier question cannot be answered by psychology and science, but by ethics and philosophy. His first chapters are an ethical and philosophical inquiry, and are the most interesting and original in a book altogether as charming and readable as Prof. Münsterberg's other writings. But one feels in these first chapters a certain superficiality or restraint. In his introduction he tells the teachers that if they have a disinclination for philosophy they may skip several of the early chapters. Why not tell them that if they have a disinclination for psychology they may skip the later ones? He insists throughout that mere inclination, liking, and pleasure of the pupil should not determine the instruction, but that he must be taught devotion to eternal ideals beyond himself; also, that faith, enthusiasm, and a clear aim and purpose are at least as necessary to the teacher as knowledge and science.

"Philosophy," he says, "is the only entrance gate to pedagogical studies."

With this double conviction, why does he not say outright, what he implies, that the study of ethics, aesthetics, and philosophy should be required of our teachers? Cannot every man and woman be made to see the nobility, largeness, and sacredness of the teacher's calling? But in this Prof. Münsterberg is less severe with the teachers than with the children.

Democracy is a faith—faith in our men and our children—and just a certain lack of this faith makes Prof. Münsterberg recommend separate schools for separate courses of study, because he fears our children will choose what they like, not what they ought to know.

Dr. Davenport sends a different message from that most democratic of State universities, the University of Illinois, where all things can be taught to all the people all the time. "Democratic education" would have been as good a name for his book as "Education for Efficiency," it means the same thing. His special work lies in agriculture, but his plea is for all industrial education, because in its widest sense all education has always been industrial, that is, for work. But in olden times only the 5 per cent. who expected to do intellectual work—the doctors, lawyers, teachers—were educated, and the 95 per cent. drudged in ignorance. To-day we realize that every kind of work is better done for being taught, and for being done by him who knows much more than his work, who is a man as well as a feeder of men. Every one needs a vocation and an avocation. The democratic school is "one school with many courses." The High School, especially, should be both industrial and cultural, educative from first to last, without regard to graduation, neither a mere trade school nor a mere preparation for college.

> I would have it so that the occupation of an American citizen may not be known by his dress, his manner, his speech, or his prejudices.

Books of instruction for the teacher, books on methodology—that metallic-sounding word—can be of but small interest to others than students in the narrowest sense. Teachers are helped by instruction in method, only when their spirit is so filled with sympathy, enthusiasm, and a more general knowledge that the petty rules of method will come to them almost intuitively. "How to Study, and Teaching How to Study," by Prof. McMurry, is a book that is saved from pettiness by an implicit philosophy of education: Study should always have a conscious aim and purpose.

"Habit-formation and the Science of Teaching," by Dr. Rowe, is a book on methods for pedagogical students, and has the merit of being most systematically arranged, with brief and all-inclusive summaries after each chapter.

Much of this methodology seems common-sense, fact too simple for statement, translated into "Pedaguese!"

That word was invented by Welland Hendrick, in a merry little book called "A Joysome History of Education." According to him, the educational ideal is:

> Such a course of study as will leave a man just as sensible as he would be without it.

And the school teacher:

> Once a male defective; now a female complete, except the trousseau.

Under this laughter are a tenderness and a faith in child and teacher, if not in books on children and teaching. Teachers are not made, he seems to say, but born—born to be awakened in the parent heart of every man and woman.

---

*PSYCHOLOGY AND THE TEACHER. By Hugo Muensterberg. Pp. xii.-230. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
EDUCATION FOR EFFICIENCY. A Discussion of Certain Phases of the Problem of Universal Education. By E. Davenport, M. Agr., LL. D. Pp. 184. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.
HOW TO STUDY AND TEACHING HOW TO STUDY. By F. McMurry. Pp. 824. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
HABIT FORMATION AND THE SCIENCE OF TEACHING. By Stuart H. Rowe, Ph. D. Pp. xvii.-308. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.
A JOYSOME HISTORY OF EDUCATION. By Welland Hendrick. Pp. 67. Nyack, N. Y.: The Point of View. 35 cents.

AMONG THE AUTHORS.

ERNEST THOMPSON SETON is in receipt of a number of letters from well-known scientists congratulating him on his "Life Histories of Northern Animals." The writers of these letters are Dr. J. A. Allen of the American Museum of Natural History, W. T. Hornaday, Director of the Bronx Zoological Park; Frank M. Chapman, editor of Bird Lore; William Brewster of the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Anatomy, and Henry Fairchild Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History. During the recent onslaught upon the "nature fakers" there were not lacking those who were ill-natured enough to attempt to assign a place among the latter to Mr. Seton.

Eloise Lee Sherman, whose quaint verse in negro dialect is familiar to the reader of The Century, The Designer, Leslie's Weekly, and other publications, is preparing her first book, "Plantation Poems," for the press. The book will be illustrated by the author, who to her ability to write verse adds the accomplishments of artist and housewife; excelling in the latter to such an extent that the preliminary announcement of the book notes that: "Among her friends her biscuits are as famous as her verses or her pictures."

C. N. and A. M. Williamson have recently closed a contract with Charles Frohman for the production of a dramatized version of their book, "The Chaperon." The play has been written by Mrs. Flexner, who dramatized "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," and William Collier is to act the part of the hero. "A Lucky Star," the title of the play, after being produced in New York will go to England. The Williamsons are building a country life house in the South of France, overlooking the Mediterranean. It is to be called Châlet des Pins.

Louis Joseph Vance, author of "The Brass Bowl," &c., leaves New York this week for Bermuda, where he expects to remain for six weeks or more. While in Bermuda Mr. Vance expects to complete his work on a long novel, entitled "No Man's Land," to be published in the Fall.

Lilian Whiting, who has been passing the early Winter in Washington, sails for Italy to-day. She expects to be abroad until the Summer, visiting Rome, Paris, Florence, and London. Miss Whiting is at present engaged in completing her new book, "Life Transfigured."

"Sidney McCall," (Mary McNeill Fenollosa,) author of "Truth Dexter," &c., has put aside all work of fiction for the present in order to edit and publish a work on art left in an almost complete manuscript by her husband, the late Prof. Ernest F. Fenollosa.

Winston Churchill has sailed for Europe. He will visit the Nile and spend some time in France and England, upon his return from Egypt. He will return to this country in April, to put the finishing touches on his new novel of American life, "The Modern Chronicle."

The first installment of "The Wild Olive" appears in the February number of Harper's Magazine. It is by Basil King, whose novel "The Inner Shrine" was published anonymously.

Sydney Porter, (O. Henry,) who has been spending several months in Asheville, N. C., expects to return to New York within a short time.

DRIFT OF LONDON LITERARY GOSSIP.

Parliamentary Aspirations of Men of Letters—A List of Authors Who Figured in the Old Parliament and Various Candidates for the New One—Lord Morley's Popular Biography of W. E. Gladstone.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—An English man of letters does not now associate a seat in the House of Commons with his own career. That day, so far as it did exist, has passed away, thanks, partly, perhaps, to the democratization of our Parliament. It is no longer a place where carefully turned speeches, with a literary touch, may be delivered to a select and appreciative audience. It has become a purely business assembly, always excepting the "Lords," but now the new spirit is knocking at their gilded door, demanding entrance.

Perhaps the tradition which linked literature with the House of Commons, in the high old sense, died with Lecky, the historian. He entered it late in life, but he probably never found himself at home in its atmosphere. He was a gentle, charming figure, "too good for human nature's daily fold," at St. Stephen's, a stranger, though an M. P. Nor does the House of Commons now know those statesmen-authors, if one may use that phrase, of whom it was proud, Lord Morley, James Bryce, and Justin McCarthy. One, much against his inclination, is in the House of Lords, another is our Ambassador to you, the third lives in retirement in Kent, still, happily, writing a good deal.

But in a different way the English literary world continues to take a keen part in Parliamentary affairs, and we see that in the election fight which just now engages us. Augustine Birrell, a Cabinet Minister, whose "Obiter Dicta" makes bright, racy speeches, is standing again for the Bristol seat which he captured from the Conservatives at the last general election. A younger member of the Government, C. F. G. Masterman, who is both author and journalist, asks his London constituency to return him again. T. P. O'Connor is back from America and pursuing his candidature for the Scotland Division of Liverpool, which, notwithstanding its name, is almost an Irish constituency in England. His compatriot, Stephen Gwynne, is also seeking re-election, and will duly be returned by Nationalist Ireland.

Other writing men of the dead Parliament who have put up for the quickening Parliament are Hillaire Belloc, essayist and novelist; Sir J. H. Yoxall, who is an authority on education, as well as a writer of stories; Sir Gilbert Parker, who has represented the great Thames shipping centre of Gravesend; Sir Henry Norman, who has written various excellent travel books, especially "The Real Japan"; R. C. Lehmann, poet, contributor to Punch, and authority on sport, and J. M. Robertson, a luminous student of economics, and Harold Cox, of whom the same is to be said in the same measure. Then there are G. G. Greenwood, the author of a recent book on Shakespeare, which attracted some attention; Prof. Butcher, who represents Cambridge University, and probably a few others whose names did not occur to one's mind at the moment. If near relationship to eminent men of letters may count there are young Stopford Brooke and Annan Bryce, a brother of James Bryce.

Writers who have not been members of the late Parliament, but who want to enter the new one, are Silas K. Hocking, who is up for the seat of A. E. W. Mason; R. E. Prothero, who was editor of The Quarterly Review before his brother, Prof. Prothero; Herbert Vivian, and A. J. Sherwell, the author of some eminently informing books on the temperance question in England. Herbert Paul has retired from politics, and W. F. D. Smith, the principal of Smith & Son, the great London book stall and library firm, is not again seeking the suffrages of the Strand Division. A. M. S. Methuen, the well-known London publisher, is standing for a Surrey seat and making a very interesting fight, as, indeed, might be expected from a man of such brilliant gifts. Another publishing house, that of Nisbet, is represented in the political arena by C. E. Malet, who has been one of the sitting members for Plymouth. Finally Sir Albert Spicer is a partner of a firm of papermakers, which has given the world tons of books or rather the material of which books is made.

You will see, altogether, that the world of books is taking a real hand in our already active world of politics, and several authors who are not candidates have weighed in. The Isle of Man has its own Parliament and nothing to do with ours, so Hall Caine is not to the fore. But Miss Marie Corelli has launched a sort of manifesto, and Jerome K. Jerome has been saying frank things about rich men and the House of Lords. Down in Cornwall Quiller Couch has the heather blazing against the Lords, and, indeed, it should be added, as a matter of plain fact that nearly all the forces which the book world contributes to the election are on the Liberal side. Some years ago J. M. Barrie, also a vigorous Liberal, dangled with the idea of becoming an M. P., but gave it up. If his friend, George Meredith, were still with us there would be another literary voice raised in the battle, and some will still hear the sound of that voice, though it is still.

"You could tell by Gladstone's library," I once heard it said, "that he was not a literary man." This was drawing a keen distinction between the literary man, the scholar, and the book man, for the last two Gladstone certainly was. We have just been celebrating the centenary of his birth, but nobody seems to have noted that a book best evidences the great hold which he has upon the British people, and, indeed, upon the world. The reference is to the wonderful success which has attended Lord Morley's "Life of Gladstone" ever since it was published. Alike in a literary and a commercial sense, it must be the most successful book since many a year, as, let us see, because one is able to tell its story pretty fully.

It has always been said that Lord Morley was paid £10,000 for writing the "Gladstone," and whether that was the exact figure or not it is likely to pass into English literary history. Certainly the book, as a property, rests with the Gladstone family, which would indicate some such fee for writing it as has been mentioned, not royalties in the usual sense. Beaconsfield was paid £10,000 for the rights of his last novel, "Endymion," Stanley got that for his "Darkest Africa," and on your side of the Atlantic Gen. Grant's memoirs fetched the author still more, did they not? Anyhow, it would be possible to make a list of great books which have represented £10,000 to their writers, not to speak of "dramatic royalties" in such a case as Du Maurier's "Trilby."

Never a thought on such matters would have entered Lord Morley's mind when, after some consideration, he undertook to write the biography of his master and friend Gladstone. Toward the end of his life the latter wrote in his diary: "J. Morley is, on the whole, about the best stay I have." This was a touching allusion to one who was, by all the circumstances, Gladstone's predestined biographer. But the task which Lord Morley had to face was enormous. There were thousands of letters and thousands of papers—many thousands of both—to be examined, and Gladstone's handwriting was not easily read in bulk, so to say. Lord Morley went to Hawarden in the Summer of 1898 to survey all this material, and it is not difficult to imagine his feelings on the occasion.

The whole business really meant that for the time being he must give up all his activities, all his life to it. The guidance of Gladstone's family to his papers was, of course, a valuable aid, and in sifting and analyzing their contents Lord Morley had the assistance of two young literary friends, both journalists by training like himself. Apart from that, and the copying of extracts, he did everything, and what "everything" meant you may gather from the fact that there are more than 800,000 words in the "Gladstone." Enough writing to fill eight well-sized novels, and done within four years, because the biography was ready to appear in October, 1903.

When it came out the tired author, if one's memory is not wrong, was staying with Mr. Andrew Carnegie at his castle in Sutherlandshire—the "Laird of Skibo," as they call him up there. Anyhow it was from Mr. Carnegie's dinner table that there came the beautiful story of a fellow-guest saying to Lord Morley, "I suppose you are glad the book is finished," and of the answer, "Yes, very glad—and very lonely." The new book finished leaves every writer lonely, just as a mother feels when her youngest child goes away from home to school. But the relationship between Lord Morley and the "Gladstone" was intimately personal, as well as literary. When, every morning at 9 o'clock, he sat down to his desk, it was with Gladstone beside him, not merely a book in the making.

Now we come to the record of the "Gladstone" as a "best seller," which, indeed, is the point of this letter. The first edition was in three volumes, at two guineas net, and of it, I believe, just on 40,000 sets have been sold, including the American issue. Then the Macmillans reprinted the biography in parts, and those parts as two volumes, at ten shillings net the two; and here the sale has been at least 50,000. Most recently there has been a people's edition, in two volumes, at five shillings net, this being a venture of The London Daily Chronicle, by special arrangement with the Macmillans. Its sale, so far, stands at 40,000 copies, all within a period of fifteen months. Each of the three editions is constantly selling, but let us just figure out the achieved sales and see what they represent as an overturn in hard cash, thus:

		Copies Sold.	
I.	Two Guinea Edition..	40,000	£84,000
II.	Ten Shilling Edition..	50,000	25,000
III.	Five Shilling Edition..	40,000	10,000
		130,000	£119,000

What book, within memory, has a record with the public of the world like that? None in England, anyhow. And what more impressive tribute than this one of a book could there be to Gladstone's place in the interest and regard of mankind? None. Yet we must bear in mind that it bears on its title page the illustrious name "John Morley," the name of one who has declined to be ennobled on his title pages.

JAMES MILNE.

THE YELLOW CANDIDATE.

IN "The Demagog," (Henry Holt & Co.,) William Richard Hereford tells us a story of a yellow newspaper proprietor whose ambitions inclined toward the White House. Representing the Common People, himself being the Voice of the People, and all his theories tending (apparently) to the destruction of the Predatory Rich and all sorts of capital, (duly capitalized in description,) this Demagog applies the thumbscrews to the Predatory Rich and the Political Barons in order to get the nomination. He would have gotten it but for an unfortunate blunder of his chief editorial writer in a lurid, flowery speech at the convention.

The tale is a series of pictures of alleged political conditions in New York City. Despite the reader's best resolves, one is forced to think that the author had parallels in mind when he wrote the book. You see, there are physical descriptions of persons which tempt the least imaginative, and there is a District Attorney who is the soul of honor and has an unfortunate knack of sending the organization Boss's "floaters" to jail. The District Attorney, by the way, is driven out of office by the force of politics.

Perhaps Mr. Hereford himself became hypnotized by the parallels which he may have striven to avoid. At any rate, the love-thread which holds the series of flashlight scenes together becomes a bit frayed toward the end, and is finally lost sight of altogether. "The Demagog" is an interesting bit of work as a thing of purely timely and nearly local interest, but as a novel depending on the kind of human interest that is understood by readers far removed from New York City and its affairs, it lacks logical finish in its construction. When the Demagog loses the nomination, and his fiancée, learning something of his past, throws him over because of another woman who has been thrown over by the newspaper proprietor, the reader is left with a situation which may be common enough in real life, but is not very interesting in a novel. Briefly, the reader is left with a defeated central character and a deserving woman hopelessly broken-hearted and at the mercy of her critical society friends. But the situation, the thread, is forgotten in the excitement of a grand physical battle between the newspaper proprietor and his chief editorial writer which is bound to interest many people.

LIFE AND WORK OF FERRER.

WITH soul burning with indignation Joseph McCabe has written eloquently of "The Martyrdom of Ferrer," (Watts & Co., London, for the Rationalist Press Association, 30c.) His pages give ample evidence of his claim that he has investigated both sides of the story of Francisco Ferrer's life, work, and death. But all that he discovered has served only to make hotter the flame of his wrath, until his pamphlet becomes a burning indictment of the forces in Spain that brought about Prof. Ferrer's death. One chapter contains a sketch of Ferrer's life and aims. Two others are devoted to an exposition of the purposes and methods of the Spanish Church and of Spain's depraved political system. Another describes in considerable detail the aims and work of Ferrer's system of "modern schools," which Mr. McCabe parallels with the educational work of Robert Owen a century ago. The rest of the book is devoted to the attitude of the Spanish Church and political authorities toward Ferrer, his indictment, and the methods by which his death was compassed. The author bases his conclusion that Ferrer's execution was murder, and not even judicial murder, upon the results of his study of European journals of half a dozen nations and upon his investigations among both the friends and enemies of the dead man.

"A Strictly Illegal Proceeding."

In explaining to the readers of The London Times that it is dangerous to insist on legal rights as opposed to constitutional rights, Sir Frederick Pollock has made a neat compend of the American Revolution. "Once," he said, "in a fit of folly, the rulers of this nation did act on their strict rights and taxed the American Colonies. The answer was a strictly illegal proceeding called the Declaration of Independence. It was ultimately justified by success." There is a phrase for the next Fourth of July orators, "A strictly illegal proceeding"!

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AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

Many Articles of Importance and Much Entertaining Fiction Found in the Tables of Contents of the February Monthlies—Subjects Range from the North Pole to the Dead Sea and Beyond—Biography, Political Studies and Business Problems.

MANY articles of importance treating of a wide variety of subjects and carrying the prospective reader to the uttermost ends of the earth appear in the tables of contents of the February magazines. Among the attractive titles in Harper's Monthly one notes "The New Science of Animal Behavior" by John B. Watson, and "Beyond the Dead Sea" by Ellsworth Huntington. In McClure's, Xavier Paoli writes of "Alfonso," and in the same issue L. S. Brownell discusses "Canada's Work for Her Farmers."

"Julia Ward Howe and Her Talented Family" is the title of an article by Nathan Haskell Dole in the February Munsey's. In the same issue T. P. O'Connor, M. P., (Tay Pay,) discusses "The Battle of the Budget." Hugo Münsterberg in the Metropolitan turns his attentions to "My Friend, the Spiritualists." Hampton's Magazine contains the second installment of Commander Peary's article "The Discovery of the North Pole." In the same number Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans has an article on "Why the Panama Canal May Be a Bad Business Venture."

The question of "Reforming the American Navy" is considered by Admiral Winfield Scott Schley in the Cosmopolitan. Much entertaining fiction will be noted in the table of contents of the magazines already enumerated and others. The first installment of "The Wild Olive," a new novel by the author of "The Inner Shrine," begins in the February Harper's. Some notable short stories are found in the Smart Set, Lippincott's, and Ainslee's.

HARPER'S.

The Wild Olive.
The New Science of Animal Behavior..... John B. Watson
Don Harvey and the Shadow............ Grace MacG. Cooke and Caroline Morrison
An Old Circle..............Ford Madox Hueffer
The Umbrella Man......Mary E. W. Freeman
Landscape in Music..........Lawrence Gilman
Little Gray Father...............Keene Abbott
The Romancing of a Square Party........ Louise Closser Hale
Vindication....................Johnson Morton
Beyond the Dead Sea...................... Ellsworth Huntington, Ph. D.
Legends of the City of Mexico............ Thomas A. Janvier
In the Path of Sherman.......W. W. Lord, Jr.
The Comforters................Minna Stanwood
An Ethnologist in the Arctic............... Vilhjalmr Stefansson
John-a-Dreams......Harriet Prescott Spofford

McCLURE'S.

Alfonso ....Xavier Paoli
A Perverted Punishment..........Alice Perrin
Reminiscences of an Editor. William H. Rideing
In Vaudeville ....Helen Green
Finding a Life Work.......Hugo Muensterberg
Canada's Work for Her Farmers........ L. S. Brownell
What the Public Wants........Arnold Bennett
The Brennan Monorail Car....Perceval Gibbon
The Cannibal King.......George Kibbe Turner
Confessions of a Moderate Drinker.
The Man Higher Up..Edward B. Waterworth
When Morning Leaps......Herman Da Costa
The Evolution of Ishmael..Mabel Wood Martin

MUNSEY'S.

Julia Ward Howe and Her Talented Family ....Nathan Haskell Dole
The Battle of the Budget................ T. P. O'Connor, M. P.
The Last Great Buffalo Hunt........... Charles Frederick Carter
The Unwisdom of Worry................ Woods Hutchinson, A. M., M. D.
Famous Affinities of History......Lyndon Orr
George H. Earle, Jr., Doctor to Ailing Corporations...........John Kimberly Mumford
The Remarkable Achievements of a Modern Good Samaritan......Walter Prichard Eaton
A Fight for Life......James Oliver Curwood
The Pursuit......................Frank Savile
Ten short stories.

METROPOLITAN.

My Friends, the Spiritualists............ Hugo Muensterberg
Among the Nameless..Richard Washburn Child
Real Castles in Spain......Louise Closser Hale
The Market Place.............Richard Wightman
The Meanest Thieves in the World........ Henry Westerman
By a Wide Compass..........Cushing Stetson
The Fighting Game.............Garnet Warren
On the Trail of Washington.............. Frederick Trevor Hill
The Hadleyvale Volunteers....Ezra Hamilton
The Conquest of Poverty....Robert W. Bruere
The Art of George Henry....Charles H. Caffin
The Dramatic Calendar.

COSMOPOLITAN.

Conquering the Seven Seas........Lewis Nixon
My Own Story..............Eusapia Palladino
The Crusade Invisible.............Harold Bolce
Pavlova of the Twinkling Toes........... Pierre Van Rensselaer Key
The Story of Charlemagne..Charles E. Russell
Reforming the American Navy........... Admiral Winfield Scott Schley
Fat and Its Follies..Woods Hutchinson, M. D.
The Illustrious Prince..E. Phillips Oppenheim
Sealed Orders..................Ralph D. Paine
The Matrimonial Sweepstakes........... P. G. Wodehouse
That Turner Person........Alfred Henry Lewis
The Room of the Trundle Bed....Anna E. Finn
Moritsky's Ward................Bruno Lessing
The Foreboding.......William Gilmore Beymer

HAMPTON'S.

The Discovery of the North Pole......... Robert E. Peary, U. S. N.
The Consuming Flame.......James B. Connolly
Why the Panama Canal May Be a Bad Business Venture....................... Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans
Opportunity..............Helen Nowell Brooks
William the Sudden...................... By an Englishwoman at the Prussian Court
Vox Populi, Vox Dane...............Caspar Day
What Has Become of Our Pure Food Law? Samuel Hopkins Adams
The Eleventh Hour..................... Edwin Balmer and William B. MacHarg
Founding the House of Guggenheim....... Eugene P. Lyle, Jr.
Cavalry Jack Brandish..........Clara Morris
A Chance in Tenth Avenue......Honore Willsie
The Real Man.........Sarah Josephine Bayles

SMART SET.

Her Passionate Pilgrimage..Waymer Jay Mills
The Blue Handkerchief.....Edwin Main Post
His Saving Grace..Gertrude Brooke Hamilton
Fate's Jesting.................Frank H. Shaw
Nuggles ....Aquila Kempster
Invocations ....C. L. Crittenton
The Fixed Idea...............Jean De Forest
To-Morrow at Five..........John J. a'Becket
The Cuthbert-Mayne Affair....Clarissa Mackie
The Soul of Sola..............Julian Johnson
Mlle. Automne.......Lucie Delarue-Mardrus
What the Theatre Got in Its Stocking... George J. Nathan

LIPPINCOTT'S.

The Gold Bag.......................Carolyn Wells
What Is Wrong with Our Public Schools? Joseph M. Rogers
On Society's Fringe...................Marion Hill
The Legacy..............................J. J. Bell
A Second Adam...........Thomas L. Masson
The Proof................John Kendrick Bangs
The Tug That Stood By.....John Trevor Custis
A Cat's Tale...............Ella Wheeler Wilcox
Her Heart's Desire.....Sarah Chichester Page
The Birth of a King..............Jane Belfield

AINSLEE'S.

A Splendid Hazard............Harold McGrath
Tinker the Tar................Joseph C. Lincoln
Cameo Kirby.......Booth Tarkington and H. L. Wilson
Around the Bridge Table......Arthur L. Bruce
The Baron's Perfectos.........F. Berkeley Smith
The Butterfly Man.......George B. McCutcheon
The Trifler ....J. W. Marshall
The Heart of the Man..........Elliott Flower
Nerissa Cooley ....Jane W. Guthrie
Passion Flower...................Owen Oliver
In Musicland ....William Armstrong
The Romance of Jonathan Grubb....A. Soutar

THE CRAFTSMAN.

Manet and Modern American Art..Walter Pach
The Influence of the West on Modern Japanese Art...................Yone Noguchi
A Cloister on the Rhine.........Hugo Erichsen
Walter.................................A. Tennyson
How Beauty and Labor are Interwoven in the Daily Life of Japan.............. M. L. Wakeman Curtis
The City of the Three Cathedrals........ Alvan F. Sanborn
The Rational Art of Wilson Eyre......... Frederick Wallick
The Town of Vandergrift...........The Editor

PICTORIAL REVIEW.

Back to the Water World.................. Charles G. D. Roberts
A Dreamer of Dreams............Temple Bailey
Tony's Wife......................George Gibbs
At the Beauty Parlors.........May Isabel Fisk
The Anniversary..........Mabel Herbert Urner
Do We Want the Suffragette?........... By an American Woman Who Has Voted
The Shopper's Defense................. Charlotte Perkins Gilman

CURRENT LITERATURE

Review of the World.
Persons in the Foreground.
Science and Discovery.
Religion and Ethics.
Music and the Drama.
Literature and Art.
Recent Poetry.
Recent Fiction and the Critics.

SUBURBAN LIFE.

An Automobile Errant....Mabel Osgood Wright
The Witchery of a California Garden.... Alice MacGowan
Twenty Miles from Boston............... Grace A. McK. Clark
New Life in Old Trees....J. Horace McFarland
Motoring on Winter Roads.....Victor W. Page
A Concrete House of Unique Design...... W. H. Andrews
The Suburban and the City Child........ W. S. Sadler, M. D.
Housing the Country Club.......H. H. Henry
Keeping Just a Few Hens............... Edward I. Farrington
Furnishing the Cheerful Dining Room.... Mabel T. Priestman
Making the Most of the Hotbed.......... Parker T. Barnes

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.

The Love of Napoleon and Marie Borriere ....A. W. Dimock
The Changing Fashions in Snow Dogs.. Charles P. Sawyer
What England Can Teach Us About Peat Gardens ....Wilhelm Miller
The Porcupine at Home................. Ernest Thompson Seton
The Adventures of a Suburbanite. V. My Domesticated Automobile..Ellis Parker Butler
What It Means to Live in the Country on $3,300 a Year.............A. P. Hitchcock
The Care of Invalid Bird Pets....Mary Dawson
The New Sport of Flying.........Augustus Post
The Pelican That Was Not Afraid...... J. N. Patterson
Craft Workers' Portieres Made at Home.. Mabel Tuke Priestman
House Foundations...........A. Raymond Ellis
Old Colonial Furniture in a New Colonial House ....Mrs. Lindsay Patterson

GARDEN MAGAZINE—FARMING.

There Was Once a Man Who Dreamed.... Ida M. H. Starr
English Effects with Hardy "Bog Plants," Wilhelm Miller
Better Apples for New England........ George T. Powell
How the West Grows Good Apples..J. C. Cooke
Hedges for the Northwest......C. L. Meller
Children's Garden Everywhere............ Ellen Eddy Shaw
What Varieties to Grow........W. H. Jenkins
The Efficacy of Winter Sprays..L. C. Corbett
Bees Help the Strawberries......N. R. White
An Apple for Exporting.........G. B. Brackett
What You Gain by Starting Seeds in Heat. W. C. McCollom
Self-Sowing Varieties.............I. M. Angell
Extra Early Tomatoes...........Nat S. Green
A Cellar Window Frame..Wood Levette Wilson
Southern Reminder.
Success with Cucumbers.....Thomas J. Steed
A Home for Garden Tramps and Waifs.. Sherman R. Duffy
A Record-Breaking Wheat Crop.......... W. T. Carter, Jr.

THE WIDE WORLD.

Down the Wire.............Edward W. Parker
The Alligator Pool..........E. H. M. Bennett
A Race with a Flood......Arthur H. Turney
A Maori Wedding................D. W. O. Fagan
My Debut at Kimberley.................. Arthur W. Collingwood
The Wild Ponies of Exmoor............. Charles J. L. Clarke
The Quest of the "Biggest Bear"......... De Moss Bowers
Fun on a Liner.............Capt. L. Doubleby
Captured by Filipinos—I...Lieut. R. S. Keyes
The Dog Derby of the Far North......... H. J. Shepstone
My Turkish Wife..................W. H. Harris
Into Unknown Papua—I....Beatrice Grimshaw
The Strike.........................Bart Kennedy
The Servant Problem in East Africa.... Cyril Panting
A Battle with Ice Floes....Capt. C. Bronard

THE STRAND.

The Murder at the Villa Rose............ A. E. W. Mason
The Magic City.........................E. Nesbit
My First Aeroplane..................H. G. Wells
The Melonville Expressman..Aubrey Hopwood
Mr. Crusoe.........................Frank Savile
Rudgwick's Romantic Disposition..C. H. Bovill
The Birth of Felicity Frankland.C. G. Andrews
If Our Fashions Were Theirs..E. S. Valentine
My Favorite Patiences...............W. Dalton
The Child and the Camera......Louis Langfier
"My Reminiscences"...Leslie Ward, ("Spy.")
The Pageant of the Months.......John J. Ward

RECREATION.

Logging in the White Mountains......... Leonard De Witt Sherman
The Great White Heron........A. W. Dimock
The Recreations of a Mill Village......... Ernest Russell
Following Lewis Clark......Frederick C. Todd
The Life of a Double-Barrel Shotgun.... Charles Askins
Buying a Dog...............Frank T. Carlton
Sea Trout Fishing..........Richard L. Pocock
Through Little-Known Chiapas........... D. W. and A. S. Iddings
Across the Yellowbrush After Turkeys.... H. W. Watson
How to Make a Sibley Tent........H. J. Holtan

ST. NICHOLAS.

A Young Breadwinner, (Sir Thomas Lawrence)...................Fanny W. Marshall
Skate Sailing for Life............C. H. Claudy
Jack Has an Adventure.....F. Lovell Coombs
For Caesar...................Bertha E. Bush
Mr. Python's New Overcoat.
The Happy Land of Yon.....Charles F. Lester
An Acceptable Valentine.........Carolyn Wells
Coasting..............................H. L. Fair
Kingsford, Quarter.......Ralph Henry Barbour
The Refugee...............Capt. Charles Gilson
Dr. Mary.........................Sally Campbell
The Young Wizard of Morocco..Bradley Gilman
Books and Reading.....Hildegarde Hawthorne
For Very Little Folk............Everett Wilson

CASSIER'S.

The Natural Resources of the Philippine Islands.......................Monroe Wooley
The Brennan Gyroscope.......A. F. Dickinson
Wastes in Power Plants............P. R. Moses
Methods of Escape from Submarines..... A. F. Zimmer
Early Navigation on the Great Lakes.... James C. Mills
Special Types of Steam Traction Engines. W. H. Fletcher
Efficiency of Heat Dryers......W. B. Ruggles
American Shipbuilding from a British Viewpoint ....T. Good

THE DELINEATOR.

The Fighting McLeans..Mary E. W. Freeman
Can America Produce Its Own Opera Singers? Giuseppe Campanari
The Tree of Justice..........Rudyard Kipling
What Fathers Desire for Their Daughters.. Sarah Louise Arnold, M. A.
The Power and the Glory..Grace McG. Cooke
At the Court of France................. The Widow of an American Diplomatist
The Kimmey Mother..Annie Hamilton Donnell
The Junior Partner.............Alice Louise Lee

DESIGNER.

The Gilded Path.........Mrs. Jacques Futrelle
It's Time to Think About Tenements...... Benjamin C. Marsh
I Married an Actor............The Wife of One
A Trip on the Trolley......Grace E. Towndrow
With Leschetizky at Seventy-nine....... Edwin Hughes
A New Mexico Night.......Minnie J. Reynolds
Uncle Sam: Spendthrift.......Walter L. Fisher

NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Dazzling Miss Davison...Florence Warden
What a Wife Can Do for Her Husband.. Helen C. Hambridge
Where Nobody Is Poor.........Sue McNamara
Whom Love Makes Bold.....Anne Story Allen
Being a Governess to Royalty...Alice Stronach
The Princess of the Lonely Heart..Una Hudson
How to Repair China.....Lillian Leslie Tower

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

The House of Healing..Juliet Wilbor Tompkins
In Every Port..............Fannie Heaslip Lea
A String of Pearls........Clare Wallace Flynn
The Man Who Paid His Debt......Owen Oliver
Room No. 3 at Three Forks Tavern...... Anna Katharine Green
Susan and the Chinese Lady.....Anne Warner
In that New World...................Zona Gale
White Roses.........Katharine Holland Brown

Short Stories.

Commencing with the March number the magazine Short Stories will bear the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co., who have been superintending its publication for some time past. Various changes are contemplated in this magazine, which will be enlarged to such an extent that it will have room for twice as many stories as it has published heretofore. The anecdote department is also to be doubled in size. The editor of the magazine announces that he is looking for short stories, and that the latter are paid for promptly on acceptance.

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VIEWS OF READERS.

Some Further Comments Upon the Beautiful Poem, "A Tragedy," and Other Verse of the Late John Boyle O'Reilly—The Manuscript of Poe's "Raven"—Other Topics of Interest Discussed.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IT GAVE me great pleasure to read in your issue of Jan. 8 J. I. C. C.'s correction of the London Magazine which printed a mutilated version of John Boyle O'Reilly's beautiful poem "A Tragedy" anonymously. I have long, in common with many others, admired the exquisite thought embodied in that allegorical gem, in which, it seems to me, the poet set forth the soul's devotion to some dazzling ideal.

It was not of this, however, that I intended to write, but of J. I. C. C.'s suggestion that "some time some lover of the man and his work should garner a little volume of the best and let it take its place among America's classics." That is something that ought to be done in justice to John Boyle O'Reilly's genius as well as to his memory and his literary fame.

The memorial volume prepared by James Jeffrey Roche is admirable for those who love to peruse the stirring life of the poet, which is an epic of itself; but I feel that there is room for such a classic as J. I. C. C. suggests, and that there is a niche awaiting it in our country's literature. Passionately as Mr. O'Reilly loved Ireland, he was intensely American, as all who were privileged to enjoy his comradeship know. Whenever he wrote on an American theme his soul flew into his subject with full-orbed ardor. Witness his poem on "Fredericksburg":

> God send us peace, and keep red strife away;
> But should it come, God send us men and steel.

His all-enfolding spirit of humanity glorified "Crispus Attucks":

> O the blood of the people! changeless tide, through century, creed and race,
> Still one, as the sweet salt sea is one, though tempered by sun and place.

And in his fine poem "Liberty Lighting the World" flung forth in a splendid outburst of patriotism, he pictured the Statue of Liberty in a line:

> Majestic Warder by the Nation's gate, spike-crowned, flame-armed like Agony or Glory.

I shall refer but to one more of his American poems, "The Pilgrim Fathers," to show his profound devotion to his country:

> Here on this rock, and on this sterile soil
> Began the Kingdom, not of Kings, but men;
> Began the making of the world again.

While, when stirred by some great theme, he could also translate the tenderest emotions of the heart with a delicate touch, as his lyrics attest. He deserves to be remembered. I do not know of any man better qualified to do what your esteemed correspondent suggests, in the way of garnering a little volume of Mr. O'Reilly's best, than J. I. C. C. himself. He possesses the ability. He knew and admired the poet, and I believe that, with him, the compilation of such a book as he proposes, with the approval of Mr. O'Reilly's heirs, would be a labor of love.

JOHN E. BARRETT.

Scranton, Penn., Jan. 10.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Writing of John Boyle O'Reilly's works in The Review of Jan. 8, J. I. C. C. expresses a wish that some time a lover of the poet "should garner a little volume of his best and let it take its place among America's classics." Does J. I. C. C. know of "Watchwords," from John Boyle O'Reilly, edited by Katherine E. Conway?

A. M.

New York, Jan. 8.

The Manuscript of Poe's "Raven."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The late Francis A. Teall of New York, (1822-1894,) who shared with George Nichols of Cambridge the reputation of being the best American proofreader in their day, told me that he read the proof of Poe's "Raven" when it was first put into print, and that he then threw the manuscript into the wastebasket—of course to his great regret in after years. I am, therefore, skeptical when any one declares that he has the manuscript. To be sure, Poe may have made several manuscript copies of his poem; but if any one has the copy from which it was printed, some one must have picked it out of that wastebasket.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

New York, Jan. 11.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The reference in your review of Dec. 25 last regarding Poe's original manuscript of "The Raven," written by George S. Hellman, and Eugene L. Didier's rejoinder to same in last week's issue attracted my attention.

In the preparation of a new edition of Poe's poems I have had occasion for many years to locate as far as possible all the manuscripts, especially his poems. I investigated several rumors of an existing full manuscript of "The Raven" without ever finding same.

Some years ago a supposed autograph hunter wrote to Gen. Wilson about the value of such a manuscript, but nothing more was ever heard of the matter. In all probability, if the writer had any interest in such a manuscript it had some connection with the "Shea" partial manuscript of "The Raven."

J. H. WHITTY.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11.

Poetical Selections.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Another lover of the flights of poesy which alight on your front page hopes they will be caught and tethered in book form.

Alas! I have neither time nor skill to passepartout the fugitive pits as another correspondent does, nor do I favor a scrap book; it opens too much at once to the vision, then, sometimes, admiration for one's first choice wanes—as in other loves, why not?—and one would like to take it out from the page of many, but it is pasted to stay. Mine are in a loose bunch on my desk, untidy, very, but near at hand, and the best I shall do until the book appears. I do not hasten to give an order for one, it depends. If it should be an edition de luxe I borrow my neighbor's, in inexpensive garb, no one shall borrow mine.

FRANCES M. DAUMONT.

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 9.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

By all means let us have a collection of the poems that weekly appear in the Review corner. It is sure to become the most popular volume of the sort in the field. The sources are so varied, yet the themes all inspiring. Every one who does not keep a regular file of the cherished Times Saturday Review should at least have the poems, but for me it is an unfailing delight to look through my file for a poem that I know appeared at a certain season of a certain year. In doing so, I come across other articles that had attracted and held my attention at some time; these in turn revive thoughts and speculations that, in the hasty perusal of first reading, had received too little respect. Then the familiar names one notes in looking through the pages; from the merest dilettante to the foremost thinker is represented, at one time or another, on widely differing topics that have been discussed in book form or magazine article. True, the reading of such lines as Thomas Hardy's "Let Me Enjoy," which appeared last April, and "The Kings," by Louise Imogen Guiney, published last Saturday, mark an epoch in one's very existence; but, aside from the joy it brings to the initiated, the constant reading of your Review is a liberal education to all—a university course in literature and philosophy thoroughly up to date.

VIRGINIA A. KITABJIAN.

New York, Jan. 12.

"Bella Donna" and the Critics.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Jack London's charge that 90 per cent. of the reviewers of books have tried to write books themselves and have failed is perhaps a little too sweeping and a little too bitter to gain much credence. There is as much difference among book reviewers as there is among any other class of workers, and to generalize is therefore palpably unfair.

The honest, conscientious critic is just as numerous probably as the dyspeptic carper who refuses to see anything but faults, real or imaginary. The former, right or wrong, has our respect for his good intentions; the latter is too far beneath our contempt to bother over. But somewhere between the two is the critic who possesses the faculty of arousing within us a spirit of militant rebellion; the critic whose whole aim appears to be to impress us with his own profundity of thought and brilliancy of expression, regardless of what happens to the book under consideration. The original viewpoint is his fetich, and, justified or unjustified, he flings it at us with a confident, patronizing assumption that, backed by his name and the standing of the publication in which it appears, we will accept it as the law and the gospel.

I am constrained to this protest by the factitious treatment accorded Mr. Robert Hichens's "Bella Donna," in a recent review, the ostensible purpose of which is to inform us that we have been tricked, blinded, in fact, to shallow mediocrity by a "curious gift" possessed by Mr. Hichens, which impels us to judge him out of his class. Only the critic, with his wiser-than-thou air, can detect the imposition. He alone is able to distinguish between the genuine and the Brummagen article when it comes to authors and their books. Had it not been for him we might have lived our little lives and died without ever discovering that Mr. Hichens is "a see-er, not a seer; a writer of exciting novels, not a novelist."

We might, too, which would have been far worse, have gone to our fathers without learning what a profound, erudite precisionist we have in this certain reviewer, and this the reviewer was determined we should not do. What we think of Mr. Hichens and his "Bella Donna" was evidently, to him, a matter of secondary importance. Is it not as plain as the nose upon your face that his real purpose in writing that review was to switch the limelight from Mr. Hichens to himself?

HORACE HAZELTINE.

Point Pleasant, N. J., Jan. 11.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I should like to have the opinions of some of your readers as to the fate of Nigel Armine in Mr. Hichens's novel "Bella Donna." Did the shock received from the revelation of his wife's true character prove fatal? If not, why does the author quietly but insistently call our attention to his singularly motionless attitude, his yellow-tinged face, and his recent serious illness?

One thing more, would it be possible for a dead man to remain in the attitude given him by the author? Also, what did the "doctor" think?

GRACE KITCHEL.

Boonton, N. J., Jan. 12.

Reading for Children.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The question of reading for children should receive intelligent stimulus from Felix Adler's article in The Sunday Times. He says "The whole future man is in the heart of the child" and "The conscience of the child must be expanded for contact with the world." That the conscience of the child may be led to living, contract with his universe, patent in moral growth through his reading is a theory that hardly needs restating to-day—or one would think so. Yet how far from adequate is the practice built upon it, either in the home or in the school. How many parents carefully supervise their children's reading? And how many schools make the culture values of the reading themes the first test of acceptance. The introduction of play reading as a first step in this art has freed the reading class from any need of a "reading vocabulary" in advance of the children's power to decipher words for themselves. Why not make the highest use of this freedom, and let the baby class in reading handle a new theme each day, and in a way to get the warmest world contact out of it. There is a primer built on this intention, and where it is used it is found that not only do the children learn independent reading with amazing rapidity, (there is a 1B class now reading a Third Reader,) but a genuine growth in character results from the feeding of the heart life of the child in all this course—a cultivation that expresses itself in the reading voice. "Voice is the measure of being," and there is no such free flow of spontaneous natural voice into rendition of new text in all its thought and feeling as is found in 2B classes that have made all these loving contacts in their study course in reading.

E. E. K. WARNER.

New York, Jan. 12.

Books in Demand.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Is not that list of books most in demand at the New York Public Library, as given in The Saturday Review of Jan. 8, rather stilted? The worth of these announcements rests in the practical value of the books selected.

RICHARD RAY, Jr., Librarian.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 8.

The list of books referred to above as the most popular with the patrons of the circulating department of the New York Public Library for the week ended Jan. 6 should have been referred to as "interesting accessions." It is as follows: "Trans-Himalaya; Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet," by Sven Hedin; "The Substance of Socialism," by John Spargo; "Commercialism and Journalism," by Hamilton Holt; "A Handbook of Hospitality for Town and Country," by Mrs. F. M. H. Hall; "Preventable Diseases," by Woods Hutchinson; "Vehicles of the Air," a popular exposition of modern aeronautics with working drawings, by Victor Lougheed; "The Junior Republic; Its History and Ideals," by W. R. George; "Famous Indian Chiefs: Their Battles, Treaties, Sieges, and Struggles for the Possession of America," by C. H. L. Johnson, and "Abraham Lincoln: the People's Leader in the Struggle for National Existence," by G. H. Putnam.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

The Writings of Frederick W. H. Myers—Sketch of Herbert Elliott Hamblen and His Books—"Our Country" by Benson J. Lossing—Value of "Indian Songs of Peace"—Brown's "Self-Interpreting Bible"—Answers From and Appeals To Readers.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

W. A. P.—Will you kindly publish in Queries and Answers a list of the books written by the late Frederick W. H. Myers, and the name of his publisher?

Among the writings in bookform of Frederick W. H. Myers are "Saint Paul," a poem, (1867;) "Poems," (1870;) "Wordsworth," in English Men of Letters Series, (1880;) "The Renewal of Youth and Other Poem," (1882;) "Essays Classical," (1883;) "Essays Modern," (1883;) "Science and a Future Life," (1893,) and "Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death," (1901.) With E. Gurney and F. Podmore he published in 1886 "Phantasms of the Living." The Macmillan Company and Harpers published his writings.

W. W. LOERCHER.—Kindly give me some information through your "Queries and Answers" columns concerning the life, works, and whereabouts of Herbert Elliott Hamblen.

Herbert Elliott Hamblen, is a well-known civil engineer and writer. He was born in Ossippee, N. H., on Dec. 24, 1849, and came to this city as a child. He was educated in the public schools here, and went to sea as a cabin boy, following the sea from 1864 to 1878, when he abandoned that occupation, having risen to the position of chief mate. From 1880 to 1894 he was a railroad engineer, and is now employed as a civil engineer by the New York City Aqueduct Department. He began writing books in 1896, and his chief publications are: "On Many Seas," "The General Manager's Story," "Tom Benton's Luck," "The Story of a Yankee Boy," "We Win," "Yarn of a Bucko Mate," and "The Red Shirts." Mr. Hamblen lives in Woodhaven, L. I.

GEORGE W. GEIST.—What is the value of "Our Country." By Benson J. Lossing. Illustrated by F. O. C. Darley. 1,866 pages, with index. About 500 illustrations, many full page; wood engravings, tinted brown. The whole set in 60 numbers, complete and unbound. Published by Johnson & Miles. New York. 1878?

No sale apparently of Lossing's "Our Country" in parts is recorded. In 1875 edition, three volumes, small 4to, half morocco, brought $3.45 at the Peacock sale. The 1876 issue, three volumes, small 4to, half levant morocco, realized $9.30 at the Barry sale. The 1877 edition, three volumes, 8vo, half morocco, brought $6.38 at the Montanye sale and $9.37 at the Brevoort sale.

A. N. P.—Will you kindly tell me the value of a booklet entitled "Indian Songs of Peace, with a Proposal, in a Prefatory Epistle for Erecting Indian Schools," &c.? By the author of "American Fables." New York. Printed by J. Parker and W. Wayman. MDCCLII. An imperfect copy of this booklet is described in the Church catalogue.

There seem to be only four known copies of this rarity—viz.: The one in the E. D. Church collection, one in the Library of Congress, one, which was sold at Anderson's auction rooms in this city on Dec. 15, 1909, and the one which our correspondent has. The Anderson copy is an octavo in the original marbled wrappers, with the name of a former owner on the title. It is thought that Dr. William Smith, first Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, may have written it. Stitched with the Anderson copy are four other pamphlets—viz.: "An Inquiry Into the Fitness of Attending Parliament in a Letter from a Member to His Friend Who Has Absented," London, 1739; "Popular Prejudices Against the Convention and Treaty with Spain, Examined and Answered, with Remarks on a Pamphlet entitled Considerations Upon the Present State of Our Affairs at Home and Abroad," London, 1739, and two pamphlets relating to "British and Spanish Depredations in American Seas, &c." Some pages of the fifth pamphlet are imperfect. The lot realized $61.

E. H. S.—Kindly inform me through the columns of your valuable REVIEW of the value of an original copy of Brown's Family Bible, printed by subscription in this country in 1792. George Washington's name is the first on the list. The copy contains the list of subscribers.

Our correspondent fails to mention the place of publication. "The Self-Interpreting Bible," by the Rev. John Brown, New York, 1792, brought $15.50 at the Livermore sale. The Halleran copy, in two volumes, sold for $10.50. A copy at Bangs's in 1901 realized $7.50, and the McKee copy, lacking one map, fetched $18. The work was published in London in 1791. Brown was a native of Carpow, Scotland, was born in 1722 and died in 1787. His "Self-Interpreting Bible" first appeared in Edinburgh in 1778. It had great popularity. Robert Burns refers to the author in his "Letter to James Tait of Glencouner":

"For now I'm grown sae cursed
douce,
I pray an' ponder butt the house;
My shins, my lane, I there sit roastin'
Perusing Bunyan, Brown, an' Boston."

THOMAS J. WILLOW.—Can you tell me the value of The Ulster County Gazette published at Kingston, Ulster County, by Samuel Freer & Son? The newspaper contains two pages, paper rather yellow from old age. It is an original newspaper, dated Jan. 4, 1800, in splendid preservation, and contains the account of the death of George Washington. All the columns are ruled off in thick black about one-quarter inch thick. This has been in the present family for seventy years, and was handed over to the present owner by her father, and has been in the same family for over 109 years.

If it is the genuine original issue of this date it is worth in good condition from $15 to $25. Reprints of it come frequently into the market, and have no special value. One of these reprints was for sale at various newsstands in this city during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, and the price asked for a copy was only a few cents.

M. B. P.—Where in Longfellow do these lines occur? The quotation may be slightly inaccurate, being from memory:

Upward steals the life of man,
Like the sunshine on the wall,
From the wall up to the sky,
From the roof, along the spire;
Ah! the souls of those that die
Are but sunbeams, lifted higher.

The lines, which are not quite correctly quoted, may be found in "Christus: A Mystery." "The Golden Legend, Part IV. The Cloisters." They are the last six lines of Abbot Ernestus's soliloquy, beginning:

"Slowly, slowly, up the wall,
Steals the sunshine, steals the shade."

A. F. S.—Will you be kind enough to give me the titles, authors, and publishers of several books treating on astrology? I purpose to obtain a general knowledge of the history, scope, and theories of the science.

Consult William Lilly's "Introduction to Astrology," published by Macmillan; Meyer's "Handbuch der Astrologie," which may be found in a second-hand bookstore, and Christmas's "Astrology, Cradle of the Twin Giants, Science and History," which is also out of print, but may be had from some dealer in old books. The Banner of Light Company of Boston has published a number of works on this subject.

L. A.—I have a reprint published in London in 1810, of "The Italian Taylor and His Boy. By Robert Armin, Seruant to the King's Most Excellent Maiestie. Res est soliciti plena timoris amor. At London printed for T. P., 1609." The above is the title page, which contains also an illustration. Can THE TIMES tell me whether this book is of any value?

We do not find a sale of this reprint, and presumably it has no special value. The first edition is worth from $25 to $50. It was his second printed play, the first being "The Two Maids of More Clacke." Armin was one of the original representatives of Ben Jonson's "Alchemist" in 1610, and he played the part of Dogberry, succeeding William Kemp, the original impersonator of that character.

G. E. S.—Can you inform me of the title and authorship of the following poem? In one verse it spoke of the growth of the goldenrod:

Some people call it nature,
But I call it God.

Our correspondent doubtless has in mind the poem, "Each in His Own Tongue," by Prof. William Herbert Carruth. It is printed in a volume of poems by Prof. Carruth with the above title and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons of this city.

Answers from Readers.

W., Succasuna, N. J.—Referring to the query of "A. T. R.," I may say that the late Mrs. E. D. Gillespie told this present writer that the saying in regard to sleep, "Six hours for a man, seven hours for a woman, and eight hours for a fool," originated with her great-grandfather, Benjamin Franklin. Mrs. Gillespie had seen the lines in his handwriting.

ELIZABETH E. THOMPSON.—"L. A. P." will find the story of "Honestus Woodman" in "The Young Reader," a school book in use about sixty years ago. One might obtain it, I should think, in a large library which had a collection of very old text books.

M. H. SAYRE.—"W. E. C." will find the lines which are asked for in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Dec. 25, in Longfellow's "Golden Legend." They form part of the Abbess Irmingard's story, told to Elsie in the nunnery.

ADELA F. SMITH.—In answer to the inquiry of R. S. Bates in Appeals to Readers, Dec. 25, I will say that the quotation asked for is from Kipling's poem, "The Feet of the Young Men," and may be found in the volume of Kipling's poems, "The Five Nations." The verse from which the quotation was taken is as follows:

Do you know the shallow Baltic where the
seas are steep and short,
Where the bluff, lee-boarded fishing luggers ride;
Do you know the joy of threshing leagues to
windward of your port,
On a coast you've lost the chart of overside?

It is there that I am going with a single
man to sail her,
Just one able 'longshore loafer that I know;
He must take his chance of drowning while I
sail, and sail, and sail her,
For the Red Gods call me out and I must go.

Answers to this appeal were also received from D. P. Fitzgerald, Jr., Newark, N. J.; "W. L. N.," Syracuse, N. Y.; "J. G.," Albany, N. Y.; Stewart Lee Jeffrey, M. D., Yonkers, N. Y.; H. F. Baker, Beloit, Wis.; H. A. Laurie, New York; Mary S. Sheafe, New York; Ralph E. Berger, Reading, Penn., and Merrill F. Mountain, Newark, N. J.

ADELA F. SMITH.—In your issue of Jan. 1 "E. N." desires to know the authorship of a verse containing the words, "God keeps a niche to hold our idols." It is from a sonnet called "Futurity," by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, which is as follows:

And, O beloved voices, upon which
Ours passionately call because ere long
Ye brake off in the middle of that song
We sang together softly, to enrich
The poor world with the sense of love, and
witch
The heart out of things evil—I am strong,
Knowing ye are not lost, for, aye, among
The hills, with last year's thrush. God keeps
a niche
In heaven to hold our idols; and albeit
He brake them to our faces and denied
That our close kisses should impair their
white,
I know that we shall behold them raised,
complete,
The dust swept from their beauty—glorified
New Memnons singing in the great God-light.

PAUL ALLAN.—"F. M. C." will find the stanza for which he inquires, commencing "There lived a singer in France of old," near the end of "The Triumph of Time," by Swinburne, one of the best known and most beautiful of his poems. It is in the volume of "Poems and Ballads," and in my own edition (Chatto & Windus) is found on Page 68. Answers to this appeal were also received from "W. K. S.," Dansville, N. Y.; John E. Nevorone, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "H. H. C.," Philadelphia, Penn.; Ray S. Ball, Huron, Ohio, and Caroline Whiting, Winsted, Conn.

ERNEST BOAS.—In answer to the appeal of "J. H." in THE TIMES Dec. 25, the poem he refers to is "The Ant and the Cricket." The poem is anonymous. It may be found in Volume I. of "Open Sesame" collection of poems published by Ginn & Co. It goes as follows:

A silly young cricket, accustomed to sing
Thru the warm, sunny months of gay Summer
and Spring,
Began to complain, when he found that at home
His cupboard was empty and Winter was come.
Not a crumb to be found
On the snow-covered ground;
Not a flower could he see,
Not a leaf on a tree!
"Oh, what will become," says the cricket,
"of me?"

At last by starvation and famine made bold,
All dripping with wet and all trembling with
cold,
Away he set off to a miserly ant,
To see if, to keep him alive, he would grant
Him shelter from rain;
A mouthful of grain
He wished only to borrow;
He'd repay it to-morrow:
If not, he must die of starvation and sorrow.

Says the ant to the cricket, "I'm your servant and friend,
But we ants never borrow, we ants never lend.
But tell me, dear Sir, did you lay nothing by
When the weather was warm?" Said the
cricket, "Not I.
My heart was so light
That I sang day and night
For all nature looked gay."
"You sang, Sir, you say?
Go then," said the ant, "and dance Winter
away."

Thus ending he hastily lifted the wicket,
And out of the door turned the poor little
cricket.
Though this is a fable, the moral is good,
If you live without work, you must live without food.

S. NELSON IRWIN.—The poem asked for by "T. W." some time ago is probably "The Dying Chief," by William Maclean. It is as follows:

The stars looked down on the battle-plain
Where the night winds were deeply sighing,
All with shattered lance near his war steed
slain
Lay a young Chieftain dying!
He had folded round his gallant breast
The banner, once o'er him streaming,
For a noble shroud, as he sunk to rest
On the couch that knows no dreaming.

Proudly he lay on his broken shield
By the rushing Guadalquiver,
While dark with the blood of his last red field
Swept on the majestic river.

There were hands which came to bind his
wound,
There were eyes o'er the warrior weeping;
But he raised his head from the dewy ground,
Where the land's high hearts were sleeping,
And, "Away!" he cried, "your aid is vain,
My soul may not brook recalling,
I have seen the stately flower of Spain
Like the Autumn vine leaves falling.

"I have seen the Moorish banners wave
O'er the halls where my youth had cherished.
I have drawn a sword that could not save,
I have stood where my King hath perished.
Leave me to die with the free and brave
On the banks of my own bright river!
Ye can give me nought but a warrior's grave
By the chainless Guadalquiver."

WILLIAM H. DEATLY.—In the publication of the poem "Be Careful What You Say," appearing in your Answers to Readers column of Jan. 1, 1910, an error was made by omitting the first six lines of the fourth verse. The complete fourth verse is:

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works full well;
To try my own defects to cure
Before of others tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be
No more than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

N. R. DALZELL.—The following is the complete song, "The Old, Old Home," verses of which have appeared recently in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. The verses are by the Rev. P. Roberts, and they were set to music by H. B. Rittenhouse.

When I long for sainted memories,
Like angel troops they come,
If I fold my arms and ponder
On the old, old home.
For the heart hath many passages
Through which the feelings roam,
But its middle aisle is sacred
To the old, old home.

Oh the old, old home,
Oh the old, old home,
But its middle aisle is sacred
To the old, old home.

Where infancy was sheltered
Like rosebuds from the blast,
And childhood's brief elysium
In joyousness was passed;
To that sweet spot forever,
As to some hallowed dome,
Life's pilgrim bends his vision
On the old, old home.

There a father sat how proudly,
By that hearthstone's rays,
And told his children stories
Of his early manhood days.
And one soft eye was beaming,
From child to child 'twould roam,
Thus a mother counts her treasures
In the old old home.

The birthday gifts and festivals,
The blended vesper hymn,
One dear one who was hymning it
Is with the seraphim.
The fond good-nights at bedtime,
How quiet sleep would come
And fold us all together
In the old, old home.

Like a wreath of scented flowers,
Close entertwined each heart,
But time and change in concert
Have blown that wreath apart.
Yet faithful sainted memories
Like angels ever come,
If I fold my arms and ponder
On the old, old home.

Oh the old, old home,
Oh the old, old home,
If I fold my arms and ponder
On the old, old home.

EMMA L. MacFARLANE.—In THE REVIEW of Jan. 1 "E. N." asks for the authorship of a poem entitled "Come, Let Us Plant the Apple." I think the inquirer means the poem entitled "The Planting of the Apple Tree," by William Cullen Bryant, the first line of which is the line he quotes.

Appeals to Readers.

J. A. D.—Can any of your readers name the author of the following exquisitely tender and tearful lines? I think they are worthy to

Book Exchange

15 cents per line for second hand books wanted, for sale or exchange. 7 words to a line. No display allowed.

STODDARD'S LECTURES, 15 vols., full morocco, $36.00; Thackeray's Works, 30 vols., Dent's limited edition, $25.00; Robert Browning, Macmillan's edition, 9 vols., $7.50; Tyndall, 6 vols., half morocco, $8.00; Hopkinson Smith, 15 vols., $14.00; Theodore Roosevelt's Works, 14 vols., $8.00; Arabic Ornament, $10.00; Racinet's Costume, 6 vols., half morocco, $75.00; Vignola, $2.00; Large Selection of Art Works. Davis's Book Store, 41 West 42d St. Telephone 439 Bryant.

STERNE, EDITION DE GRANDE LUXE, 12 vols., ¾ Levant, published at $120.00, for $36.00; Lever, 32 vols., Lorrequer edition, published at $64.00, for $32.50; Maupassant, 17 vols., $15.00; Charles Reade, complete, 16 vols., $11.00, $2.00. New catalog sent on request. Charles W. Clark Co., 128 West 23d St.

HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF WORLD, 25 volumes, best half morocco binding, $57.50; Encyclopaedia Britannica, 31 volumes, cloth, $17.50; Balzac, 34 volumes, good edition, Gebbie publisher, $17.00; De Maupassant, 17 volumes, cloth, like new, $15.00. Cox's Book Store, 357 West 125th St., N. Y.

WANTED—SETS OF NEW INTERNATIONAL Encyclopedia, Century Dictionary, Stoddard Lectures, Review copies, and other standard books; highest prices paid. Charles W. Clark Co., 128 West 23d St.

AMERICANA FOR SALE; DR. BENJAMIN Church's Boston Massacre Oration, 1773, printed pamphlet, autograph inscription to his "Honored Mother"; submit offer, Fernery, 14 West 33d St. No dealers.

WANTED—CENTURY DICTIONARY, NEW International Encyclopedia, and other sets in good condition. Highest prices paid. Charles L. Bowman & Co., 335 5th Av., city.

WANTED—ELECTROCHEMICAL (AND metallurgical) industry before 1903; also many other technical periodicals and transactions. Grant, 356 Bay Way, Elizabeth, N.J.

FOR SALE.—FINANCIAL REFERENCE Books, Poor's and Moody's Manuals, Financial Chronicles, railroad books and pamphlets at cut prices. Dixie Book Shop, 41 Liberty St.

ADDRESSES OF AUTHORS WANTED; those now writing books; not directory or Who's Who lists; will pay liberally for good list. Literary, J 195 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PERIODICALS of back dates may be procured at Gerard's Literary Shop, 83 Nassau St., New York. Magazine bookbinding executed.

FOR SALE—MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN History, January, 1877, to September, 1893, inclusive, in numbers as issued, uncut, $40. V 28 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND COPIES SUdermann's "Song of Songs," first edition; state condition and price. Box V 59 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—JOHN JAY, ANY LIFE OF, and any vols. of selections from the Jay manuscripts. Bonnell, Silver & Co., 48 West 22d St.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT AND sold; catalogue mailed free. John Heise, 410 Onondaga Bank Bldg., Syracuse.

WANTED—POOR'S, MOODY'S MANUALS, Financial Chronicle, 1909. Autographs, books bought. Furman, 363 West 51st St.

WHO HAS OLD AMERICAN "SEALS," ON or off of documents, for sale or exchange? B. Tiemann, 375 West 46th St.

WANTED—AUTOGRAPH EDITION BRET Harte. Broad Exchange Book Shop, 25 Broad St., New York.

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Appeals To Readers.

(Concluded.)

be enshrined in the treasure house of THE REVIEW'S "lost gems."

THE BABY'S DRAWER.

There's a little drawer in my chamber,
  Guarded with tenderest care,
Where the dainty clothes are lying,
  That my darling shall never wear.
And there, while the hours are waning,
  Till the house is all at rest,
I sit and fancy a baby
  Close to my aching breast.

My darling's pretty, white garments!
  I wrought them, sitting apart,
While his mystic life was throbbing
  Under my throbbing heart,
And often my happy dreaming
  Broke in a little song,
Like the murmur of birds at brooding,
  When the days are warm and long.

I finished the dainty wardrobe,
  And the drawer was almost full
With robes of the finest muslin,
  And robes of the whitest wool,
I folded them all together,
  With a rose for every pair,
Smiling, and saying, "Grow fragrant,
  Fit for my prince to wear."

Ah, the radiant Summer morning,
  So full of a mother's joy!
"Thank God, he is fair and perfect,
  My beautiful, new-born boy."
Let him wear the pretty, white garments
  I wrought while sitting apart;
Lay him, so sweet and so helpless,
  Here, close to my throbbing heart.

Many and many an evening
  I sit, since my baby came,
Saying: "What do the angel's call him?"
  For he died without a name;
Sit while the hours are waning,
  And the house is all at rest,
And fancy a baby nesting
  Close to my aching breast.

B. C. LEGGETT.—Can your readers help me to find a humorous poem called, I think, "A Celestial Love Story"? It was published in some newspaper, probably in Northern New York, some time in the sixties, and begins thus:

Away far off in China, many, many years ago,
In the hottest part of China, where they never
    heard of snow,
There lived a rich old planter of the Province
    of Ki-ang,
Who had an only daughter, and her name was
    Ko-She-Bang.

* * * * * *

She numbered fourteen Summers and she
    weighed three hundred pounds!

J. L. C.—Can some reader kindly inform me in what old play this quotation may be found? It is probably by one of the old English dramatists: "Sooner or later all things pass away and are no more—the beggar and the King with equal steps tread forward to their end. The reconciling grave swallows distinctions that made us foes, and all at last lie down in peace together. When shall that day of peace arrive for me?" &c.

TURON.—A friend has asked me to identify the accompanying fragment, but I am not able to do so. He recalls it as having appeared in some school reader. May I ask if you can identify it?

And Concord roused, no longer tame,
Forgot her old baptismal name;
Made bare her patriot arm of power,
And swelled the discord of the hour.

Mrs. BENEDICT.—Can any of your readers kindly inform me in what poem the following lines occur and name of author?

Thou layest thy finger on the lips of care
And they complain no more.

GEORGE ILES.—A friend some years ago bought a desk, in which he found the lines subjoined, unsigned. I would like to know who wrote them:

THE CORPSE.

What a jolly life a corpse must lead,
  In the grave, so calm and cool;
Scorning the trifles that mortals most need,
  And pitying the sage and fool!
Lying at rest on earth's fair breast,
  No battles of life to win,
Earth's stern behest seems a merry jest,
  And Time only makes him grin.
What joy he finds when the rustling winds
  Whistle mournfully o'er his head!
And the damp, cold rain he never minds;
  What a rare life leads the dead!
His wants, most simple, he has at hand,
  And all on the best of terms,
And the goodliest fare at his command
  He serves to his guests, the worms.
Careless of thought, and of fancy free,
  I'd give all I have just a corpse to be!

THE WYOMING VALLEY.

OSCAR JEWELL HARVEY'S "History of Wilkes-Barré and Wyoming Valley" (Raeder Press, Wilkes-Barré) promises to take rank with the most elaborate and best local histories that have been published in America. It is the work of a scholarly and literary man, based upon the results of faithful, earnest, and intelligent research, extended over a period of nine years, and if we may form a judgment of it after an examination of the two of its three volumes which already have been printed, we may predict for it a large demand from those interested in the locality of which it treats.

It is a distinctly historic locality, and as such it has received ample and sympathetic treatment from Mr. Harvey. Not content to accept the works of other historians as altogether reliable, he has investigated on his own account, going back to original records. Taking this course he has upset a good deal of the so-called history of Wilkes-Barré and the beautiful region round about it and substituted authentic information for what was merely traditional and imaginary. It also may be said of his history that it is written in an attractive style and put together in a thoroughly workmanlike fashion.

Fortunately its publication has been committed to an unusually good printer, so that the work is coming out in a most excellent typographical form. The illustrations are admirable. Many of the beauty spots of Wyoming Valley are charmingly pictured in full-page photographic plates.

BOSTON GOSSIP OF LATEST BOOKS

Mrs. Humphry Ward's Collected Books—A Study of New Zealand—"The Seventh Noon," by Mr. Bartlett.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Literary publication may not prosper in the year of a Presidential election, but the date is fixed and the trade has four years in which to prepare for it, but who could have supposed a twelvemonth ago that the English publication of the complete edition of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novels would be announced to take place "just as soon as the general election will permit." Really, some consolations offer themselves to Americans who compare their own and other systems of government, even if they live in this town, and for a fortnight have received their New York and London papers in the raw intervals in which the extravagantly overworked Post Office was not clogged by tons of sealed and stamped letters distributed by the agents of candidates for office and reformers ostentatiously promoting the general welfare." It never can happen again," say the cheerful, but four years erase almost any impression from the popular mind, and the estate of Boston in 1914 may be worse than her estate in 1910.

The first new novel which Mrs. Ward's American publishers, Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Company, will issue in the new year will be the joint work of Mrs. Kenneth Brown and her husband, and will deal with a type of international marriage neglected by American novelists in general. "Haremlik," being "instructive," has found its way into serious circles not much given to the reading of fiction, and this second book may have similar fortune. It is better to be instructive than problematic.

Anthony Partridge's "Passersby" went into its third edition on the day of publication, and Wilder Goodwin's "The Up Grade" went to its second printing at the same time. The year begins well for Little, Brown & Co.'s fiction, but it will be followed by a serious work, Sir Arthur Percy Douglas's "The Dominion of New Zealand," a combination of history and contemporary description, issued in the "'All Red' British Empire Series." The Maoris are so much more developed than the Australian savage that the early chapters are far more interesting than those of "The Australian Commonwealth," and the development of the colony is equally rich in lessons in political and economical theory and practice, and the greater part of the work is almost as valuable to the American as to the Englishman. Moreover, New Zealand has developed some truly amazing colonial statesmen, men adding the bulldog hold of the old country to the enterprise of the new. Sir Arthur was Dominion Under Secretary for Defense, from 1895 to 1903, but is now living in London.

"Three Times and Out," "Luck in Odd Numbers," "All Things Come to Him who Knows How to Wait" and cognate pieces of trite wisdom should be freshly burnished for the reception a fortnight hence of Frederick Orin Bartlett's "The Seventh Noon," for it is of which no presage was visible in "Joan of the Alley," and it is far beyond the cleverness of "The Web of the Golden Spider." The author has entirely deserted the school of "Life in the Iron Mills" to which he first strove to be admitted, nor are vast treasures and mysterious voyages any longer his joy. Boldly turning his back upon both of them he attacks a theme worthy of Hawthorne, and in his case the lofty aim has exerted a salutary influence. Supposing that you were willing in order to enjoy seven days of your youth to pay all the years that might lie beyond, what should you dare to do, and what manner of character yet unmanifested might those seven days reveal?" are the questions which the story puts to each of its readers, challenging judgment of its logic and imagination, and its plot is the doings of the hero, waiting for certain death, with the ability to fill every moment with the best pleasures that he knows. Mr. Bartlett works out the problem in terms of incidents, and fills his pages with action instead of reasoning his way to a conclusion, but he does not entirely neglect the psychological aspect of the question, and many groups of readers will find him refreshingly original. His former books may be set aside; here is a new author. The publishers of "The Seventh Noon" are Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co.

Messrs. Ginn & Co. are this week publishing a valuable book of "Essays on Geography," written by Prof. William Morris Davis of Harvard, and including two groups, educational and physiographical. In the former, among other topics, the position of geography in schools and academies and its necessity as part of a college course are studied in many aspects; in the latter are studies in physical geography. The book is meant for teachers and for the general reader. "American Addresses at the Second Hague Peace Conference," edited by James Brown Scott, is ready for publication. The addresses are three, the Hon. Joseph Choate's, Gen. Horace Porter's, and the editor's, and they are preceded by notes on the progress of the international peace movement and other matters.

It is worth noting that Prof. William Ostwald of Leipsic, winner of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, is author of many textbooks, of which the latest, "An Elementary Textbook in Modern Chemistry," is published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. His American co-author is Prof. Harry Wheeler Morse of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory at Harvard.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

The following books were received by The Saturday Review during the week ended Jan. 13:

History and Biography.

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. Edited by John R. Commons and associates. 8vo. Two volumes. Vols. I. and II., Plantation and Frontier.

THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND. By Sir Arthur P. Douglas. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

WITH WALKER IN NICARAGUA. By James Carson Jamison. 12mo. Columbia, Mo.: E. W. Stephens Publishing Company. $1.50.

Literature.

Including Essays, Poetry, and Art.

ROMANTICISM AND THE ROMANTIC SCHOOL IN GERMANY. By Robert M. Wernaer. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

FLOWER AND THORN: LATER POEMS. By Lloyd Mifflin. 8vo. New York: Henry Frowde.

THE COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK TO KERAMICS. By William Chaffers. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Religion.

THE CHRISTIAN PASTOR IN THE NEW AGE. By Albert Josiah Lyman. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

THE SUPREME PROBLEM. By J. Godfrey Raupert. 12mo. Buffalo: Peter Paul & Son.

A NEW HEAVEN AND A NEW EARTH. By Charles Brodie Patterson. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

Travel and Description.

NEW ZEALAND IN EVOLUTION. Industrial, Economic, and Political. By Guy H. Scholefield. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

ROMANTIC CORSICA. Wanderings in Napoleon's Isle. By George Renwick. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

WANDERINGS AMONG SOUTH SEA SAVAGES AND IN BORNEO AND THE PHILIPPINES. By H. Wilfrid Walker. 8vo New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

VENICE AND HER TREASURES. By Hugh A. Douglas. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

SPAIN OF THE SPANISH. By Mrs. Villiers-Wardell. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Fiction.

LORD LOVELAND DISCOVERS AMERICA. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

New Editions.

NORTHERN GERMANY. By Karl Baedeker. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.40.

NATURAL SALVATION. Salvation by Science. Immortal Life on the Earth from the Growth of Knowledge and the Development of the Human Brain. By Charles Asbury Stephens, M. D. 8vo. Norway Lake, Me.: The Laboratory.

Miscellaneous.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF FORESTRY IN EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER COUNTRIES. By Bernhard E. Fernow. 12mo. Toronto: University Press.

THE LIBRARY AND THE SCHOOL. By Claude G. Leland and others. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

PROCLUS'S METAPHYSICAL ELEMENTS. Translated from the Greek by Thomas M. Johnson. 12mo. Osceola, Miss.: Republican Press. (Paper.)

DARWIN AND THE HUMANITIES. By James Mark Baldwin. 12mo. Baltimore: Review Publishing Company.

ANTI-PRAGMATISM. An Examination into the Respective Rights of Intellectual Aristocracy and Social Democracy. By Albert Schinz, Ph. D. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

LOOKING UPWARD DAY BY DAY. Selected by Emily V. Hammond. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

CANAL ENLARGEMENT IN NEW YORK STATE. Papers on the Barge Canal Campaign and Related Topics. Buffalo Historical Publications, Volume XIII. Edited by Frank H. Severance. 8vo. Buffalo: Buffalo Historical Society.

A MANUAL OF COMMON SCHOOL LAW. By C. W. Bardeen. 12mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.

SELECT ESSAYS OF ELIA. By Charles Lamb. Edited by J. F. Genung. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 40 cents.

NATURE STUDY BY GRADES. By Horace H. Cummings. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

PUPIL'S NOTEBOOK AND STUDY OUTLINE IN ROMAN HISTORY. By Edna M. McKinley. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 25 cents.

Books in Demand.

The Circulation Department of the New York Public Library reports books in demand, excluding fiction, for the week ended Jan. 10 as follows:

Zangwill's "Melting Pot," Shakespeare's "Plays," Ibsen's "Plays," Pater's "Appreciations," Singleton's "Guide to Modern Opera," Houston's "Electricity Made Easy," Huneker's "Egoists," Finck's "Success in Music," Shelley's "Inns and Taverns of Old England," McMurry's "How to Study," Chubb's "Teaching of English," and Watson's "Poems."

Book and Art Sales
Weekly Announcement.

Tuesday Afternoon, Jan. 18,
The Autograph Collection of
JAMES J. CASEY
of New York City

Letters and Documents of Gen. Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, Edmund Burke, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Kipling, Dickens, Rossetti, Hearn, Swinburne, Symonds, Aldrich, Longfellow, Lowell, Scott, Hawthorne, Napoleon, and French Royalty, and

THREE FOLIO ALBUMS OF LETTERS OF ENGLISH ARTISTS AND AUTHORS, including Seymour Haden, R. F. Burton, Etty, etc.

Wednesday & Thursday Afternoons,
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NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

Increasing Number of Novels Promised—Books for Travelers—Various Educational and Religious Works.

BESIDES "Francis's Masterpiece," an essay on the beginnings of the Immaculate Conception in art, by Montgomery Carmichael, an extended notice of which was published in these columns some time ago, E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing this week a new and revised edition of M. A. Everett-Green's "Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia." This book, which was originally published in 1855, gives the life and a picture of the times of King James I. of England. Elizabeth was the grandmother of George I., and the wife of Frederick, King of Bohemia. The period covered in the biography is the first half of the seventeenth century. At the same time is published "The Encyclopedia of the Stable," compiled by Vero Shaw, editor of The Horse World, formerly chief horse reporter of The Field, and official reporter to The Hackney Horse Society. The book, which is copiously illustrated, aims to give a complete manual of the horse, its anatomy, physiology, diseases, breeding, training, and management, and contains various articles of a practical nature on such matters as farriery, harness, carriages, &c.

A Novel a la Trollope.

Next month the Duttons publish a novel by Vincent Brown entitled "The Screen." The scene of the latter is laid in an English cathedral city, and the story is concerned with an unsuspected relationship that grows up between a young news editor and the Bishop of the diocese. According to some of the English critics the author's treatment of his subject, his descriptions, analysis of character, &c., are pleasantly reminiscent of Trollope in his Barchester novels.

Three other books that the Duttons are just publishing are "Saint Teresa of Spain," by Helen Hester Colvill. In the treatment of her subject the author writes that she has endeavored to interest people of every creed in the life of "one of the world's great single women," and to this end has tried to avoid the methods of those religious biographers who have addressed themselves "almost exclusively to the faithful." The volume is furnished with twenty illustrations. "Through Persia from the Gulf to the Caspian," a record of a journey to England from India by one of the many overland routes, with thirty-one illustrations and a map, by F. B. Bradley-Birt, J. C. S., F. R. G. S. "Mosquito or Man?" by Sir Rupert W. Boyce, M. B., F. R. S. According to its sub-title this book deals "with the conquest of the tropical world." It epitomizes the Tropical Medical movement, and in telling of the campaigns against the "three great insect-carried scourges of the tropics," the author optimistically declares that the latter—malaria, yellow fever, and sleeping sickness—are now well in hand and rapidly giving way before the efforts of medical science. The book, which is illustrated, gives practical advice as well as a historical sketch of the "conquest" of these three tropical diseases.

Gardens in Poetry.

An anthology of verse entitled "In Praise of Gardens: A Garland of Verse for All Garden Lovers," edited by William Aspenwall Bradley, will shortly be published by the Sturgis & Walton Company. The book is divided into three sections—"The Happy Garden State," "Garden Romance," "Garden Philosophy"—and contains complete poems and selections from more than forty poets. Among the latter are such well-known names as Spencer, Milton, Herrick, Pope, Wordsworth, Shelley, Rossetti, Tennyson, and, in translation, Virgil, Homer, Horace, Tasso, and Ariosto.

Two other books to be published by the Sturgis & Walton Company are "The Green Cloak," a detective story, by Yorke Davis, in which the scientific methods for the detection of crime resulting from Prof. Münsterberg's experiments are used, and "Jacqueline of the Carrier Pigeons: A Story of the Siege of Leyden," by Augusta Hulell Seaman. The latter is a book of historic romance and adventure, written for young people, and having such well-known characters as William the Silent in its dramatis personae.

Next week Mitchell Kennerley will publish a book by Elizabeth Goodman entitled "A Market for Souls." It deals with what has come to be known as "the white slavery," and is "issued in the hope that it will prove of real service as a contribution to the study of the social evil, which is now receiving such earnest attention and careful investigation."

Novels for Spring Reading.

The George Barr McCutcheon novel promised for this season by Dodd, Mead & Co. will be called "The Butterfly Man," and will be illustrated in color by Harrison Fisher. It tells the story of a "popular society man" who goes through the social mill "without losing his head" and whose two love affairs furnish numerous adventures. The novel by Louis Joseph Vance, author of "The Brass Bowl," &c., will be called "The Fortune Hunter." Although the plot of the story is said to be largely the plot of Winchell Smith's comedy of the same name, it is not intended as a novelization of the latter. It has for its subject the experiences of a penniless city man who goes to the country, "not to raise vegetables, nor to lead the simple life, but with the direct and single aim in view of accumulating dollars." The plan which he follows to accomplish this is "guaranteed to make any presentable city man independently wealthy."

This week Doubleday, Page & Co. publish a new novel by C. N. and A. M. Williamson called "Lord Loveland Discovers America." The hero of the book is a cousin to "Lady Betty," who comes to this country deeply impressed with the idea that "the rich mothers in America will fall over each other to secure him and his title."

Early next month, Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish the serial by Alexander Irvine that has been running in World's Work, entitled "From the Bottom Up." The volume will contain sixteen illustrations from photographs. It is autobiographical in character, giving the author's experiences in the struggle with poverty and various adverse circumstances to a position in which he is known as a preacher in a New York church and a leader in Socialism.

Books for Travelers.

Among the importations issued this month by Charles Scribner's Sons is a volume by George Renwick entitled "Romantic Corsica." Since Boswell's "An Account of Corisca: The Journal of a Tour to that Island; and Memoirs of Pascal Paoli," published in 1768, not many books devoted exclusively to the island that is famous as Napoleon's birthplace have appeared. The present volume treats the island historically and descriptively, making a special point of the fact, noted in his preface, that it is "an excellent sporting country, * * * where the hunter will find in it a bag of infinite variety, ranging from the scarce, mysterious 'mouflon' to the snipe, from the wild boar to the partridge."

Other importations appearing under the Scribner imprint this month, and of interest to the traveler are "Wanderings Among South Sea Savages and in Borneo and in the Philippines," by H. Wilfred Walker, F. R. G. S. The author traveled extensively through the South Sea Islands, and is said to have come in close contact with various wild native tribes, his experiences being marked with numerous adventures. In his book, which contains forty-eight full-page illustrations, he notes the discovery of a race of flat-footed lake dwellers, and records many observations among the Filipinos and Negritos. "Venice and Her Treasures," by Hugh A. Douglas, a handbook on Venice, with notes on the pictures of the latter by Maud Cruttwell, and seventy-seven illustrations. "New Zealand in Evolution," by Guy H. Scholefield, with an introduction by the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, Director of the London School of Economics. The book is a descriptive study of "the origin and growth of the social and industrial systems of New Zealand and the operations of those laws by which this country has gained the title of the economic laboratory of the world." The fifteenth revised edition of Baedeker's "Guide to Northern Germany, as Far as the Austrian and Bavarian Frontiers," is also published.

New editions for 1910 of Whitaker's Almanack and Hazell's Annual are also announced by the Scribners. The information contained in the former is revised up to Nov. 20. In Hazell's Annual such matters as the woman's suffrage movement are taken up for the first time.

Religion and Education.

A new volume in the series known as the "Bible for Home and School," is published this week by the Macmillan Company, entitled "St. Paul's Epistles to the Colossians and Ephesians." The editor of the volume, the Rev. Gross Alexander, treats his subject with a view to giving an estimate of the conditions under which these Epistles were written, their motives, and their meaning. The series as a whole comes under the general editorial management of Prof. Shailer and is an attempt to make accessible and interesting to the average reader the results of Biblical scholarship.

An educational book published this week by the Macmillan Company is "Exposition and Illustration in Teaching," by John Adams, M. A., B. Sc., Professor of Education in the University of London. The book is largely the result of the author's wide experiences as a teacher, and is mainly concerned with practical suggestions for the classroom, though the needs of the platform and the pulpit are also considered.

This week the John Lane Company publishes A. M. Broadley's "Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale," an account of the singular friendship existing between these interesting figures in eighteenth century literature. The volume contains an introductory essay on Mrs. Thrale by Thomas Seccombe. Another book published at the same time is "A Sienese Painter of the Franciscan Legend," by Bernard Berenson. The subject of the book, an account of which appeared in these columns some time ago, is Stefano Sassetta, whose pictorial representations of incidents in the life of Saint Francis of Assisi are compared to similar work by Giotto.

Two books published this month by Longmans, Green & Co. are "A History of the London Hospital," a work which is said to offer a typical example of the way in which British medical charities have grown and developed, by E. W. Morris, Secretary of the London Hospital, and "Elementary Physiology for Teachers and Students," by W. B. Drummond, M. B., C. M., F. R. C. P. E., Medical Officer and Lecturer on Hygiene to the Edinburgh Provincial Committee for Training Teachers, &c.

Plays for Amateurs.

Early next month Henry Holt & Co. will publish a book by Marie Beulah Dix entitled "Allison's Lad and Other Martial Interludes." This is a volume containing six one-act plays relating to stirring war episodes, written with a view to presentation by a few characters and within the grasp of talented amateurs. Another book to appear at the same time is by John Erskine, and will come out in the Leading American Series, entitled "Leading American Novelists." The book contains critical biographies of Charles Brockden Brown, Cooper, Simms, Hawthorne, Mrs. Stowe, and Bret Harte. Each of these authors is treated separately, but attention is paid to the continuous development of the American novel. The attempt is made to explain by analysis of each masterpiece the reason for its fame, and its present importance as an imaginary record of life.

This week Duffield & Co. publish a novel by H. de Vere Stacpoole, entitled "The Crimson Azaleas." A reissue of the same author's "The Blue Lagoon" is also made. Three other books published this week are "Egypt," a translation of Pierre Loti's Egyptian sketches; "La Mort de Philae," ("The Death of Philae,") by W. P. Baines, with eight plates in color from paintings by Augustus O. Lamplough; "The Powder Puff: A Lady's Breviary," by Franz Blei, translated from the German by Lilian Coursolles Jones, the first three volumes in the collected works of Fiona Macleod, edited by Elizabeth A. Sharp.

The three following books will be added shortly to their "Library of Living Thought" by Harper Brothers: "Crete, the Forerunner of Greece," the story of a great prehistoric civilization, by Charles Henry Hawes, M. A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and Harriet Boyd Hawes, author of "Gournia," &c.; "Roman Law in Mediaeval Europe," by Paul Vinogradoff, M. A. D. C. L., LL. D., &c., Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford and Honorary Professor of History in the University of Moscow, and "Diamonds," by Sir William Crookes, LL. D., D. S. C., F. R. S., &c. Sir William Crookes has made two visits to the Kimberley diamond fields, and the forthcoming book, explaining the origin of the precious gem and the changes through which it passes is a result of his researches there and in the laboratory. The volume contains twenty-four illustrations from photographs made by the author.

Some Mexican Legends.

Another Harper book to be published this month is "Legends of the City of Mexico," by Thomas A. Janvier, member of the Folk-Lore Society, London, illustrated by six drawings by Walter Appleton Clark and by photographs. These legends, which are declared by the author to be genuine Mexican folk stories, reflect the thought and customs of their times, and are said to be still cherished among the older inhabitants of the republic. Mr. Janvier began collecting them in Monterey twenty-five years ago.

In their Crown Theological Library the Putnams will soon publish a new book by Edouard Naville, Professor of Egyptology at the University of Geneva, Correspondent of the Institute of France, &c., entitled "The Old Egyptian Faith," in which is given an account of the religious beliefs of the ancient Egyptians, the artistic forms in which they found expression, the customs and ceremonies to which they gave rise, &c.

In the series of Cambridge English Classics, the Putnams, acting as the agents for the Cambridge University Press, have just brought out Volume VII. of "The Works of Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher," edited by A. R. Waller, M. A., to be completed in ten volumes.

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